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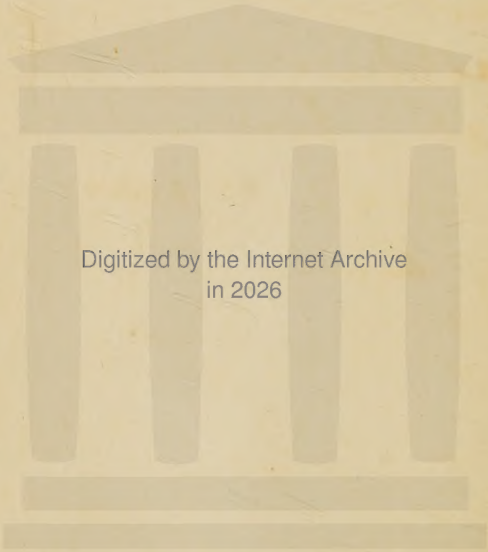

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"The Moving Finger writes:
and having writ,
Moves on; nor all your piety
nor wit,
Shall lure it back to cancel
half a line,
Nor all your tears wash
out a word of it

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AUTHOR OF "THE SCHOOL PRONOUNCER," "HOW SHOULD I PRONOUNCE?'
"5000 WORDS OFTEN MISSPELLED," "5000 FACTS AND FANCIES," ETC.

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TO

EDWIN BOOTH

WHOSE ACCURATE AND SCHOLARLY PRONUNCIATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR OVER A GENERATION A MODEL OF EXCELLENCE AND GRACE

This Book

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THE AUTHOR'S ADMIRATION FOR HIS TALENT AS AN ACTOR AND HIS CHARACTER AS A MAN

"In order to deserve a place among the *best speakers*, it is not enough that one should have what is commonly termed a good education and good sense; *he must have paid particular attention to the subject of pronunciation*—unless he has been surrounded during the whole period of his education with none but correct speakers, which is seldom or never the case, at least in this country."

JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D., LL.D.

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THE present volume is a revised and enlarged edition of "7000 Words Often Mispronounced."

The remarkable success achieved by this book, under its original title, has induced the author not only to subject it to a thorough and careful revision, but also to append a supplement of 3000 additional words. In the preparation of this supplement a special examination has been made not only of Webster's International Dictionary (edition of 1900), the Century Dictionary, the Standard Dictionary, and Worcester's Dictionary, but also of many other reputable authorities.

It is hoped that the book, in its revised and enlarged form, may continue to meet with the favor so generously accorded to it in the past.

W. H. P. P.

NEW YORK, January 1st, 1903.

PREFACE.

It is related of the French painter Girard, that when a youth and in poor circumstances, he was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, a member of the Council of the First Napoleon. The young artist was shabbily attired, and his reception was frigid in the extreme. Lanjuinais, however, in the course of the conversation that ensued, was so much pleased with the intelligence and amiability displayed by the young man, that at the termination of the interview, he courteously accompanied him to the door of the ante-chamber.

Girard, contrasting the manner of his cordial dismissal with that of his cool reception, could not avoid an expression of surprise.

"My young friend," said Lanjuinais, anticipating the question, "we receive an unknown person according to his *dress*—

we take leave of him according to his *merits*."

The lesson here taught with reference to shabbiness of attire suggests a similar one with reference to carelessness in pronunciation. For if the manner of one's dress can play so important a part in his reception by others, it is no less certain that his manner of expression (which is the garb in which our spoken thoughts are clothed) must prejudice others either favorably or unfavorably according as it is or is not correct.

In spoken language, pronunciation is the most striking element, and thus it happens that it is, more than any other one thing, the most obvious test of general culture.

Even in a speaker of recognized ability, his mispronunciations fall harshly upon the ear, and cause the hearer to suspect that his early if not his later education has been wanting in polish; or (what is, perhaps, more to his detriment) that he has not been accustomed to the society of refined and cultivated people.

But pronunciation is important, not merely because it serves to make good

the first impressions, but for other and more weighty reasons. The importance of conveying ideas with clearness and precision, cannot for a moment be doubted; and if no acknowledged standard of pronunciation existed, spoken language would largely fail as a medium for conveying ideas.

Those who, in Italy and France, have made a special study of this subject say that there are hundreds, and even thousands of dialects existing in the different parts of those countries, and that persons, meeting from remote sections, find it exceedingly difficult to understand one another. The same is true of Germany and England, but fortunately in a lesser degree of our own country; although any one who has travelled extensively in the United States is able to distinguish already the beginnings of dialects, which should, if possible, be eradicated by teaching a uniform system of pronunciation in our schools, as well as by encouraging correctness of pronunciation among adults generally.

The study of foreign languages has, of late years, assumed great importance in

the United States. A leading difficulty in mastering these languages lies at the threshold, in the form of pronunciation. This difficulty might be easily removed by first studying carefully the pronunciation of our own language, which would result in an acquaintance with at least forty-two important elementary sounds. To say nothing of the advantage thus acquired in one's ability to pronounce English, the pronunciation of foreign languages would be rendered comparatively easy, since the remaining eight foreign sounds, so-called, might be easily learned in a single lesson —at least, sufficiently well for practical purposes.

This knowledge of elementary sounds is not only of use in all matters of reading, speaking, oratory, and singing, and in short-hand, but it also assists in awakening people to the monstrosities of our present system of spelling, and the consequent desirability of a spelling reform. This knowledge is also serviceable in assisting one to trace the broad lines of relationship that exist among different languages, as taught in the etymologies of words,—an acquaintance with which

relationship is exceedingly valuable in mastering not only foreign languages, but our own as well.

The satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of English pronunciation and the consequent ability to pronounce correctly, is similar to the pleasure that results from skill in any other fine-art, and becomes a source of continual enjoyment, since this higher art is brought into constant requisition in some form or other.

In presenting to the public a new book on English pronunciation,—the third and last of this series,—the author desires to call attention to the following points :

1. The list of words—about seven thousand in number, considered as a carefully selected one, is more complete than any other that has yet appeared. The aim has been to select such words only as, through inherent difficulty or carelessness on the part of the speaker, are liable to be mispronounced ; no effort having been made to increase the list by inserting words concerning which no doubt could well arise.

2. The number of Proper Names—twenty-five hundred—is unusually large

for a book of this kind. No other similar book pretends to give a list in any way approaching it for completeness.

3. The list presents the pronunciations of all those common words and phrases from foreign languages, that might give difficulty.

4. The pronunciations are very carefully indicated,—each sound in each word being accurately represented, so that no shadow of doubt can exist as to the correct pronunciation.

5. The system of marking words is not only identical with that used in the two previous volumes of this series, but is practically the same as that employed in Webster's and Worcester's Unabridged Dictionaries; it has, however, been rendered somewhat simpler by respelling the words phonetically, thus avoiding the use of unnecessary or duplicate signs.

6. The principal authorities consulted are Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.* For names of places and persons, Lippincott's Gazetteer, and Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary (standard authorities for the pronunciation of Proper Names) have been referred

* See note, p. 39.

to frequently. In addition, the New Imperial, Walker, Sheridan, Knowles, Jameson, Perry, Smart, Cooley, and Cull have been consulted, and, in many instances. their pronunciations have been given.

7. Where several important pronunciations of a word occur, the fact is indicated, —Webster's pronunciation being generally placed first.

8. In addition to the author's comments on various words, quotations are made from leading authorities, where it is thought that these might be valuable or interesting.

9. The book will assist a person materially in laying a foundation for the study of French and German, by teaching him the sounds regarded as peculiar to those languages. The frequent occurrence of these sounds in words incorporated into English, suggests the necessity of adopting them into our own language, and this necessity is here recognized.

There is a tendency in the evolution of every spoken language to increase the number of sounds by two processes : first, by the recognition of distinctions among the sounds native to the language ; and

secondly, by the incorporation of new sounds from foreign languages, when these occur sufficiently often to demand recognition.

10. A brief chapter on "The Sounds of the English Language,—both Native and Adopted," has been prefixed to the "List of Words." The reader is advised to study this chapter carefully. It will be well also to acquaint one's self thoroughly with the "Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks," and to read with attention the chapter entitled "Suggestions concerning the Use of the Book." In this way, it is hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word found in the list.

Those who desire to acquaint themselves with the "Principles" of the art of Correct Pronunciation are referred to the author's manual, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?"; while those who desire a more elementary discussion of the subject will find it in his "School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."

I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Professor Appleton Park

Lyon, of New York, whose intimate acquaintance with all matters pertaining to the science of Phonology has been of frequent service to me in settling difficult or doubtful points.

I have endeavored to avoid the too common practice of commenting upon the easy and shunning the difficult; I trust, therefore, that I shall not be held amenable to the criticism involved in Young's familiar couplet:

> "How commentators each dark passage shun
> And hold their farthing candle to the sun."

WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE.

NEW YORK, *March* 12, 1889.

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THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED.

It is not the province of this book to discuss the Elementary Sounds of the English language, except in a general way, nor to give drills in these sounds; this subject has been elsewhere treated by the author.* The object of the present volume is mainly to indicate the correct pronunciations of words often mispronounced; and it is, in consequence, only necessary in this chapter to furnish a brief survey of the sounds, either actually occurring in English, or adopted into it from foreign languages. By means of this, it is hoped that the exact signification of the key and of the diacritical marks will be

* See "The School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and "How Should I Pronounce? or the Principles of the Art of Correct Pronunciation" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York).

easily understood by those who have not had the advantage of studying the other books.

The subject of English pronunciation is more difficult than is generally supposed, and hence it must not be thought that the following remarks are any thing more than a set of suggestions for the use of the present volume.

1. SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

(1) The Forty-Two Native or Common Elementary Sounds.

1) *Vowel-Sounds.*

1. ä, as in arm, father, ah.

This sound should be kept open and broad, and yet should not be confounded either with the sound of *a* in *all*, or with the sound of *a* in *at*. It is generally called the Italian *a*.

2. å, as in ask, past, soda.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *a*. It is called a shade-sound because it differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ä). It requires some practice to give it correctly.

3. ă, as in at, man, tap.
This sound is the most common sound of *a*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

4. â, as in air, dare, care.
This is the second shade-vowel sound of *a*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ă). It is invariably followed by the sound of *r*.

5. ĕ, as in ebb, let, met.
This is a very common sound of *e*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

6. ā, as in ale, fate, pay.
This is known as the *long* sound of *a* By some orthoëpists it is considered a diphthongal or double sound.

7. ĭ, as in it, pin, pity.
This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *i*.

8. ē, as in eel, meet, he.
This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *e*.

9. ŏ, as in odd, pop, cot.
This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *o*.

10. ô̆, as in orange, dog, God.
This is the first shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ŏ), with which it is frequently confounded.

11. ô, as in or, for, bought.
This sound is sometimes called the *broad* sound of *o*.

12. ŏ̂, as in only, whole, wholly.
This is the second shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the succeeding sound (ō), with which it is frequently confounded.

13. ō, as in old, hope, so.
This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *o*.

14. o͝o, as in look, book, took.
This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the succeeding *long* sound (o͞o).

15. o͞o, as in ooze, moon, coo.
This sound is commonly called the *long* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the preceding *short* sound (o͝o).

16. û, as in urge, fur, cur.
This is the first shade-vowel sound of of *u*, and closely resembles the succeeding sound (ŭ), from which it should be carefully distinguished.

17. ŭ, as in up, but, luck.
This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of *u*, and is also known as the *natural* vowel-sound, because it is the one most easily produced by the vocal organs.

18. ẽ, as in ermine, serge, verse.
This is the second shade-vowel sound of *u*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ŭ).

2) *Consonant-Sounds.*

19. y, as in ye, yet, your.
It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long *e* (ē) very

lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound ;—as in *yard* (ē-ärd′).

20. w, as in we, wet, warm.
It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long double *o* (o͞o) very lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound ;—as in *will* (o͞o-ĭl′).

21. r, as in rave, roar, peer.
In foreign languages, the *r* is generally trilled ; in English, less often.

22. l, as in lave, lull, ill.

23. ng, as in ring, singing, long.
This sound seems never to occur at the beginning of a word.

24. n, as in no, nun, in.

25. m, as in me, mum, him.

26. zh, as in azure, measure, rouge.
The digraph *zh* never occurs in English ; the sound being always represented by some other combination of letters, or by a single letter.

27. z, as in zebra, buzz, is.

28. th, as in thy, thither, breathe.

29. v, as in van, vivid, have.

30. g̃, as in get, gig, egg.
This is commonly known as the *hard* sound of *g*.

31. j, as in jet, judge, edge.
This is commonly known as the *soft* sound of *g*.

32. d, as in do, did, add.

33. b, as in be, bib, ebb.

34. sh, as in she, mission, hush.

35. s, as in see, cease, hiss.
This is said to be the most common sound in the language.

36. th, as in thigh, thing, moth.
Persons who lisp, introduce this sound where the sound of *s* properly belongs.

37. f, as in foe, fife, if.

38. k, as in key, kick, oak.

39. ch, as in chew, church, each.
This should be regarded as a simple sound, and not, as some orthoëpists claim, a union of *t* and *sh*.

40. t, as in to, tat, it.

41. p, as in pay, pip, lip.

42. h, as in he, hot, hoot.

(2) The Eight Adopted or Naturalized Elementary Sounds.

In addition to the ordinary forty-two sounds of the English language, there are certain other sounds which, although, in a certain sense, foreign to the language, may be considered as having been adopted into it, since they occur in words that have been made part of our mother-tongue. Even the person who makes no pretension to a knowledge of foreign languages, must frequently encounter such words as

Goethe, Müller, encore, vin, bonbon, un Richter, Leipzig.

It is absurd to say that these sounds do not occur in English, since they are already in actual use ; moreover, they are of necessity not only recognized, but to some extent discussed, in all our larger dictionaries and works upon English pronunciation.

It is virtually impossible to pronounce many familiar proper names with any degree of accuracy, without an acquaintance with these eight sounds, and our dictionaries generally seem to presume that their readers are acquainted with them.

The learning of the correct pronunciation of the French and German languages (now so universally studied), would be rendered much easier if a due acquaintance with these sounds were already possessed ; as there would then be no new sounds to be learned for these languages unless one should wish to make finer distinctions than are generally observed.

1. ö, as in Göthe (another spelling for Goethe). French *eu*, as in *leur*.
This sound resembles the English *e*

in *earth* (ẽ), which may be substituted for it, when one is unable to produce the original sound.

2 ü, as in Müller. French *u*, as in *tu*.
If, while the lips are rigidly held in the position for saying o͞o, one should attempt, with his tongue, to say ē, a close resemblance to this sound would result. For those unable to produce this sound, the sound of *u* in *duke* (ū) may be substituted.

3. ăN, as in encore.
This is the *first* of the four French nasal-vowels. If the English syllable *ăng* be pronounced, with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ă* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ă* is to be nasalized.

4. ăN, as in vin.
This is the *second* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ăng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it

will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ă* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ă* is to be nasalized.

5. ôN, as in bonbon.

This is the *third* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ông* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ô* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ô* is to be nasalized.

6. ŭN, as in un.

This is the *fourth* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ŭng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ŭ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ŭ* is to be nasalized.

7. K, as in Richter.

This is a very common sound in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *h*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *k* in *ik*, and avoiding the initial part of the *k* sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of *k* may be substituted. It is well to observe that this sound is slightly modified by the nature of the vowel that precedes it.

The Scotch sound of *ch*, as heard in *loch*, is essentially the same, and for all practical purposes may be deemed identical with it.

8. G, as in Leipzig.

This is a vocalized form of the preceding sound. It occurs in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *y*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *g* in *ig*, and avoiding the initial part of

the ḡ sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of g̃ may be substituted. The importance of this sound is duly recognized by Vietor.*

It may be observed that these eight foreign sounds are frequently found in the ordinary English books and newspapers. These sounds, together with the forty-two native ones previously discussed, give precisely fifty sounds that may be considered in use in the English language.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

There are in English, in addition to the fifty simple sounds given above, several compound or diphthongal sounds, so called because each one consists of two simple sounds so closely united as to appear like a single sound. They all belong to the vowel-class, and are four in number: ī, oi, ow, ū.

* For a very full and clear discussion of this sound see Vietor's recent and valuable work, "Elemente der Phonetik und Orthoepie des Deutschen, Englischen, und Französischen," pp. 113–124.

1. ī, as in ice, mine, by.

This compound sound is often mistakenly considered to be a simple sound, because it is generally represented by a single letter. In reality, it consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and ē as in *eel*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ä′-ē).

2. oi, as in oil, noise, boy.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ô as in *or*, and ĭ as in *it*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ô′-ĭ).

3. ow, as in out, bound, now.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and o͞o as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ä′-o͞o).

4. ū, as in duke, lute, new.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ĭ as in *it*, and o͞o as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ĭ′-o͞o).

ACCENT.

Every person should be able to accent any syllable in any word, and should practise until he can accomplish this. It may be well to observe that all French words have the accent on the final full syllable, but that this accent is generally very slight.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said in this chapter, there will be found in their appropriate places throughout the book certain remarks concerning sounds and pronunciation, which it has not been thought advisable to repeat here. For a still fuller discussion of the Sounds of the English language, the reader is referred to the author's books alluded to on a preceding page of this chapter.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK

Many persons find it difficult to make practical use of a book of this character. This difficulty arises mainly from lack of familiarity with the signs or diacritical marks. By observing the following suggestions, the reader will find the book very easy to use.

1. It is advisable, as soon as possible, to become acquainted with the Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks, on page 37.

In consulting this key, observe that each sign is a definite symbol for a definite sound. Each sound has its own symbol, and no symbol is used for more than one sound. The words are accordingly all respelled phonetically, and each symbol employed is, without exception, the representative of some one sound.

For example, the word *fate* is respelled

f ā t, which a careless person would be liable to pronounce făt—noticing the *spelling* only, and not observing the marking of the letter *a*. Whereas, by a reference to the key, it will be seen that the three symbols (f, ā, t) stand for three definite sounds which, when combined, produce the word *fate*, as correctly pronounced.

2. In endeavoring to pronounce a word correctly, it is well first, to utter distinctly, and in their proper order, the separate sounds in each syllable, and then to combine the syllables into the word.

Since every word consists of one or more syllables, and each syllable is composed of simple sounds, it follows that by building up the syllables—sound by sound, and then combining these syllables in their proper order, the word is constructed, if the proper syllable be accented.

3. It is important to observe the place of the accent.

Many words are mispronounced simply because the accent is misplaced. In the word *exquisite*, for instance, if the accent be placed upon the *first* syllable, the word is correctly pronounced; whereas, if it be

placed upon the *second* syllable, it is a mispronunciation. With this exception, there is no difference between these two pronunciations of the word.

4. It is necessary to become acquainted with the Sounds of the English Language, as found on pp. 17-30.

Since the diacritical marks represent the exact sounds to be used in the pronunciation of a word, it results that the sounds should be well-known in order that a word may be pronounced correctly. For this reason the reader will find an acquaintance with the sounds of the English language of vital importance.

If more assistance is needed than is given in this book, he is referred to the author's Manual of English Pronunciation, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?" published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

5. Remember that the signs or diacritical marks used to indicate the correct pronunciations of words are not spellings of these words in the ordinary sense, but simply symbols for the sounds of the words.

6. Observe that in becoming acquainted with the signs or diacritical marks, the vowel-signs are the principal ones to be learned, since the consonant-signs are generally familiar to the reader.

7. Observe that a reference to the Key of Signs will be found at the foot of each page.

It is well to consult this in all doubtful cases. If still further explanation is required, turn to the chapter on The Sounds of the English Language, p. 17.

8. Form the habit of using the correct Foreign Sounds rather than their substitutes.

If a person is acquainted with the French and German languages, it will, of course, be an easy matter to pronounce these foreign sounds correctly.

Otherwise it would be well to hear the sounds carefully pronounced by some one acquainted with them.

If, however, no such person can be found, the sounds may generally be learned by carefully following the directions given for producing them. But if one does not feel sufficiently confident of his ability to produce these sounds, he may, as a final resort, fall back on their English substitutes.

9. Although the abbreviations in this book are not numerous, time may be saved by at once fixing in the mind those few that are not already familiar.

10. Endeavor to carefully carry out the spirit of the preceding suggestions in the use of the book.

If this is done, it is hoped that no difficulty will be found in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word given in the list.

NOTE.—Any person, wishing to master the pronunciation of the seven thousand words, can easily do so in a few hours, by merely marking with a pencil those words presenting any difficulty, and afterwards reading the marked words two or three times. Of course, any one person would have difficulty with comparatively few words in the book.

KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS.

I SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

1) Native or English Sounds.

ä = *a* in arm.
å = *a* in ask.
ă = *a* in at.
â = *a* in air.
ā = *a* in ale.
b = *b* in be.
ch = *ch* in chew.
d = *d* in do.
ĕ = *e* in ebb.
ē = *e* in eel.
ẽ = *e* in ermine.
f = *f* in foe.
g̃ = *g* in get.
h = *h* in he.
ĭ = *i* in it.
j = *j* in jet.
k = *k* in key.
l = *l* in lave.
m = *m* in me.
n = *n* in no.
ng = *ng* in ring.

ŏ = *o* in odd.
ô = *o* in orange
ô = *o* in or.
ŏ = *o* in only.
ō = *o* in old.
o͝o = *oo* in look.
o͞o = *oo* in ooze.
p = *p* in pay.
r = *r* in rave.
s = *s* in see.
sh = *sh* in she.
t = *t* in to.
th = *th* in thy.
th = *th* in thigh.
û = *u* in urge.
ŭ = *u* in up.
v = *v* in van.
w = *w* in we.
y = *y* in ye.
z = *z* in zebra.
zh = *z* in azure.

2) Adopted or Foreign Sounds.

ö = *ö* in Göthe.
ü = *ü* in Müller.
äN = *en* in encore.
ăN = *in* in vin.
ôN = *on* in bonbon.
ŭN = *un* in un.
K = *ch* in Richter.
G = *g* in Leipzig.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

ī = *i* in ice.
oi = *oi* in oil.
ow = *ow* in now.
ū = *u* in duke.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are made use of in this book :—

adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
Bib. = Biblical.
Biog. = Lippincott's Biographical Dict.
C. = Century Dictionary.
class. = classical.
coll. = colloquially.
Dr. = Doctor.
Eng. = England, English.
Fr. = France, French.
Gaz. = Lippincott's Gazetteer.
Ger. = Germany, German.
Hal. = Haldeman's Dictionary.*
interj. = interjection.
Imp. = New Imperial Dictionary.
It. = Italy, Italian.
n. = noun.
p. = page.

* Properly, The Clarendon Dictionary by Browne and Haldeman.

part. = participle.
pl. = plural.
pop. = popularly.
Port. = Portuguese.
pron. = pronunciation.
prop. = properly.
S. & W. = Soule and Wheeler's Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling.
Sp. = Spain, Spanish.
Stor. = Stormonth's Dictionary.
U. S. = United States of America.
vb. = verb.
Web. = Webster's International Dictionary.
Wor. = Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.

TEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you," * * * SHAKESPEARE.

Damas.—* * * "The Prince of Como does not understand his own language!

Melnotte.—Not as you pronounce it; who the deuce could?" BULWER.

"Fine words! I wonder where you stole 'em."
DEAN SWIFT.

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic, if too new or old;
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."
POPE.

TEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

A

Aachen—ä′-кĕn.

Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle.* For к, see p. 28.

Aaron—âr′-ŭn or ā′-rŭn.

abacus—ăb′-ăk-ŭs, *not* ăb-ăk′-ŭs.

Abaddon—ȧ-băd′-ŏn.

abatis (intrenchment)—ăb′-ăt-ĭs.

Worcester and Stormonth give ăb-ăt-ē′ as a secondary pronunciation. Fr. pron. ȧ-bȧ-tē′.

abattoir—ȧ-bȧt-twär′; ăb-ăt-wär′ (Stor., Hal.).

Abbassides—ăb-băs′-sĭdz.

Abd-el-Kader—äbd-ĕl-kä′-dĕr.

See *Abdul-Kadir.*

abdomen—ăb-dō′-mĕn, *not* ăb′-dō-mĕn.

"Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

from common use. The following words have the accent on the penultimate syllable, both in Latin and in English : *abdomen, acumen, asylum, bitumen, curator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator.*"—*Wor.* These words are therefore exceptions to the general tendency in English, which is to accent the word as near the beginning as possible.

Abdul-Kadir—ăb′-do͝ol kä′-dĭr.

See *Abd-el-Kader.*

Abélard—ăb′-ē-lärd ; Fr. pron. ä-bā-lär′.

"R in most European languages is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word or syllable."—*Web.*

Abernethy—ăb′-ĕr-nĕth-ĭ.

Four different pronunciations of this word are found. I give the one in common use.

abeyance—ȧ-bā′-ăns, *not* ȧ-bē′-ăns.

Abihu—ā-bī′-hū.

"Nadab and *Abihu.*"

abject—ăb′-jĕkt, *not* ăb-jĕkt′.

abjectly—ăb′-jĕkt-lĭ, *not* ăb-jĕkt′-lĭ.

abjectness—ăb′-jĕkt-nĕs, *not* ăb-jĕkt′-nĕs.

ablative—ăb′-lȧ-tĭv, *not* ăb′-l-tĭv.

Pronounce the *second* syllable distinctly.

Abomey—ăb-ō-mā′.

aborigines—ăb-ō-rĭj′-ĭn-ēz.

Aboukir—ä-bo͞o-kēr′.

Also spelled *Abookeer, Abukir*, but pronounced as above. "The battle of *Aboukir.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

About (Edmond)—ĕd-môN′ ä-bōō′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

abracadabra—ăb-rȧ-kȧ-dăb′-rȧ.
Final *a* in English words has generally the sound of the *a* final in *America*.

Abraham—ā′-brȧ-hăm, *not* ā′-brăm, unless spelled *Abram*.

Abrantès d'—dä-bräN′-tĕs.
For äN, see p. 26.

absent (adj.)—ăb′-sĕnt.

absent (vb.)—ăb-sĕnt′.
In words of two syllables like the present ones, that do double duty, as nouns or adjectives on the one hand, and as verbs on the other, it is the custom, with a few exceptions, to accent the nouns and adjectives upon the *first* syllable, and the verbs upon the *last*.

absinthe—ăb-sĭnth′; Fr. pron., ăb-săNt′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

absolutism—ăb′-sō-lū-tĭzm, *not* ăb-sŏl′-yū-tĭzm.

absolutory—ăb-sŏl′-yū-tō-rĭ, *not* ăb-sō-lū′-tō-rĭ.

absolve—ăb-sŏlv′; ăb-zŏlv′ (Wor., Stor. Hal.).

abstemious—ăb-stē′-mĭ-ŭs, *not* ăb-stĕm′-ĭ-ŭs.

abstract (n. and adj.)—ăb′-străkt.

abstract (vb.)—ăb-străkt′.
See *absent*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

abstruse—ăb-strūs′, *not* ăb-strōōs′.

Abydos—ȧ-bī′-dŏs.

"The Bride of *Abydos*."

abysmal—ȧ-bĭz′-măl, *not* ā-bĭs′-măl.

acacia—ȧ-kā′-shĭ-ȧ or ȧ-kā′-shȧ.

"When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*."—*Wor*.

academian—ăk-ȧ-dē′-mĭ-ăn, *not* ăk-ā-dĕm′-ĭ-ăn.

academician—ăk-ȧ-dē-mĭsh′-ăn, *not* ā-kăd′-ē-mĭsh-ăn.

Academus—ăk-ȧ-dē′-mŭs.

"The green retreats of *Academus*."

Acapulco—ä-kä-pōōl′-kō.

accent (n.)—ăk′-sĕnt.

accent (vb.)—ăk-sĕnt′.

See *absent*.

accept—ăk-sĕpt′, *not* ĕk-sĕpt′.

Articulate the *first* syllable distinctly.

access—ăk-sĕs′ or ăk′-sĕs; ăk′-sĕs (Imp.)

The weight of authority favors the first marking; custom favors the second.

accessory—ăk-sĕs′-ō-rĭ or ăk′-sĕs-ō-rĭ.

The first is Webster's pronunciation; the second is the marking of Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the Century Dictionary. See *accessary*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acclimate—ăk-klī′-māt, *not* ăk′-klĭm-āt.

Words of more than two syllables are *generally* accented on the last syllable but two. This word, however, is an exception.

acclimatize—ăk-klī′-mȧ-tīz, *not* ăk-klĭm′-ȧ-tīz.

acclivous—ăk-klī′-vŭs.

accompaniment—ăk-kŭm′-păn-ĭm-ĕnt, *not* ăk-kŭmp′-nĭm-ĕnt.

A word of *five* syllables when pronounced correctly.

accomptant—ăk-kownt′-ănt.

accost—ăk-k̊ost′, *not* ăk-kôst′, *nor* ăk-kŏst′.

This (k̊) is a sound midway between ŏ as in *not* and ô as in *or*. "Smart says that this medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss*, *st*, and *th*, as in *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also in *gone*, *cough*, *trough*, *off*, and some other words. To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar."—*Web.*

accouter—ăk-kōō′-tẽr, *not* ăk-kow′-tẽr.

Also spelled *accoutre*, but pronounced as above.

accrue—ăk-krū′, *not* ăk-krōō′.

accurate—ăk′-kū-rāt, *not* ăk′-kẽr-ĭt.

Aceldama—ȧ-sĕl′-dȧ-mȧ, *not* ăs-ĕl-dā′-mȧ.

Stormonth gives ā-kĕl′-dā-mȧ as a secondary pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acephalous—ā-sĕf′-ā-lŭs.

acetal—ā-sē′-tăl.

acetic—ā-sĕt′-ĭk or ā-sē′-tĭk.

Most authorities seem to favor the first pronunciation, although the second is often heard.

acetify—ā-sĕt′-ĭf-ī.

Haldeman says ā-sĕt′-ĭ-fī.

acetin—ăs′-ē-tĭn, *not* ā-sē′-tĭn.

acetous—ā-sē′-tŭs.

Knowles says ăs′-ē-tŭs.

Achaia—ā-kā′-yā or ä-kī′-yä.

Achates—ā-kā′-tēz.

"Fidus *Achates*." In Greek and Latin Proper Names, "*e* in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *Andes*."—*Web.*

achenium—ā-kē′-nĭ-ŭm.

Acheron—ăk′-ē-rŏn, *not* ăch′-ē-rŏn.

See *Magna Charta*.

Achitophel—ā-kĭt′-ō-fĕl.

"Absalom and *Achitophel*." See *Ahithophel*.

acme—ăk′-mē.

acolyte—ăk′-ō-līt.

Aconcagua—ä-kŏn-kä′-gwä.

aconite—ăk′-ō-nīt, *not* ăk′-ō-nēt.

See *ite*.

acorn—ā′-kŭrn ; ā′-kĕrn (Wor.).

The first is the standard or full pronunciation ; the second is the common or short pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acoustics—å-kow′-stĭks or å-kōō′-stĭks.

This last pronunciation, although correct, is not the one preferred by Webster.

Acre—ā′-kẽr or ā′-kẽr.

The second pronunciation is the more common.

acropolis—å-krŏp′-ō-lĭs.

across—å-krôs′, *not* å-krôst′.

See *accost.*

acrostic—å-krôs′-tĭk, *not* å-krŏs′-tĭk.

See *accost.*

Actæon—ăk-tē′-ŏn.

In Greek and Latin Proper Names, the diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending an accented syllable, are pronounced like long *e*. This is an important rule, which is frequently violated by classical scholars.

Actium—ăk′-shĭ-ŭm or ăk′-tĭ-ŭm.

actor—ăk′-tŭr ; ăk′-tẽr (Wor.).

See *acorn.*

acts—ăkts, *not* ăks.

"The *Acts* of the Apostles."

acumen—å-kū′-mĕn, *not* ăk′-yū-mĕn.

See *abdomen.*

Ada—ā′-då, *not* ăd′-å.

adagio—å-dä′-jō.

Worcester makes it a word of four syllables (ăd-ä′-jĭ-ō) ; and Stormonth anglicizes it (ăd-ā′-jĭ-ō).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

adamantean—ăd-ȧ-măn-tē′-an ; ăd-ȧ-măn-tē′-ăn (Stor.).

adamantine—ăd-ȧ-măn′-tĭn, *not* ăd-ȧ-măn′-tēn.

Adamic—ăd-ăm′-ĭk, *not* ăd′-ăm-ĭk.

address (n.)—ăd-drĕs′.

The natural and correct tendency is to follow analogy, and accent this word upon the *first* syllable. See *absent*.

address (vb.)—ăd-drĕs′.

Adelphi—ȧ-dĕl′-fī, *not* ā-dĕl′-fī.

Aden—ä′-dĕn or ā′-dĕn.

adept (n.)—ăd-ĕpt′, *not* ăd′-ĕpt.

adept (adj.)—ăd-ĕpt′.

There are a few words of two syllables that serve both as nouns and adjectives. It is customary to distinguish between them by accenting the nouns upon the *first* syllable, and the adjectives upon the *last*. In the above, and a few others, however, the noun as well as the adjective is accented on the *last* syllable.

adhesive—ăd-hē′-sĭv, *not* ăd-hē′-zĭv.

adieu—ȧ-dū′ ; Fr. pron. äd-yö′.

For ö, see p. 25.

Adige—ăd′-ĭj-ē ; It. pron. ä′-dē-jā.

ad infinitum—ăd ĭn-fĭn-ī′-tūm, *not* ăd ĭn-fĭn′-ĭt-ŭm.

adipocere—ăd′-ĭp-ō-sēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

adipose—ăd′-ĭp-ōs ; ăd-ĭp-ōs′ (Wor., Smart, Cooley).

adjectival—ăd-jĕk-tī′-văl or ăd′-jĕk-tĭv-ăl.

Worcester gives the last form only.

admirable—ăd′-mĭr-a-bl, *not* ăd-mī′-rā-bl.

admirably—ăd′-mĭr-a-blĭ, *not* ăd-mī′-rā-blĭ.

admiralty—ăd′-mĭr-ăl-tĭ, *not* ăd-mĭr-ăl′-tĭ.

adnascent—ăd-năs′-ĕnt.

adobe—a-dō′-bā.

Adonais—ăd-ō-nā′-ĭs.

Shelley's "*Adonais.*"

Adonijah—ăd-ō-nī′-ja.

Adoniram—ăd-ō-nī′-răm.

Adonis—a-dō′-nĭs, *not* ā-dŏn′-ĭs.

Adriana—ăd-rĭ-ăn′-a.

"Comedy of Errors."

Adrianople—ăd-rĭ-ăn-ō′-pl.

Worcester makes the *a* long in the first syllable.

Adriatic—ăd-rē-ăt′-ĭk ; but Worcester's pronunciation (ā-drē-ăt′-ĭk) is more frequently heard.

Adullam—a-dŭl′-ăm.

"The cave of *Adullam.*"

adult—a-dŭlt′, *not* ăd′-ŭlt.

ad valorem—ăd va-lō′-rĕm, *not* ăd văl′-ō-rĕm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

advance—ăd-vȧns′.

The *a* in the last syllable has the shade-vowel or short Italian *a* sound.

advantageous—ăd-văn-tā′-jŭs, *not* ăd-văn′-tā-jŭs.

adverse—ăd′-vẽrs.

"This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable; but the accent is now settled on the first."—*Web.*

adversely—ăd′-vẽrs-lĭ.

Worcester says ăd-vẽrs′-lĭ.

advertise—ăd-vẽr-tīz′.

Webster, in addition to this pronunciation, gives ăd′-vẽr-tīz as a secondary form. The New Imperial Dictionary says: "ăd-vẽr-tīz′, formerly pronounced ăd-vẽr′-tĭz."

advertisement—ăd-vẽr′-tĭz-mĕnt or ăd-vẽr-tīz′-mĕnt.

This last pronunciation is a very common one in the U. S.

advertiser—ăd-vẽr-tī′-zẽr or ăd′-vẽr-tī-zẽr; *not* ăd-vẽr′-tĭs-ẽr.

ædile—ē′-dīl.

See *edile.*

Ægean—ē-jē′-ăn.

Æ and *œ* in words of Greek and Latin origin are pronounced like *e* alone in the same situation.

Ægeon—ē-jē′-ŏn.

"Comedy of Errors."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ægis—ē′-jĭs.

Æmilia—ē-mĭl′-ĭ-å.

"Comedy of Errors."

Æneas—ē-nē′-ăs ; Bib. ē′-nē-ăs.

Æneid—ē-nē′-ĭd.

Webster gives the above, together with ē′-nē-ĭd as a secondary form. See *Eneid.*

Æolus—ē′-ō-lŭs, *not* ē-ō′-lŭs.

æon—ē′-ŏn.

aerate—ā′-ẽr-āt, *not* ā′-rē-āt.

aerial—ā-ē′-rĭ-ăl.

ærie—ē′-rĭ.

This is Webster's marking. Worcester says ē′-rĭ or ā′-ē-rĭ.

aeriform—ā′-ẽr-ĭf-ôrm.

aerify—ā′-ẽr-ĭf-ī.

aerolite—ā′-ẽr-ō-līt, *not* ā′-rō-līt.

aeronaut—ā′-ẽr-ō-nôt ; ā′-rō-nôt (Smart).

Æschylus—ĕs′-kĭl-ŭs, *not* ĕs′-kū-lŭs.

æstheticism—ĕs-thĕt′-ĭs-ĭzm.

æsthetics—ĕs-thĕt′-ĭks.

Smart and Cooley say ēz-thĕt′-ĭks.

ætiology—ē-tĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

affinage—ăf′-fĭn-āj ; ăf-fī′-nāj (Standard).

affix (n.)—ăf′-fĭks.

affix (vb.)—ăf-fĭks′.

See *absent.*

afflatus—ăf-flā′-tŭs, *not* ăf-flä′-tŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

afghan—ăf′-găn, *not* ăf′-kăn.

Afghanistan—ăf-găn-ĭs-tăn′, *not* ăf-găn-ĭs′-tăn ; ăf-gän-ĭs-tän′ (Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan.*

aforesaid—ăf-ōr′-sĕd, *not* ăf′-ōr-sĕd.

a fortiori—ā fôr-shĭ-ō′-rī.

again—ȧ-gĕn′, *not* ā-gān′.

against—ȧ-gĕnst′, *not* ā-gānst′.

agape—ȧ-gāp′ or ȧ-gāp′.

Agape—ăg′-ȧ-pē.

Agassiz—ăg′-ăs-ē or ăg-ăs′-ĭz ; Fr. pron. ä-gä-sē′.

Agatha—ăg′-ȧ-thȧ.

aged (adj.)—ā′-jĕd, *not* ājd.

"An *aged* man." In compounds, as *full-aged, middle-aged,* it is generally pronounced ājd.

aged (part.)—ājd, *not* ā′-jĕd.

"He has *aged* greatly." See *learned.*

aggrandize—ăg′-grăn-dīz.

aggrandizement—ăg-grăn′-dĭz-mĕnt or ăg′-grăn-dīz-mĕnt.

Worcester gives both of these pronunciations, but prefers the second. The New Imperial Dictionary gives the second only.

agile—ăj′-ĭl, *not* ăj′-īl.

Agincourt—ăzh-ăN-kōōr′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

agio—ā′-jĭ-ō.

Worcester gives ăd′-jē-ō as a secondary pronunciation. Webster prefers ăj′-ĭ-ō.

Agnes—ăg̃′-nēz ; coll., ăg̃′-nĕs.

agnostic—ăg̃-nŏs′-tĭk.

agnosticism—ăg̃-nŏs′-tĭs-ĭzm, *not* ăg̃-nŏs′-tĭk-ĭzm.

Agonistes—ăg̃-ŏn-ĭs′-tēz.

"Samson *Agonistes.*"

Agra—ä′-g̃rä.

Agramante—ä-g̃rä-män′-tā.

"Orlando Furioso."

agrarian—å-g̃rā′-rĭ-ăn.

agriculture—ăg̃′-rĭ-kŭlt-yūr.

agriculturist—ăg̃-rĭ-kŭlt′-yū-rĭst.

The word *agriculturalist*, often substituted for this word, is not now in good repute.

ague—ā′-g̃ū, *not* ā′-g̃ēr.

Aguilar (Grace)—ä-g̃ē-lär′.

For *r* final, see *Abélard.*

Agulhas—ä-g̃o͝ol′-yäs.

aha—å-hä′, *not* hä-hä′, unless spelled *haha.*

Ahasuerus (King)—å-hăs-ū-ē′-rŭs.

Ahasuerus (The Wandering Jew)—å-hăzh-o͝o-ē′-rŭs.

Ahithophel—å-hĭth′-ō-fĕl.

See *Achitophel.*

Ahriman—ä-rē-män′ or ä′-rĭm-ăn.

"Ormuzd and *Ahriman.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Aïda—ä-ē′-dä.

aid-de-camp—ād′-dŭ-kăn.

For ăn, see p. 26. Webster formerly pronounced this word ād′-dŭ-kămp

aiguille—ā-g̃wēl′; Fr. pron. ā-g̃wē′-yŭ.

Pronounce the *last* syllable very lightly.

Aijalon—ăj′-ā-lŏn or ā′-jā-lŏn.

ailantus—ā-lăn′-tŭs, *not* ā-lăn′-thŭs; ī-lăn′-tŭs (Hal.).

ailment—āl′-mĕnt, *not* āl′-mŭnt.

In all words ending in *ent*, the last syllable is to be distinctly pronounced. See *damage*.

aisle—īl.

Aix-la-Chapelle—āks-lä-shä-pĕl′, *not* ā-lä-shä-pĕl′.

See *Aachen*, Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

Aix-les-Bains—āks-lā-băn′, *not* ā-lā-băn′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Ajaccio—ä-yä′-chō, *not* ăj-ăs′-ĭ-ō.

In Italian *j*, at the beginning of a syllable, is pronounced like *y*; *ci* and *cci* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, are pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Akbar—äk′-bẽr; Hindoo pron. ŭk′-bẽr.

"Sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable."—*Web.*

Akron (Ohio)—ăk′-rŏn, *not* ā′-krŏn.

alabaster—ăl′-ȧ-băs-tẽr.

Aladdin—ȧ-lăd′-ĭn, *not* ăl′-ăd-ĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

alamode—ăl′-ȧ-mōd ; Fr. pron. ȧ-lȧ-mŏd′.
Alaric—ăl′-ăr-ĭk, *not* ăl-ăr′-ĭk.
alarum—ȧ-lăr′-ŭm ; ăl-ăr′-ŭm (Stor.).
alas—ȧ-lȧs′, *not* ā-lăs′.
Albategnius—ăl-bȧ-tĕg′-nĭ-ŭs.
Albigenses—ăl-bĭ-jĕn′-sēz.
albino—ăl-bī′-nō.

Worcester gives ăl-bē′-nō as a secondary form.

albumen—ăl-bū′-mĕn, *not* ăl′-bū-mĕn.
Alcæus—ăl-sē′-ŭs.

See *Ægean.*

Alcantara—ăl-kăn′-tȧ-rȧ.
alchemist—ăl′-kē-mĭst.
alchemy—ăl′-kē-mĭ.
Alcibiades—ăl-sĭ-bī′-ȧ-dēz.
Alcides—ăl-sī′-dēz.
Alciphron—ăl′-sĭ-frŏn.
alcoran—ăl′-kō-răn or ăl-kō-răn′.

"Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word ăl-kō-rôn′."—*Smart.* The first pronunciation, however, is that of the leading orthoepists.

Alcott—ôl′-kŭt, *not* ăl′-kŭt.
alcove—ăl′-kōv or ăl-kōv′.

The first form is the one in common use, and is preferred by Webster. The last is the marking of the dictionaries generally.

Alcuin—ăl′-kwĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Alcyone—ăl-sī′-ō-nē.
Also spelled *Halcyone*, which see.

Aldebaran—ăl-dĕb′-à-răn.
Alden—ôl′-dĕn, *not* ăl′-dĕn.
alder—ôl′-dĕr, *not* ăl′-dĕr.
aldermanic—ôl-dĕr-măn′-ĭk.
Alderney—ôl′-dĕr-nĭ.
aldine—ăl′-dīn or ôl′-dīn.
ăl′-dĭn is given by Smart and Cooley.

Aldrich—ôl′-drĭch or ôl′-drĭj.
Alembert d'—dä-läN-bâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Alençon—ä-lĕn′-sŭn ; Fr. pron., ä-läN-sôN′.
For äN and ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Alethea—ăl-ē-thē′-à ; coll., ā-lē′-thē-à.
Aleutian (Islands)—ā-lū′-shĭ-ăn, *not* ā-lū′-shăn.
Alexander—ăl-ĕg̃z-ăn′-dĕr, *not* ăl-ĕks-ăn′-dĕr.
Alexandria (Egypt)—ăl-ĕks-ăn′-drĭ-à.
Ancient pronunciation, ăl-ĕks-ăn-drī′-à.

alexandrine—ăl-ĕg̃z-ăn′-drĭn, *not* ăl-ĕg̃z-ăn′-drēn.
Alfieri—äl-fē-ā′-rē.
alga—ăl′-g̃à.
algæ—ăl′-jē.
algebra—ăl′-jē-brà, *not* ăl′-jē-brā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Algiers—ăl-jērz′.
Algonquin—ăl-gŏn′-kwĭn.
alias—ā′-lĭ-ăs, *not* ăl′-ĭ-ăs.
alibi—ăl′-ĭb-ī, *not* ăl′-ĭb-ĭ.
alien—āl′-yĕn, *not* ā′-lĭ-ĕn.
Alighieri—ä-lē-gē-ā′-rē.

"Dante *Alighieri*."

aliment—ăl′-ĭm-ĕnt, *not* ā′-lĭm-ĕnt.
Ali Pasha—ä′-lē pä-shä′.
alkali—ăl′-kȧ-lĭ or ăl′-kȧ-lī.

Lexicographers generally say *lĭ*, and most people say *lī*.

alkalify—ăl-kăl′-ĭf-ī or ăl′-kăl-ĭf-ī.

Webster alone of the leading lexicographers gives the second form, and this is the only pronunciation he gives. Ease of utterance, preponderance of authority, and general custom favor the *first* pronunciation.

alkaline—ăl′-kȧ-lĭn or ăl′-kȧ-līn.
Alleghany—ăl′-lē-gā-nĭ.
allegiance—ăl-lē′-jăns or ăl-lē′-jĭ-ăns.
allegorist—ăl′-lē-gō-rĭst, *not* ăl-lĕg′-ō-rĭst.
allegretto—ăl-lē-grĕt′-ō; It. pron. ăl-lā-grāt′-tō.
allegro—ăl-lā′-grō.

Most dictionaries have anglicized this word, and pronounce it ăl-lē′-grō. Webster, however gives both pronunciations.

Alleyn—ăl′-ĕn.
allopathic—ăl-lō-păth′-ĭk, *not* ăl-lŏp′-ăth-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

allopathist—ăl-lŏp′-ăth-ĭst, *not* ăl′-lō-păth-ĭst.

Very frequently mispronounced.

allopathy—ăl-lŏp′-ăth-ĭ, *not* ăl′-lō-păth-ĭ.

alloy (n.)—ăl-loi′.

See *address*.

alloy (vb.)—ăl-loi′.

ally (n.)—ăl-lī′.

Although contrary to the dictionaries, but in accordance with analogy, most persons accent this word upon the *first* syllable (ăl′-lī).

ally (vb.)—ăl-lī′.

alma mater—ăl′-mȧ mā′-tĕr, *not* äl′-mä mä′-tĕr.

This expression has been thoroughly anglicized.

Alma-Tadema—äl′-mä tä′-dā-mä, *not* äl′-mä ṭä-dā′-mä.

Almagest—ăl′-mȧ-jĕst.

"Ptolemy's *Almagest*."

almond—ä′-mŭnd.

The pronunciation ăm′-ŭnd, though without dictionary authority, is almost universal. Do not say ăl′-mŭnd.

almoner—ăl′-mŭn-ẽr.

almost—ôl′-mōst.

Some of the older dictionaries accent the *last* syllable.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

alms—ämz, *not* ăm̈z.

Alnwick—ăn′-nĭk.

The English have a decided tendency to shorten the pronunciation of many Proper Names. See *Brougham*, *Cholmondeley*, *Cirencester*, *Gloucester*, *Greenwich*, *Leicester*, *Worcester*.

alpaca—ăl-păk′-a, *not* ăl-a-păk′-a.

A very common mistake consists in making this a word of *four* syllables.

Alpheus—ăl′-fē-ŭs; prop. ăl-fē′-ŭs; Bib. ăl-fē′-ŭs.

alpine—ăl′-pĭn or ăl′-pīn, *not* ăl′-pēn.

Alsace—ăl-säs′.

also—ôl′-sō, *not* ŏl′-sō.

Altai (Mountains)—ăl-tī′, *not* ăl′-tī.

Altair—ăl-tār′.

alterative—ôl′-tĕr-a-tĭv.

altercate—ăl′-tĕr-kāt, *not* ôl′-tĕr-kāt.

The error committed in pronouncing the first syllable of this and the six words following, *ôl* instead of *ăl*, is very common, and should be carefully avoided.

altercation—ăl-tĕr-kā′-shŭn, *not* ôl-tĕr-kā′-shŭn.

alternate (n. and adj.)—ăl-tĕr′-nāt.

alternate (vb.)—ăl′-tĕr-nāt or ăl-tĕr′-nāt.

The first form is to be preferred. "This word, as a verb, was originally accented (like

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

the adjective and the noun) on the second syllable, as *alter' nate*, but is now more commonly accented on the first, as *al' ternate*."—*Web.*

alternately—ăl-tĕr'-nāt-lĭ, *not* ăl'-tĕr-nāt-lĭ.
alternation—ăl-tĕr-nā'-shŭn.
alternative—ăl-tĕr'-nȧ-tĭv.
alto-rilievo—ăl'-tō rē-lyā'-vō.
alumina—ȧ-lū'-mĭn-ȧ.
aluminium—ăl-yū-mĭn'-ĭ-ŭm.

This word and the one following are often confounded in pronunciation. See *aluminum*.

aluminum—ȧ-lū'-mĭn-ŭm.

See *aluminium*.

alumnæ—ȧ-lŭm'-nē.

See *alumni*.

alumni—ȧ-lŭm'-nī.

See *alumnæ*.

alveolar—ăl-vē'-ō-lĕr or ăl'-vē-ō-lĕr.

The second form is preferred by Webster. In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary it is pronounced ăl-vē'-ō-lär. This is also Stormonth's pronunciation, and the one preferred by Worcester.

alveolate—ăl'-vē-ō-lāt.
alveolus—ăl-vē'-ō-lŭs.
always—ôl'-wāz, *not* ôl'-wŭz.
amanuensis—ăm-ăn-yū-ĕn'-sĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Amasa—ăm′-ā-sȧ.

Worcester prefers ā-mā′-sȧ, but remarks: "The latter (ăm′-ā-sȧ) is the pronunciation which, at least in this country, is usually given to the word as a Christian name."

amateur—ăm-ȧ-tūr′; Fr. pron. ä-mä-tör′.

For ö see p. 25. Worcester gives ăm-ā-tûr′ as a secondary form. Do not say ăm′-ā-chōōr.

amber-gris—ăm′-bẽr-ḡrēs, *not* ăm′-bẽr-ḡrĭs.

This is one of a class of words most of which are from the French or Italian. In them, the *i* has the sound of long *e* (ē).

Amboyna—ăm-boi′-nȧ.

ambrosia—ăm-brō′-zhȧ or ăm-brō′-zhĭ-ȧ.

This is Webster's (edition of 1900) pronunciation. Worcester, Perry, Smart, and Walker say ăm-brō′-zhĭ-ȧ.

ambrosial—ăm-brō′-zhăl or ăm-brō′-zhĭ-ăl.

ameer—ȧ-mēr′.

See *amir*.

ameliorate—ȧ-mēl′-yō-rāt, *not* ā-mē′-lĭ-ō-rāt.

amelioration—ȧ-mēl-yō-rā′-shūn.

amen—ā-mĕn′.

"In singing, always pronounced ä-mĕn′, and sometimes so pronounced when *spoken*, especially in the service of the Episcopal Church."—*Web.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

amenable—ȧ-mē′-nȧ-bl, *not* ā-mĕn′-ā-bl.

amende honorable—ä-mänd′ ō-nō-rä′-bl.

H is generally silent in French ; according to some authorities, always so.

amenity—ȧ-mĕn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ā-mē′-nĭt-ĭ.

Americus Vespucius. See *Vespucius.*

Amherst—ăm′-ẽrst, *not* ăm′-hẽrst.

The *h* is silent.

amiable—ā′-mĭ-ȧ-bl.

Haldeman gives ām′-yȧ-bl as a secondary pronunciation.

amide—ăm′-ĭd or ăm′-īd.

See *bromide.*

Amiens—ăm′-ē-ẽnz ; Fr. pron. ä-mĭ-äN′.

For äN, see p. 26. " The peace of *Amiens.*"

amir—ȧ-mēr′.

See *ameer.*

ammoniacal—ăm-mō-nī′-ăk-ăl.

amœba—ȧ-mē′-bȧ.

Amoor—ä-mo͝or′.

Amoskeag—ăm-ŏs-kĕg̃′.

amour propre—ä-mo͝or′ prŏ′-pr.

Ampère—äN-pâr′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Amphion—ăm-fī′-ŏn, *not* ăm′-fĭ-ŏn.

See *Arion, Orion.*

amphiscians—ăm-fĭsh′-ănz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Amphitrite—ăm-fĭ-trī′-tē, *not* ăm′-fĭ-trīt.
In classical Proper Names, each vowel or diphthong constitutes a syllable.

Amphitryon—ăm-fĭt′-rĭ-ŏn.

Amurath—ä-mo͞o-rät′.

anabasis—å-năb′-å-sĭs, *not* ăn-ăb-ā′-sĭs.

anachronism—ăn-ăk′-rō-nĭzm.

Anacreon—å-năk′-rē-ŏn.
"The odes of *Anacreon*."

anæmia—å-nē′-mĭ-å.

anæmic—å-nĕm′-ĭk, *not* å-nē′-mĭk.

anæsthesia—ăn-ĕs-thē′-sĭ-å or ăn-ĕs-thē′-zhĭ-å.

anæsthetics—ăn-ĕs-thĕt′-ĭks.

analogue—ăn′-å-lŏg̃, *not* ăn′-å-lōg̃.
So *catalogue, epilogue, monologue, prologue,* etc.

Anam—ä-năm′ ; än-näm′ (Gaz.).
See *Annam.*

anamorphosis—ăn-å-môr′-fō-sĭs or ăn-å-môr-fō′-sĭs.

anarchic—å-närk′-ĭk.

anarchist—ăn′-år-kĭst.

Anaxagoras—ăn-ăks-ăg̃′-ō-răs.

Anaximander—ăn-ăks-ĭm-ăn′-dẽr.

Anaximenes—ăn-ăks-ĭm′-ē-nēz.

ancestral—ăn′-sĕs-trăl or ăn-sĕs′-trăl.
Weight of authority favors the first marking ; ease of utterance, the second.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Anchises—ăn-kī′-sēz.
anchovy—ăn-chō′-vĭ, *not* ăn′-chō-vī.
ancien régime—äNs-yäN′ rā-zhēm′.
For äN and ăN, see p. 26.
ancient—ān′-shĕnt, *not* ān′-shĭ-ĕnt.
and—ănd.
This word is generally slurred over in rapid speech, and degenerates into ŭn.
Andalusia—ăn-dä-lōō-thē′-ä; ăn-dȧ-lū′-shĭ-ȧ (Gaz.).
Andaman (Islands)—ăn-dȧ-măn′.
andante—ăn-dăn′-tē; It. pron. än-dän′-tā.
andantino—ăn-dăn-tē′-no; It. pron. än-dän-tē′-nō.
Andes—ăn′-dēz; ăn′-dĭz (Gaz.).
andiron—ănd′-ī-ûrn, *not* hănd′-ī-ûrn.
Andorra—än-dō′-rä.
Trill the *r* slightly.
André (Major)—ăn′-drā or ăn′-drĭ.
Androcles—ăn′-drō-klēz.
Andromache—ăn-drŏm′-ȧ-kē.
Andromeda—ăn-drŏm′-ē-dȧ.
Andronicus—ăn-drō-nī′-kŭs.
"In the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, ascribed to Shakespeare, this word is uniformly accented on the antepenultimate (ăn-drŏn′-ĭk-ŭs). For this, however, there is no classical authority."—*Wor.* To conform with the meter in poetry, the accent is frequently shifted. See *Lupercal*, *Dunsinane*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

anecdotal—ăn′-ĕk-dō-tăl.
anecdotical—ăn-ĕk-dŏt′-ĭk-ăl.
anemometer—ăn-ē-mŏm′-ē-tẽr.
anemone—á-nĕm′-ō-nē or ăn-ē-mō′-nē.
aneurism—ăn′-yū-rĭzm.
angel—ān′-jĕl.
Angelus—ăn′-jē-lŭs.
angina pectoris—ăn-jī′-nȧ or ăn′-jĭn-ȧ pĕk′-tō-rĭs.
angiosperm—ăn′-jĭ-ō-spẽrm.
Anglesea—ăng′-g̃l-sē.

Ea in the termination of many English Proper Names is pronounced like long *e* (ē). See *Battersea*, *Chelsea*, *Marshalsea*.

Anglesey—ăng′-g̃l-sē.
Angora—ăn-g̃ō′-rȧ or ăn-g̃ōō′-rȧ.
Angostura—ăn-g̃ŏs-tōō′-rä.
Angoulême d'—dän-g̃ōō-lām′.

For ÄN, see p. 26.

aniline—ăn′-ĭl-ĭn or ăn′-ĭl-ēn.

Worcester gives ăn′-ĭl-īn as a secondary pronunciation. Scientific terms ending in *ine* are generally mispronounced ēn. There is no authority for this, although it is a very common tendency. Webster now recognizes it.

animadvert—ăn-ĭm-ăd-vẽrt′.
animalcule—ăn-ĭm-ăl′-kūl, *not* ăn-ĭm-ăl′-kū-lē. See *animalcula*, *animalculum*.
Annam—ăn-năm′ ; än-näm′ (Gaz.).

See *Anam*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

annex (n.)—ăn-nĕks′ or ăn′-nĕks.
See *address.*

annex (vb.)—ăn-nĕks′.

annihilate—ăn-nī′-hĭl-āt.
Pronounce the *h.* So *annihilation, annihilator.*

annunciate—ăn-nŭn′-shĭ-āt, *not* ăn-nŭn′-sĭ-āt.
So *annunciation, annunciator.* "When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea, ia, io,* or *eous,* it takes, like *s* and *t,* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh ;* as *ocean, social, tenacious, cetaceous.*"—*Wor.*

anodyne—ăn′-ō-dīn.

anomalous—ȧ-nŏm′-ȧ-lŭs.

anserine—ăn′-sẽr-īn.

ant—ȧnt, *not* ănt *nor* änt.
See *ask.*

antarctic—ănt-ärk′-tĭk, *not* ănt-är′-tĭk.
Be careful to give the *k* sound in the second syllable.

Antares—ăn-tā′-rēz ; ăn-tā′-rĕs (Wor.).

antepenult—ăn-tē-pē′-nŭlt or ăn-tē-pē-nŭlt′.

anthelion—ănt-hēl′-yŭn or hē′-lĭ-ŏn.

anthropophagi—ăn-thrō-pŏf′-ȧ-jī.
"The cannibals that each other eat, the *anthropophagi.*"—*Shakespeare.*

anti (prefix)—ăn′-tĭ, *not* ăn′-tī.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Antietam—ăn-tē′-tăm.
antifebrile—ăn-tĭ-fē′-brĭl.
Antigone—ăn-tĭg̃′-ō-nē.
Antigua—ăn-tē′-gă.
Anti-Libanus—ăn′-tĭ lĭb′-a-nŭs.
See *Libanus.*

Antilles—ăn-tĭl′-ēz or ăN-tēl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

antimony—ăn′-tĭm-ō-nĭ.
antinomy—ăn-tĭn′-ō-mĭ or ăn′-tĭn-ō-mĭ.
Antinous—ăn-tĭn′-ō-ŭs, *not* ăn-tĭn′-ōos.

"There are no words more frequently mispronounced by a mere English scholar, than those of this termination."—*Walker.*

Antiochia—ăn-tĭ-ō-kī′-a.
Antiochus—ăn-tī′-ō-kŭs, *not* ăn-tĭ-ŏk′-ŭs.
Antiope—ăn-tī′-ō-pē.
Antiparos—ăn-tĭp′-a-rŏs.
Antipas (Herod)—ăn′-tĭp-ăs.
antiphonal—ăn-tĭf′-ō-năl.
antipodal—ăn-tĭp′-ō-dăl.
antipode—ăn′-tĭ-pōd.
antipodean—ăn-tĭ-pō′-dē-ăn or ăn-tĭ-pō-dē′-ăn.
antipodes—ăn-tĭp′-ō-dēz or ăn′-tĭ-pōdz.

"The question has been raised, both in England and America, whether the plural of this word should be pronounced in four syllables, *an-tip′-o-des*, or in three syllables, *an′-ti-*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

podes—the last syllable rhyming with *abodes*. As this plural was originally a pure Latin word (without any singular), it is regularly pronounced *an-tip'-o-des*. But as *an'-ti-pode* is now very generally adopted as its singular, there is a tendency to make the plural correspond (after the English usage), and to say *an'-ti-podes*. To this tendency Dr. Webster yielded, and this pronunciation may perhaps ultimately prevail. At present, however, most scholars pronounce the word in four syllables, *an-tip'-o-des*."—*Webster*.

antique—ăn-tēk'.

See *amber-gris*.

antithesis—ăn-tĭth'-ē-sĭs.

Antommarchi—än-tŏm-mär'-kē.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *k*.

Anubis—ȧ-nū'-bĭs.

anxiety—ăng-zī'-ē-tĭ, *not* ăngk-sī'-ē-tĭ.

any—ĕn'-ĭ.

Formerly pronounced ā'-nĭ.

anywhere—ĕn'-ĭ-hwâr, *not* ĕn'-ĭ-wâr.

Pronounce the *h* in the *last* syllable.

aorist—ā'-ō-rĭst, *not* ā-ō'-rĭst.

aorta—ā-ôr'-tȧ.

Apache—ä-pä'-chā.

Apelles—ȧ-pĕl'-ēz.

Apennines—ăp'-ĕn-īnz.

aperient—ȧ-pē'-rĭ-ĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

aperture—ăp′-ẽr-tūr.
apex—ā′-pĕks, *not* ăp′-ĕks.
aphasia—ăf-ā′-zhĭ-ȧ, *not* ăf-ā′-sĭ-ȧ.
aphasy—ăf′-ȧ-sĭ.
aphelion—ȧ-fē′l-yŭn or ȧ-fē′-lĭ-ŏn.
Worcester and Stormonth say ă-fē′-lĭ-ŏn.
aphorism—ăf′-ō-rĭzm.
aphrodisiac—ăf-rō-dĭz′-ĭ-ăk; af-rō-dĭzh′-ē-ăk (Wor.).
aphrodisiacal—ăf-rō-dĭz-ī′-ăk-ăl.
Aphrodite—ăf-rō-dī′-tē, *not* ăf′-rō-dīt.
See *Amphitrite.*
aphthong—ăf′-thŏng or ăp′-thŏng.
See *diphthong*, *triphthong.*
apiary—ā′-pĭ-ȧ-rĭ.
apices (plural of apex)—ăp′-ĭs-ēz.
aplomb—ȧ-plôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Apocalypse—ȧ-pŏk′-ȧ-lĭps.
apocope—ȧ-pŏk′-ō-pē.
Apocrypha—ȧ-pŏk′-rĭf-ȧ.
apodosis—ȧ-pŏd′-ō-sĭs.
apogee—ăp′-ō-jē.
Apollo Belvedere—ȧ-pŏl′-ō bĕl-vē-dēr′.
Apollyon—ȧ-pŏl′-ĭ-ŏn or ȧ-pŏl′-yŭn.
apologue—ăp′-ō-lŏg̃, *not* ăp′-ō-lōg̃.
See *analogue.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

apophthegm—ăp′-ō-thĕm.
See *apothegm.*

a posteriori—ā pŏs-tē-rĭ-ō′-rī or ä pōs-tä-rē-ō′-rē.

apostle—ȧ-pŏs′-l, *not* ȧ-pŏs′-l, *nor* ȧ-pŏs′-tl.
See *accost.*

apothegm—ăp′-ō-thĕm.
See *apophthegm.*

apotheosis—ăp-ō-thē′-ō-sĭs, *not* ăp-ō-thē-ō′-sĭs. See *apotheosize.*
"This word, like *metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate."—*Walker.*

Appalachian—ăp-pȧ-lā′-chĭ-ăn, *not* ăp-pā-lä′-chĭ-ăn.

apparatus—ăp-pȧ-rā′-tŭs, *not* ăp-pä-rä′-tŭs.
Thoroughly anglicized.

apparent—ăp-pâr′-ĕnt, *not* ăp-păr′-ĕnt; ăp-pā′-rĕnt (Stor. and Imp.).

applicable—ăp′-plĭk-ȧ-bl, *not* ăp-plĭk′-ā-bl.

applicative—ăp′-plĭk-ȧ-tĭv.

appoggiatura—ăp-pŏj-ä-tōō′-rä.

Appomattox—ăp-pō-măt′-ŏks.
"*Appomattox* Court-House." Some persons, by a strange inversion of vowel-sounds in the last two syllables, pronounce this word ăp-pō-tō′-măks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

appraiser—ăp-prā′-zĕr.
appreciate—ăp-prē′-shĭ-āt, *not* ăp-prē′-sĭ-āt.
apprentice—ăp-prĕn′-tĭs.
approbative—ăp′-prō-bā-tĭv, *not* ăp-prō′-bā-tĭv.
appui—ăp-pwē′.
apricot—ā′-prĭ-kŏt, *not* ăp′-rĭ-kŏt.

Generally mispronounced.

a priori—ā prĭ-ō′-rī or ä prē-ō′-rē.
apron—ā′-pŭrn or ā′-prŭn.

Lexicographers generally prefer the first pronunciation; popular usage favors the second.

apropos—ăp′-rō-pō, *not* ăp-rō-pō′.
aqua—ā′-kwȧ.

"*Aqua* fortis."

aquarium—ȧ-kwā′-rĭ-ŭm, *not* ä-kwä′-rĭ-ŭm.
Aquarius—ȧ-kwā′-rĭ-ŭs, *not* ä-kwä′-rĭ-ŭs.
aqueduct—ăk′-wē-dŭkt, *not* ăk′-wē-dŭk.
aqueous—ā′-kwē-ŭs, *not* ăk′-wē-ŭs.
Aquila—ăk′-wĭl-ȧ, *not* ăk-wĭl′-ȧ.
aquiline—ăk′-wĭl-ĭn or ăk′-wĭl-īn.

Usage is pretty evenly divided between these two forms.

Aquinas (Thomas)—ȧ-kwī′-năs.
Arab—ăr′-ăb.

Worcester gives ā′-răb as a secondary pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arabesque—ăr′-ȧ-bĕsk.

Arabic—ăr′-ȧ-bĭk.

Although words ending in *ic* and *ics*, as *epidemic*, *scientific*, etc., have the accent on the penult, the above is an exception and is accented on the antepenult. So also *chol′eric*, *her′etic*, etc.

arable—ăr′-ȧ-bl.

Araby—ăr′-ȧ-bĭ.

"*Araby* the Blest."

arachnida—ȧ-răk′-nĭd-ȧ.

Arago—ăr′-ä-gō, ä-rä-gō′, or ä-rä′-gō.

It is impossible to accent the wrong syllable in this word.

Aragon—ăr′-ăg-ŏn ; Sp. pron. ä-rä-gōn′.

Aral (Sea)—ăr′-ăl, *not* ā′-răl.

Aram (Eugene)—ā′-răm, *not* ăr′-ăm.

Arapahoe—ăr-ăp′-ȧ-hō.

Arar—ā′-răr.

Arbaces—är′-bā-sēz ; är-bā′-sēz (Biog.).

This last is the pronunciation generally heard.

Arbela—är-bē′-lä.

This is the pronunciation of the name of the city in Assyria where the decisive battle between Alexander and Darius was fought. The name of the town in Sicily is pronounced är′-bē-lä.

arbor vitæ—är′-bĕr vī′-tē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arboretum—är-bō-rē′-tŭm.

arbutus—är′-bū-tŭs or är-bū′-tŭs.

The first is Webster's pronunciation; the second is Worcester's.

arcanum—är-kā′-nŭm, *not* är-kăn′-ŭm.

archæology—är-kē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

archaic—är-kā′-ĭk.

archangel—ärk-ān′-jĕl, *not* ärch-ān′-jĕl.

"The prefix *arch*, denoting *chief*, is pronounced *ark* in *archangel* and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as *arch*itecture, *arch*ipelago, *arch*itrave, etc. In all other cases it is pronounced *artch*, as in *arch*bishop, *arch*-enemy, *arch*-fiend, etc."—*Web.*

Archangel (city)—ärk-ān′-jĕl, *not* ärch-ān′-jĕl.

archbishop—ärch-bĭsh′-ŏp, *not* ärch′-bĭsh-ŏp.

Accent the *second* syllable. See *archangel.*

archetype—är′-kē-tīp, *not* är′-chē-tīp.

Archias—är′-kĭ-ăs, *not* är′-chĭ-ăs.

archiepiscopal—är-kĭ-ē-pĭs′-kō-păl, *not* är-chĭ-ē-pĭs′-kō-păl.

Archimedean—är-kĭm-ē-dē′-ăn, *not* är-kĭm-ē′-dē-ăn.

Archimedes—är-kĭm-ē′-dēz, *not* är-kĭm′-ē-dēz, often heard.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

archipelago—ärˊ-kĭ-pĕlˊ-ȧ-gō, *not* ärˊ-chĭ-pĕlˊ-ȧ-gō.

architect—ärˊ-kĭ-tĕkt, *not* ärˊ-chĭ-tĕkt.

architecture—ärˊ-kĭ-tĕkt-yūr.

architrave—ärˊ-kĭ-trāv, *not* ärˊ-chĭ-trāv.

archives—ärˊ-kīvz, *not* ärˊ-chīvz.

Archytas—ärˊ-kīˊ-tăs.

Arcite—ärˊ-sīt or ärˊ-sītˊ.

"Palamon and *Arcite*."

arctic—ärkˊ-tĭk, *not* ärˊ-tĭk.

A gross error. See *antarctic*.

Arcturus—ärk-tūˊ-rŭs.

Ardennes—ärˊ-dĕnˊ; ärˊ-dĕn or ärˊ-dĕnˊ (*Gaz.*). See *Arden*.

In defense of the pronunciation ärˊ-dĕn, Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer quotes the following:

"And *Ardennes* waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass."
Byron.

arduous—ärdˊ-yū-ŭs.

are (measure of surface)—âr; är (Wor.), ār (Stor.). See *are* (*vb.*).

area—āˊ-rē-ȧ, *not* ā-rēˊ-ȧ.

areola—ȧ-rēˊ-ō-lȧ, *not* ā-rē-ōˊ-lȧ.

areolar—ȧ-rēˊ-ō-lĕr.

"*Areolar* tissue."

Areopagus—ărˊ-ē-ŏpˊ-ā-gŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Arequipa—ä-rā-kē′-pä.

In Spanish, *qu* before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* is marked with a diæresis, in which case, *qu* is pronounced *kw*.

Ares—ā′rēz.

argand—är′-gănd.

argent (heraldry)—är′-jĕnt.

argentine—är′-jĕn-tīn, *not* är′-jĕn-tēn.

Argentine—är′-jĕn-tīn ; är′-jĕn-tēn (*Gaz.*).

"The *Argentine* Republic."

Argive—är′-jīv, *not* är′-gīv.

Argolis—är′-gō-lĭs, *not* är-gō′-lĭs.

Argonauts—är′-gō-nôts, *not* är′-gō-nŏts.

argosy—är′-gō-sĭ.

argot—är-gō′ or är′-gŏt.

Worcester prefers är′-gŏt.

Argyle—är-gīl′, *not* är′-gīl.

Also spelled *Argyll*, and pronounced as above.

aria—ä′-rĭ-å or ā′-rĭ-å.

Ariadne—ā-rĭ-ăd′-nē.

Arian (pertaining to Arius)—ā′-rĭ-ăn.

"The *Arian* heresy." See *Aryan* and *Arrian*.

Arica—ä-rē′-kä.

arid—ăr′-ĭd, *not* ā′-rĭd.

Aries—ā′-rĭ-ēz.

Arimathea—ăr-ĭm-å-thē′-å.

"Joseph of *Arimathea*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Arion—ā-rī′-ŏn.

This is the marking of the dictionaries. The word has, however, come to be almost universally accented on the *first* syllable (ā′-rĭ-ŏn). See *Amphion, Orion.*

Aristides—ăr-ĭs-tī′-dēz.

Aristippus—ăr-ĭs-tĭp′-ŭs.

Aristobulus—ā-rĭs-tō-bū′-lŭs.

Aristocles—ā-rĭs′-tō-klēz.

aristocrat—à-rĭs′-tō-krăt or ăr′-ĭs-tō-krăt.

The last is the *Imperial's* preference, as well as Webster's secondary form.

Aristogiton—ā-rĭs-tō-jī′-tŏn.

"Harmodius and *Aristogiton.*" Also spelled *Aristogeiton*, and pronounced as above.

Aristotelian—ăr-ĭs-tō-tē′-lĭ-ăn.

Sometimes pronounced as a word of *five* syllables, ăr-ĭs-tō-tēl′-yăn.

Aristotle—ăr′-ĭs-tŏt-l, *not* ăr-ĭs-tŏt′-l.

Arius—ā-rī′-ŭs, commonly ā′-rĭ-ŭs.

Arkansas—är′-kăn-sô.

Although this pronunciation has been authorized by an act of legislature of the State of Arkansas, and is the form given in the last edition of Webster as well, still the pronunciation är-kăn′-săs is the one generally heard, at least east of the Mississippi river.

Arles—ärlz ; Fr. pron. ärl.

Armada—är-mā′-dà or är-mä′-dà.

"The invincible *Armada.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Armagh—är-mä′.

armillary—är′-mĭl-ā-rĭ. *not* är-mĭl′-ā-rĭ.

See *capillary.*

Arminian—är-mĭn′-ĭ-ăn or är-mĭn′-yăn.

Arminius—är-mĭn′-ĭ-ŭs; Dutch pron. är-mē′-nē-ŭs.

armistice—är′-mĭs-tĭs, *not* är-mĭs′-tĭs.

aroma—å-rō′-mȧ, *not* ăr′-ō-mȧ.

aromatize—å-rō′-mȧ-tīz or ăr′-ō-mȧ-tīz.

Aroostook—å-rōō′-stŏŏk.

"The Lady of the *Aroostook.*"

arpeggio—är-pĕd′-jō.

Arpinum—är-pī′-nŭm.

arquebuse—är′-kwē-bŭs, *not* är′-kwē-būs.

Stormonth says är′-kĕ-bŏŏz′. This author labors under the erroneous impression that it makes no difference which accent is considered primary and which secondary, in this and many other important words.

arquebusier—är-kwē-bŭs-ēr′; är′-kĕ-bŏŏ-zēr′ (Stor.).

See note under *arquebuse.*

arras—ăr′-răs.

Arras—ăr′-răs; Fr. pron. är-räs′.

Arrian—ăr′-ĭ-ăn.

See *Arian.*

arsenic (n.)—är′-sē-nĭk.

Worcester gives ärs′-nĭk as a secondary pronunciation. See *arsenic (adj.).*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

arsenious—är-sē′-nĭ-ŭs.
Arsinoë—är-sĭn′-ō-ē.
Artaxerxes—är-tăks-ẽrk′-sēz ; Bib. är-tăg-zẽrk′-zēz.
Artemis—är′-tē-mĭs.
artemisia—är-tē-mĭzh′-ĭ-å or är-tē-mĭsh′-ĭ-å, *not* är-tē-mĭsh′-å.
Artemisia—är-tē-mĭsh′-ĭ-å.
Artemus (Ward)—är′-tē-mŭs, *not* är-tē′-mŭs.
artery—är′-tẽr-ĭ.
artesian—är-tē′-zhăn ; är-tē′-zhĭ-ăn (Stor.), *not* är-tē′-zĭ-ăn.
arthropoda—är-thrŏp′-ō-då.
artiad—är′-shĭ-ăd or är′-tĭ-ăd.
artificer—är-tĭf′-ĭs-ẽr, *not* är′-tĭf-ĭs-ẽr.
artisan—är′-tĭz-ăn.

Worcester gives är-tĭz-ăn′ as a secondary pronunciation.

artiste—är-tēst′.
Artois—är-twä′.
Arundel—ăr′-ŭn-dĕl, *not* ā-rŭn′-dĕl.
Arundelian—ăr-ŭn-dēl′-yăn ; ăr-ŭn-dē′-lĭ-ăn (Wor.).

"The *Arundelian* Marbles."

Aryan (Indo-European)—är′-yăn or ăr′-ĭ-ăn ; ā′-rĭ-ăn or ăr′-ĭ-ăn (Stor.).

See *Arian*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arytenoid—ȧ-rĭt′-ē-noid.
asafetida—ăs-ȧ-fĕt′-ĭd-ȧ.
asbestos—ăs-bĕs′-tŏs ; ăz-bĕs′-tŭs (Hal.).
Ascalon—ăs′-kȧ-lŏn.
Ascham (Roger)—ăs′-kăm.
Asia—ā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* ā′-zhȧ, *nor* ā′-zhĭ-ȧ.
Asian—ā′-shăn, *not* ā′-zhăn.
Asiatic—ā-shĭ-ăt′-ĭk, *not* ā-zhĭ-ăt′-ĭk.
ask—ȧsk, *not* ăsk.

This word is typical of a large class containing a sound intermediate between ä and ă, and which until recent years has been scarcely recognized.

asked—ȧskt, *not* ăskt, *nor* ăst.
Asmodeus—ăz-mō-dē′-ŭs.
asp—ȧsp.

Stormonth says ăsp.

asparagus—ăs-păr′-ȧ-gŭs.

"This word was formerly pronounced *sparrow-grass ;* but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to uneducated people." —*Web.* See *cucumber.*

Aspasia—ăs-pā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* ăs-pā′-zhȧ.
asphalt—ăs-fălt′, *not* ăs′-fălt.

This is an abbreviation of the word *asphaltum* (ăs-făl′-tŭm), and retains the accent of the *full* form.

asphyxia—ăs-fĭks′-ĭ-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

aspirant—ăs-pī′-rănt.
ăs′-pĭr-ănt is Worcester's secondary pronunciation.

ass—ăs.
Stormonth says ȧs.

assagai—ăs′-sȧ-gī ; ăs-sȧ-gī′ (Wor.), *not* ăs-sā′-gĭ.
See *assegai*, another spelling.

assai—ăs-sä′-ē.

assailant—ăs-sā′-lănt.

assegai—ăs′-sē-gā.
See *assagai*.

assets—ăs′-sĕts, *not* ăs-sĕts′.

assignat—ȧ-sē-nyȧ′ or ăs′-ĭg-năt.

assignee—ăs-sĭn-ē′, *not* ăs-sī′-nē.

assignor—ăs-sĭn-ôr′, *not* ăs-sī′-nôr.

Assiniboin—ăs-sĭn′-ĭb-oin.

Assizes—ăs-sī′-zĕz.

associate—ăs-sō′-shĭ-āt, *not* ăs-sō′-sĭ-āt.
See *annunciate*.

association—ăs-sō-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or ăs-sō-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.

Astarte—ăs-tär′-tē.

asthma—ăs′-mȧ, ăz′-mȧ or ăst′-mȧ.
Lexicographers prefer ăs′-mȧ, but the people generally pronounce the word ăz′-mȧ.

asthmatic—ăs-măt′-ĭk, ăz-măt′-ĭk, or ăst-măt′-ĭk.
See *asthma*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

astrakhan—ăs-trȧ-kăn′, *not* ăs′-trȧ-kăn.
Observe the place of the accent.

Astrakhan—äs-trä-ĸän′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Asturias—äs-to͝o′-rē-äs.

Astyanax—ăs-tī′-ăn-ăks.

asylum—ȧ-sī′-lŭm.
See *abdomen.*

asymptote—ăs′-ĭm-tōt.
"Sometimes pronounced ȧ-sĭmp′-tōt."—*Web*

Atahualpa—ä-tä-hwäl′-pä.

atavism—ăt′-ȧ-vĭzm.

ataxy—ăt′-ăks-ĭ, *not* ăt-ăks′-ĭ.
"Locomotor *ataxy.*"

ate (preterit of eat)—āt or ĕt.

Ate (goddess of revenge)—ā′-tē, *not* āt.

atelier—ȧ-tŭ-lyā′.

Athanasian—ăth-ā-nā′-zhăn.
"The *Athanasian* Creed."

Athanasius—ăth-ā-nā′-shĭ-ŭs.

Athelstan — ĕth′-ĕl-stăn ; ăth′-ĕl-stăn (Biog.).

atheneum—ăth-ē-nē′-ŭm, *not* ā-thē′-nē-ŭm.

athlete—ăth′-lēt, *not* ăth′-l-ēt.

Athos (Mount)—ăth′-ŏs, *not* ā′-thŏs.

Atilla—ȧ-tĭl′-ȧ.
See *Attila.*

Atlantean—ăt-lăn-tē′-ăn, *not* ăt-lăn′-tē-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

atoll—ȧ-tŏl′; ā′-tŏl (Wor.); ăt′-ŏl (Stor.)
atrium—ā′-trĭ-ŭm.
Atropos—ăt′-rō-pŏs.
attaché—ȧt-tȧ-shā′.
attacked—ăt-tăkt′, *not* ăt-tăk′-tĕd.
attar—ăt′-tär; *not* ŏt′-tär, unless spelled *ottar*. See *ottar*.
Attila—ăt′-ĭl-ȧ, *not* ā-tĭl′-ȧ.
See *Atilla*.

attribute(n.)—ăt′-trĭ-būt.
attribute (vb.)—ăt-trĭ′-būt.
"Words of more than two syllables, having the same orthography, are generally distinguished by a difference of accent. * * * In such cases the nouns have the accent further from the end."—*Web.*

Aube—ōb.
Auber—ō-bâr′, *not* ô′-bĕr.
auberge—ō-bârzh′.
Aubert—ō-bâr′.
Aubigné d'—dō-bēn-yā′. See *Daubigny*.
Aubusson d'—dō-bü-sôN′.
For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and **27**.

au courant—ō kōō-räN′.
For äN, see p. **26**.

auction—ôk′-shŭn, *not* ŏk′-shŭn.
audacious—ô-dā′-shŭs, *not* ô-dăsh′-ŭs.
audience—ô′-dĭ-ĕns, *not* ô′-jĕns.

Audran—ō-drăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Audubon—ô′-dū-bŏn ; Fr. pron. ō-dü-bôn′
For ü and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

Auerbach—ow′-ĕr-bäk.
For k, see p. 28.

Auerstadt—ow′-ĕr-stĕt.
au fait—ō fā′.
Augean—ô-jē′-ăn, *not* ô′-jē-ăn.
"The *Augean* Stables."

Augereau—ōzh-rō′.
augment (n.)—ôg′-mĕnt.
augment (vb.)—ôg-mĕnt′.
See *absent.*

Augsburg—ôgs′-bûrg ; Ger. pron. owgs′-bo͝org.
For g, see p. 28.

August (n.)—ô′-gŭst.
august (adj.)—ô-gŭst′.
See *adept.*

aumonière—ō-mōn-yâr′.
aunt—änt, *not* ănt, *nor* ånt.
See *craunch.*

aureola—ô-rē′-ō-lȧ, *not* ô-rē-ō′-lȧ.
au revoir—ō rŭv-wär′.
Auriga—ôr-ī′-gȧ.
aurist—ô′-rĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

aurora borealis—ô-rō′-rȧ bō-rē-ā′-lĭs.
Aurungzebe—ō-rŭng-zāb′.
Ausable—ô-sä′-bl.
Austerlitz—ôs′-tĕr-lĭts ; Ger. pron. ows′-tĕr-lĭts.
Australasia—ô-străl-ā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* ô-străl-ā′-zhȧ.
autochthon—ô-tŏk′-thŏn.
autochthonous—ô-tŏk′-thō-nŭs.
auto-da-fe—ô-tō-dä-fā′.
autopsy—ô′-tŏp-sĭ ; ô-tŏp′-sĭ (Stor.).
Auvergne—ō-vārn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne.*
Auxerre—ō-sār′.
auxiliary—ôg-zĭl′-yȧ-rĭ.
avalanche—ăv′-ȧ-lănch or ăv-ȧ-länsh′, *not* ăv-ȧ-lănch′.

The first pronunciation is Webster's, and the second, Worcester's.

avatar—ăv-ȧ-tär′ ; ä-vä′-tär (Cull).
avaunt—ȧ-vônt′ or ȧ-vänt′.

Analogy justifies the pronunciation ȧ-vänt′, which is the form preferred by Haldeman. See *craunch.*

Ave Maria—ä′-vā mȧ-rē′-ä.

Worcester anglicizes the phrase, ā′-vē mā rī′-ȧ.

avenue—ăv′-ĕn-yū, *not* ăv′-ē-nōō.
Averroës—ä-vĕr′-ō-ēz.
aversion—ȧ-vĕr′-shŭn, *not* ȧ-vĕr′-zhŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Avesnes—ä-vān′.
aviary—ā′-vĭ-ā-rĭ.
Avignon—ä-vēn-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Avogadro—ä-vō-ḡä′-drō.
"The Law of *Avogadro*."

avoirdupois—ăv-ẽr-dū-poiz′, *not* ăv-ẽr-dū-poi′.
Avon—ā′-vŏn, *not* ăv′-ŏn.
"Stratford-on-*Avon*."

awry—å-rī′.
axes (plural of axis)—ăks′-ēz, *not* ăks′-ĕz.
axillary—ăks′-ĭl-ā-rĭ, *not* ăks-ĭl′-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary*.

axiom—ăks′-ĭ-ŭm; ăks′-yŭm (Wor.); ăks′-yŭm or ăks′-ĭ-ŭm (Hal.).
Do not say ăk′-shĭ-ŭm.

axiomatic—ăks-ĭ-ō-măt′-ĭk; ăk-shē-ō-măt′-ĭk (Wor.).
axolotl—ăks′-ō-lŏt-l.
ay (yes)—ī. See *ay* (*always*).
aye (yes)—ī.
aye (always)—ā.
"For *aye*."

Aytoun—ā′-tōōn.
Azof (sea)—ä-zŏf′; ăz′-ŏf (Gaz.).
See *Azov*, another spelling.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Azores (islands)—ăz-ōrz'.
Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers ăz'-ōrz.

azote—ăz'-ōt or ā-zōt'.

Azov (sea)—ä-zŏv' ; ăz'-ŏv (Gaz.).
See *Azof.*

azure—ăzh'-ūr or ā'-zhūr ; ā'-zhūr (Imp.).
The dictionaries are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

B

Baalbec—bäl-bĕk' ; bäl'-bĕk (Gaz.).

Bab-el-Mandeb—băb-ĕl-măn'-dĕb.

baccalaureate—băk-ȧ-lôr'-ē-āt.

baccara—băk-kä-rä'.
See *baccarat.*

baccarat—băk-kä-rä'.
See *baccara.*

bacchante—băk'-kănt or bȧ-kȧnt'.

bacchantes—băk-kăn'-tēz, *not* băk-kănts'.

Bach—bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

bacillus—bȧ-sĭl'-ŭs.

backgammon—băk'-găm-ŏn, *not* băk-găm'-ŏn.

backsheesh—băk'-shēsh.
Also spelled *backshish* and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bacteria—băk-tē′-rĭ-ȧ.

bacterium—băk-tē′-rĭ-ŭm.

Badajos—bä-dȧ-hōs′.

In Spanish, *j* is generally pronounced like *h*. Spanish words ending in a consonant are generally accented on the last syllable.

bade—băd, *not* bād.

Baden—bä′-dĕn.

badinage—băd′-ĭn-āj; Fr. pron. bä-dē-näzh′.

This is Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation. Worcester's Dictionary accents the *last* syllable.

Baedeker—bâ′-dĕk-ĕr.

Commonly pronounced bā′-dĕk-ēr.

Bagdad—bäg̃-dȧd′.

Bagehot—băj′-ŏt.

bagnio—băn′-yō, *not* bāg̃′-nĭ-ō.

See *baignoire*.

Bahamas—bā-hā′-mȧz.

Bahia—bä-ē′-ȧ.

In Spanish, *h* is not sounded, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

baignoire—bān-ywär′.

Gn in French and Italian is equivalent to *ni* in *minion*.

Baillie (Joanna)—bā′-lē.

Bailly—bā′-lē; Fr. pron. bä-yē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Baireuth—bī′-rūth ; Ger. pron. bī′-roit.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in English, and *th* has the sound of *t*. See *Bayreuth*.

Bajazet—băj-ȧ-zĕt′, *not* bā-jăz′-ĕt.

Balaklava—bä-lä-klä′-vä.

Balboa de—dā bäl-bō′-ä.

Balbriggan—băl-brĭg′-ăn.

balcony—băl′-kō-nĭ, formerly pronounced băl-kō′-nĭ.

This last pronunciation is still authorized by Worcester, as a secondary form.

baldacchino—bäl-dä-kē′-nō.

See *baldachin*.

baldachin—băl′-dȧ-kĭn.

ch and *cch* in Italian words, are used to express the sound of *k*, before *e* and *i*.

balderdash—bôl′-dĕr-dăsh.

Baleares—bā-lē-ā′-rēz.

Balearic (Islands)—băl-ē-ăr′-ĭk, *not* băl-ē′-rĭk.

Balfe—bălf.

Baliol de—dŭ bā′-lĭ-ŏl or băl′-yŏl.

Also spelled *Balliol*, and pronounced băl′-ĭ-ŏl.

Balize—bä-lēz′.

Balkan (Mountains)—bäl-kän′, *not* bôl′-kăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ballet—băl′-ā or băl-ā′.

Webster and Worcester give also the pronunciation băl′-ĕt, a form very rarely heard. See *valet.*

Balliol (College at Oxford)—bāl′-yĕl.

balm—bäm, *not* băm.

balmoral—băl-mŏr′-ăl or băl-mō′-răl.

Balmoral (Castle)—băl-mŏr′-ăl or băl-mō′-răl.

balsam—bôl′-săm.

balsamic—bôl-săm′-ĭk or băl-săm′-ĭk.

Balthasar—băl′-tä-zär.

Balzac de (Honoré)—ō-nō-rā′ dŭ bäl-zäk′.

Anglicized, băl′-zăk.

bambino—bäm-bē′-nō.

banana—bä-nä′-nâ, *not* băn-ăn′-â.

Worcester prefers bā-nā′-nâ, and cites several authorities for this pronunciation. It is scarcely ever heard.

Bancroft (George)—băn′-krŏft, *not* băng′-krŏft.

A letter of inquiry addressed to the Hon. George Bancroft elicited from his private secretary the following reply: "Mr. B. holds that the proper and true way of pronouncing the first syllable of his name is *Ban*, as in the word *bandage*, and not *bang*, as some authorities give it."

banderillero—băn-dā-rēl-yā′-rō.

bandoline—băn′-dō-lĭn, *not* băn-dō-lēn′.

See *aniline.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bangkok—băng-kŏk′.
Bangor (Wales)—băng′-gēr.
Bangor (Maine)—băn′-gôr.
banquet—băng′-kwĕt, *not* băn′-kwĕt.
Banquo—băng′-kwō ; băn′-kwō (Biog.).
bantam—băn′-tăm.
Bantam (Java)—băn-tăm′.
banyan (tree)—băn′-yăn or băn-yăn′; băn ĭ-ăn (Imp.).
baobab (tree)—bā′-ō-băb or bä′-ō-băb.
baptism—băp′-tĭzm, *not* băp′-tĭz-ŭm.
baptistery—băp′-tĭs-tĕr-ĭ, *not* băp′-tĭs-trĭ.
Barabbas—bā-răb′-ăs, *not* băr′-ăb-ăs.
Barbados—bär-bā′-dōz.
barbarous—bär′-bär-ŭs.
Barbauld (Mrs.)—bär′-bôld ; Fr. pron. bär-bō′.
Barberini (palace)—bär-bā-rē′-nē.
barége—bā-rāzh′.
Barmecide—bär′-mē-sīd.
barouche—bȧ-rōōsh′.
Barras de—dŭ bä-räs′ or dŭ bä-rä′.

This is one of a number of French names of persons, of disputed or doubtful pronunciation. See *Biot, Dumas, Genlis, Guise, Guizot, Sieyès.*

Barthélemy—bär-tāl-mē′.
Bartholdi—bär-tōl-dē′, *not* bär-thŏl′-dē.

Th in French is pronounced like *t.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bartimeus—bär-tĭm-ē′-ŭs, *not* bär-tĭm′-ē-ŭs.
Baruch—bā′-rŭk.
baryta—bȧ-rī′-tȧ.
basalt—bȧ-sôlt′, *not* bȧ-zôlt′.
bas-bleu—bä-blē′ ; Fr. pron. bä-blö′.
For ö, see p. 25.
bashaw—bȧ-shô′.
Basil—bā′-sĭl, *not* bā′-zĭl.
basilica—bȧ-zĭl′-ĭk-ȧ, *not* bā-sĭl′-ĭk-ȧ.
basilisk—băz′-ĭl-ĭsk, *not* băs′-ĭl-ĭsk.
basin—bā′-sn, *not* bā′-sĭn.
basket—bȧs′-kĕt, *not* băs′-kĕt.
See *ask.*
bas-relief—bä-rē-lēf′.
See *bass-relief.*
bass (fish)—bȧs, not băs.
See *ask.*
bass (music)—bās.
Bassanio—bäs-sä′-nē-ō.
basso-rilievo—bäs′-sō rē-lē-ā′-vō.
bass-relief—băs′-rē-lēf.
See *bas-relief.*
Bastile—bȧs-tēl′ or bȧs′-tēl.
bastinado—băs-tĭn-ā′-dō, *not* băs-tĭn-ä′-dō
bath—bȧth, *not* băth.
See *ask.*
baths—bȧthz, *not* băthz.
See *ask.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bathsheba—băth-shē′-bȧ or băth′-shē-bȧ.

bathybius—bȧ-thĭb′-ĭ-ŭs.

baton—băt′-ŭn; bä-tŏng′ or băt′-ŭn (Wor.); Fr. pron. bä-tôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Baton Rouge—băt′-ŭn rōōzh; Fr. pron bä-tôn′ rōōzh.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Battersea—băt′-ĕr-sē.

See *Anglesea.*

bayadere—bā-yȧ-dēr′.

Bayard de—dŭ bā′-ärd; Fr. pron. dŭ bä-yär′.

Bayard (Thomas F.)—bī′-ärd, *not* bā′-ärd.

This pronunciation is authorized by himself.

Bayle—bāl.

bayonet—bā′-ō-nĕt, *not* bā′-nĕt.

Bayonne (France)—bī′-yŭn; Fr. pron. bä-yôn′.

bayou—bī′-ōō or bī′-ō; bä′-yōō (Hal.).

Bayreuth—bī′-rūth; Ger. pron. bī′-roit.

See *Baireuth.* The two spellings have the same pronunciation.

bazaar—bȧ-zär′.

Spelled also *bazar*, but pronounced as above.

bdellium—dĕl′-yŭm.

The *b* is silent.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Beaconsfield—bē′-kŭnz-fēld, *not* bĕk′-ŭnz-fēld.

A letter written some years ago (1880) to Mr. Corry (Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary) concerning the pronunciation of this word, was answered in Mr. Corry's absence by a well-known official gentleman. The reply was that the only pronunciation of *Beaconsfield* is the one given above. Still, the erroneous pronunciation is given in many books.

Beatrice—bē′-ā-trĭs, *not* bē-ā′-trĭs, *nor* bē-ăt′-rĭs.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

Beatrice Cenci—bā-ä-trē′-chā chĕn′-chē.

In Italian, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Beattie—bē′-tĭ ; Scotch pron. bā′-tĭ.

Beauchamp (Fr.)—bō-shäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Beauchamp (Eng.)—bē′-chăm.

"The *Beauchamp* Tower."

beaufet—bō′-fĕt.

Beauharnais de—dŭ bō-är-nā′.

See *amende honorable*.

beau ideal—bō ī-dē′-ăl.

Worcester prefers the French pronunciation bō ē-dā-ăl′.

beau monde—bō-mŏnd′ or bō-mōnd′ ; Fr. pron. bō-môNd′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

beauteous—bū′-tē-ŭs, *not* bū′-chŭs.

beaux-esprits—bō-zĕs-prē′.

Becher—bĕK′-ĕr.

For K, see p. 28.

bedizen—bē-dī′-zn or bē-dĭz′-n.

bedouin—bĕd′-o͝o-ēn or bĕd′-o͝o-ĭn, *not* bĕd′-wĭn.

bedstead—bĕd′-stĕd, *not* bĕd′-stĭd.

Beelzebub—bē-ĕl′-zē-bŭb, *not* bĕl′-zē-bŭb.

been—bĭn ; bēn or bĭn (Stor.) ; bēn (Imp.).

bēn is a pronunciation heard in England, but one that has never obtained, to any extent in this country. Stormonth now says bĭn.

Beersheba—bē′-ĕr-shē-bȧ or bē-ĕr′-shē-bȧ.

The last pronunciation is the one generally heard. Do not say bĕr-shē′-bȧ. "From Dan to *Beersheba*."

Beethoven van—vän bā′-tō-vĕn.

begone—bē-gŏn′.

See *accost*.

behalf—bē-häf′, *not* bē-hăf′.

behemoth—bē′-hē-mȯth, *not* bē-hē′-mȯth.

Behring (strait)—bē′-rĭng ; Danish pron. bā′-rĭng.

bel-esprit—bĕl-ĕs-prē′.

Belfast (Ireland) — bĕl-fäst′ ; bĕl-fȧst′ (Gaz.) ; *not* bĕl′-fȧst.

Belfast (Maine)—bĕl′-fȧst ; bĕl-fȧst′ (Gaz.)

Belial—bē′-lĭ-ăl, *not* bē-lī′-ăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

believe—bē-lēv′, *not* blēv.
Belisarius—bĕl-ĭs-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.
Bellerophon—bĕl-ĕr′-ō-fŏn.
belles-lettres—bĕl-lĕt′-tĕr.
Bellini—bĕl-lē′-nē.
bellows—bĕl′-ŭs.

This is Webster's and Worcester's marking. The New Imperial and Jameson say bĕl′-ōz. Walker remarks: "The last syllable of this word, like that of *gallows*, is corrupted beyond recovery into *lus*." See *gallows*.

Beloochistan—bĕl-o͞o-chĭs-tän′.

"General use appears to have affixed to the *ch* its soft sound. Even the French pronounce the name in this manner."—*Gaz.*

beloved (adj.)—bē-lŭv′-ĕd.
beloved (part.)—bē-lŭvd′.

See *learned*.

belvedere—bĕl-vē-dēr′ or bĕl′-vē-dēr.
Benares—bĕn-är′-ĕz.
Ben-Cruachan—bĕn-kro͞o′-ĸăn.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

beneath—bē-nēth′ or bē-nēth′.

The first pronunciation is preferred by careful speakers.

Bengal—bĕn-g̃ôl′, *not* bĕn′-g̃ôl.
Benguela—bĕn-g̃ā′-lä.
Benicia—bē-nĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ, *not* bē-nē′-shȧ.
benignant—bē-nĭg̃′-nănt, *not* bē-nī′-nănt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

benison—bĕn′-ĭz-ŭn ; bĕn′-ĭz-n (Stor.).
Ben-Nevis—bĕn nĕv′-ĭs or bĕn nē′-vĭs.
Bentham (Jeremy)—bĕn′-tăm or bĕn′-thàm.
Bentivoglio—bĕn-tē-vōl′-yō.
gli, in Italian, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.
benzine—bĕn′-zĭn or bĕn-zēn′ ; bĕn′-zīn or bĕn′-zēn (Imp.).
benzoin—bĕn-zoin′.
Stormonth says bĕn′-zō-ĭn.
benzole—bĕn′-zōl or bĕn-zōl′.
bequeath—bē-kwēth′, *not* bē-kwēth′.
Béranger de—dŭ bā-răN-zhā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Berenice—bĕr-ē-nī′-sē.
See *Bernice*.
Berkeley—bĕrk′-lĭ, formerly bärk′-lĭ.
Berlin (Prussia)—bĕr′-lĭn ; Ger. pron. bĕr-lēn′. See *berlin*.
Berlioz (Hector)—bĕr-lē-ōz′.
Bermoothes—bĕr-mo͞o′-thēz.
This, in Shakespeare's time, would seem to have been the spelling and pronunciation of our word *Bermudas*. We find in "The Tempest," Act. I., Scene 2, the words : "The still-vex'd *Bermoothes*."
Bernadotte—bĕr-nä-dŏt′ or bĕr-nä-dŏt′.
Bernard (Claude)—bĕr-när′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bernice—bĕr-nī′-sē.

This is the New Testament spelling of the word *Berenice*, which see.

Bertuccio—bār-to͝o′-chō.

cci, in Italian, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Berwick (Scotland)—bĕr′-rĭk, *not* bĕr′-wĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

beryl—bĕr′-ĭl.

Berzelius—bĕr-zē′-lĭ-ŭs ; Swedish pron. bĕr-zĭl′-ĭ-o͝os.

See *Bremer*.

Besançon—bŭz-ăn′-sôn.

The first syllable is to be touched very lightly. For ăn and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

besique—bā-zēk′.

Also spelled *bezique*, and pronounced as above.

besom—bē′-zŭm.

bestial—bĕst′-yăl.

bestiality—bĕst-yăl′-ĭt-ĭ or bĕst-yē-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

bestrew—bē-strū′ or bē-strō′.

Bechuanaland—bĕk-ū-ăn′-à-lănd.

betel (nut)—bē′-tl, *not* bĕt′-l.

Betelguese—bĕt′-ĕl-gēz.

bête-noire—bāt-nwär′.

Bethesda—bē-thĕz′-dà, *not* bē-thĕs′-dà.

Bethlehem—bĕth′-lē-hĕm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bethphage—bĕth′-fā-jē, *not* bĕth′-fāj.

Walker says: "This word is generally pronounced, by the illiterate, in two syllables, and without the second *h*, as if written *Beth page.*"

Bethsaida—bĕth-sā′-ĭd-å.

Bethuel—bē-thū′-ĕl.

bêtise—bā-tēz′.

betroth—bē-trō̊th′, *not* bē-trōth′.

To give to this word and to the two succeeding ones the long sound of *o* in the second syllable is an almost universal mispronunciation for which no authority whatever seems to exist.

betrothal—bē-trō̊th′-ăl, *not* bē-trō′-thăl.

See *betroth.*

betrothment—bē-trō̊th′-mĕnt, *not* bē-trōth′-mĕnt.

See *betroth.*

Beulah—bū′-lå or bē-ū′-lå.

"The land of *Beulah.*"

Beust von—fōn boist.

eu, in German, is pronounced *oi.*

Bewick—bū′-ĭk, *not* bē′-wĭk.

See *Alnwick.*

bey—bā.

Beyroot—bā′-rōōt, *not* bā-rōōt′; Turkish pron. bī′-rōōt.

Beza (Theodore)—bē′-zå.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bi (prefix)—bī, *not* bē.

bibelot—bē-blō′.

bibliography—bĭb-lĭ-ŏg′-ra-fĭ.

bibliophile—bĭb′-lĭ-ō-fīl.

bicycle—bī′-sĭk-l, *not* bī′-sī-kl.

The second syllable, being unaccented, has naturally the *short* sound of *i* (ĭ).

biennial—bī-ĕn′-ĭ-ăl.

Bierstadt—bēr′-stät, *not* bēr′-stăd.

bifurcate—bī-fûr′-kāt.

bijou—bē-zhōō′.

billet-doux—bĭl′-ā-dōō ; Fr. pron. bē-yā-dōō′.

The singular and the plural (billets-doux) are pronounced exactly alike in French.

binary—bī′-nā-rĭ.

bindery—bīnd′-ĕr-ĭ, *not* bīnd′-rĭ.

Bingen—bĭng′-ĕn, *not* bĭng′-gĕn.

"*Bingen*-on-the-Rhine."

binomial—bī-nō′-mĭ-ăl.

biographer—bī-ŏg′-ra-fĕr.

In this and the four words following, the first syllable is pronounced *bī*, not *bĭ*. See *direct*.

biographical—bī-ō-grăf′-ĭk-ăl.

See *biographer*.

biography—bī-ŏg′-ra-fĭ.

See *biographer*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

biology—bī-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* bĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
See *direct.*

bioplasm—bī′-ō-plăzm, *not* bĭ′-ō-plăzm.

Biot—bē-ō′ or byō ; bē-ō′ or bē-ōt′ (Biog.).
See *Barras.*

bipartite—bĭp′-ar-tīt or bī-pär′-tīt.
Webster is the only authority for the second pronunciation.

biscuit—bĭs′-kĭt.

Bismarck—bĭz′-märk.
This is the marking of the dictionaries and the form universally heard ; and yet, in German, *s*, unless at the beginning of a word or between two vowels, is pronounced sharply as in *this.* The New Imperial Dictionary says bĭs′-märk or bĭz′-märk.

bismuth—bĭz′-mŭth, *not* bĭs′-mŭth.

bison—bī′-sŭn ; Worcester gives in addition, bĭz′-ŭn ; bī′-zŭn (Hal.).

bisque—bĭsk or bēsk.

bissextile—bĭs-sĕks′-tĭl.

Biton—bī′-tŏn.
"Cleobis and *Biton.*"

bitumen—bĭ-tū′-mĕn, *not* bĭt′-yū-mĕn.
See *abdomen.*

bivouac—bĭv′-wăk ; bĭv′-ŏŏ-ăk is a second pronunciation of Webster's.

bizarre—bē-zär′.

Bizet—bē-zā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Björnson (Björnstjerne)—bē-örn-stē-ĕr′-nĕ bē-yörn′-sŏn.
For ö, see p. 25.

blackguard—blăg′-gärd, *not* blăk′-gärd, a pronunciation that the spelling seems to suggest.

Blackstone—blăk′-stŭn, *not* blăk′-stōn.
See *Gladstone.*

blanch—blånch, *not* blănch.
See *ask.*

blanc mange—blä-mŏnj′ ; Fr. pron. blăn-mänzh′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

blasé—blå-zā′.

blaspheme—blăs-fēm′, *not* blăs′-fēm.

blasphemer—blăs-fē′-mĕr, *not* blăs′-fē-mĕr.

blasphemous—blăs′-fē-mŭs, *not* blăs-fē′-mŭs.

blasphemy—blăs′-fē-mĭ.

blast—blåst, *not* blăst.
See *ask.*

blatant—blā′-tănt, *not* blăt′-ănt.

bleat—blēt.

Blenheim—blĕn′-ĭm, *not* blĕn′-hīm.

blessed (adj.)—blĕs′-ĕd.

blessed (part.)—blĕst.
See *learned.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

blithe—blīth, *not* blīth.
The *th* is sub-vocal in this word.

Blois—blwä.
"Bloi, or more correctly, blwä."—*Gaz.*

blouse—blowz; Fr. pron. blo͞oz.

Blücher von—fōn blo͞o'-kĕr; Ger. pron fōn blü'-ĸĕr.
For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28. Commonly but erroneously pronounced blo͞o'-chĕr. "Although in America we very frequently hear this word pronounced *Blu'-tcher* by intelligent speakers, the *ch* should unquestionably be hard."—*Gaz.*

Blumenbach—blo͞o'-mĕn-bäk; Ger. pron. blo͞o'-mĕn-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

boa—bō'-å.

Boadicea (Queen)—bō-ăd-ĭs-ē'-å.

Boanerges—bō-ăn-ẽr'-jēz.

boatswain—bōt'-swān or bōs'-n.
This last is a colloquial pronunciation, and is commonly heard among seafaring men. It has the sanction of most lexicographers as well.

Boccaccio—bō-kä'-chō, *not* bō-kä'-chĭ-ō.
See *Bertuccio.*

Bode—bō'-dĕ, *not* bōd.
"*Bode's* Law."

bodega—bō-dā'-gä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bodleian (Library)—bŏd′-lē-ăn, *not* bōd′-lē-ăn.

Boerhaave—bōr′-häv ; Dutch pron. bo͞or′-hä-vĕ.

In Dutch, *oe* is pronounced o͞o ; and *aa* has the sound of the Italian *a* (ä).

Boethius—bō-ē′-thĭ-ŭs.

Bogota—bō-g̃ō-tä′.

bohea—bō-hē′.

Boïeldieu—bō-yĕl-dē-ö′ ; bwäl-dyö′ (Biog.).

For ö, see p. 25.

Boileau—bwä-lō′.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers boi′-lō, a very rare pronunciation.

boisterous—bois′-tĕr-ŭs, *not* bois′-trŭs.

Bokhara—bŏĸ-ä′-rä.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

bolero—bō-lā′-rō.

Boleyn (Anne)—bo͝ol′-ĭn.

bolide—bō′-lĭd or bō′-līd.

Bolingbroke—bŏl′-ĭng-bro͝ok, formerly bo͝ol′-ĭng-bro͝ok, *not* bō′-lĭng-brōk.

Bolivar—bŏl′-ĭv-är ; Sp. pron. bō-lē′-vär.

Bologna—bō-lōn′-yä, *not* bō-lō′-nä.

Gn, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*.

bomb—bŏm or bŭm ; bŏm (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bombard—bŏm-bärd′ or bŭm-bärd′ ; bŏm-bärd′ (Stor. and Imp.).
See *bombardier*.

bombast—bŏm′-bȧst or bŭm′-bȧst ; bŏm′-bȧst (Imp.).

bombastic—bŏm-bȧs′-tĭk or bŭm-bȧs′-tĭk.

Bombay—bŏm-bā′.

bombazine—bŭm-bȧ-zēn′.
Also spelled *bombasine*, but pronounced as above. See *amber-gris*.

bomb-shell—bŏm′-shĕl or bŭm′-shĕl.

bona-fide—bō′-nȧ fī′-dē, *not* bō′-nȧ fīd.

bonbon—bôN′-bôN.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Bonheur (Rosa)—bō-nör′, *not* bŏn′-ŭr.
For ö, see p. 25.

Boniface—bŏn′-ē-fȧs ; Fr. pron. bō-nē-fȧs′

bon marché—bôN mär-shā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Bonn—bŏn.

bonne—bŏn ; Fr. pron. bŏn.

bonnet—bŏn′-et, *not* bŭn′-ĕt.

Bonnivard de—dŭ-bō-nē-värd′.

Bonpland—bôN-plȧN′.
For ȧN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

bon-ton—bôN-tôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

bon-vivant—bôN-vē-vȧN′.
For ȧN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Boötes—bō-ō′-tēz.

booth—bo͞oth, *not* bo͝oth.

Booth (Edwin)—bo͞oth, *not* bo͝oth.

boracic—bō-răs′-ĭk.

Bordeaux—bôr-dō′.

"The accent is usually placed on the last syllable of this name, in ordinary discourse. But the poets, we believe, almost invariably accentuate the penultima."—*Gaz.*

Borghese—bōr-ḡā′-zā.

Borromean (islands)—bŏr-rō-mē′-ăn.

Borromeo—bŏr-rō-mā′-ō, *not* bŏr-rō′-mē-ō.

bosom—bo͝oz′-ŭm.

bo͝o′-zŭm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Bosphorus—bŏs′-fō-rŭs.

See *Bosporus*, a more correct spelling.

Bosporus—bŏs′-pō-rŭs.

See *Bosphorus.*

Bossuet—bō-sü-ā′, *almost* bō-swā′.

According to Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, the *t* in this word was sounded in the early part of the last century (bō-sü-āt′). For ü, see p. 26.

Boston—bŏs′-tŏn, *not* bŏs′-tŏn *nor* bós′-tŏn.

See *accost.*

Boswell—bŏz′-wĕl.

Bothwell—bŏth′-wĕl, *not* bŏth′-wĕl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Boucher de Perthes—bo͞o-shā′ dŭ pārt.
Boucicault—bo͞o-sē-kō′, *not* bo͞o′-sē-kôlt.
boudoir—bo͞o-dwôr′; Fr. pron. bo͞o-dwär′.
bouffe (opera)—bo͞of.
Bouguereau—bo͞o-gē̆r-ō′, *not* bo͞o-zhē̆r-ō′.
bouillon—bo͞o-yôn′ or bo͞ol-yôn′.
Often pronounced bo͞ol′-yŏn. For ôn, see p. 27.
Bouillon de (Godfrey)—dŭ bo͞o-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Boulanger—bo͞o-läN-zhā′.
For än, see p. 26.
boulevard—bo͞o′-lē-vär or bo͞o′-lē-värd.
Worcester says bo͞o-lē-värd′.
Boulogne—bo͞o-lōn′; Fr. pron. bo͞o-lŏn′-yŭ.
The syllable yŭ is to be very lightly pronounced.
bounteous—bown′-tē-ŭs, *not* bown′-chŭs.
bouquet—bo͞o-kā′ or bo͞o′-kā, *not* bō-kā′.
Bourbon (island and dynasty)—bo͞or′-bŭn; Fr. pron. bo͞or-bôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Bourbon (Kentucky)—bûr′-bŭn, *not* bo͞or′-bŭn.
"*Bourbon* whiskey."
bourgeois (type)—bûr-jois′.
bourgeois (citizen)—bo͞or-zhwä′.
See *bourgeois* (*type*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bourn—bōrn ; bo͝orn (Imp.). See *bourne.*
The pronunciation given by the New Imperial is allowed by Webster as a secondary form.

Bouvier—bo͝o-vēr′ ; Fr. pron. bo͝ov-yā′.

bovine—bō′-vīn, *not* bŏ′-vēn.

Bowditch—bow′-dĭsh, *not* bō′-dĭch.

Bowdoin (College)—bō′-dn.

bowie-knife—bō′-ē-nīf, *not* bo͝o′-ē-nīf.

bow-legged—bō′-lĕg̃d, *not* bŏ′-lĕg̃-ĕd.
See *three-legged.*

bowline—bō′-lĭn or bow′-lĭn.

bowsprit—bō′-sprĭt or bo͝o′-sprĭt.

Boz—bŏz.
"By some pronounced bōz."—*Web.* "The *o* in *Boz* is undoubtedly short."—*Charles Dickens.*

Bozzaris—bŏt′-sär-ĭs.
"Popularly pronounced bŏz-zär′-ĭs."—*Web.* Also spelled *Botzaris*, and pronounced as above.

brachial—brāk′-ĭ-ăl or brā′-kĭ-ăl.
Worcester says brăk′-yăl or brā′-kĭ-ăl.

braggadocio—brăg̃-g̃ȧ-dō′-shō.

Brahe (Tycho)—tī′-kō brā or brä ; Danish pron. brä′-ĕ.

Brahma—brä′-mȧ.
Also spelled *Brama*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Brahmin—brä′-mĭn.

Also spelled *Bramin*, but pronounced as above.

Brahminism—brä′-mĭn-ĭzm.

Also spelled *Braminism*, but pronounced as above.

braise—brāz.

Also spelled *braize*, but pronounced as above.

bramah (press)—brā′-mȧ.

brand-new—brănd′-nū, *not* brăn′-nū.

brasier—brā′-zhẽr, *not* brā′-zĭ-ẽr.

brass—brȧs, *not* brăs.

See *ask*.

bravado—brȧ-vā′-dō ; brä-vä′-dō is often heard.

bravo (n.)—brä′-vō or brā′-vō.

The first is the pronunciation given by almost all orthoëpists. Webster gives brā′-vō only.

bravo (interj.)—brä′-vō.

brā′-vō is a secondary form of Worcester's, and one rarely heard.

bravura—brä-vōō′-rȧ.

Brazil—brăz-ĭl′ ; Sp. and Port. pron. brä-zēl′ or brä-sēl′.

See *amber-gris*.

Brazos—brä′-zōs.

breccia—brĕt′-chȧ ; brĕk′-shĭ-ȧ (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

breeches—brĭch′-ĕz.

The digraph *ee* is almost always pronounced like long *e* (ē); the two *principal* exceptions being *been* and *breeches*.

breeching—brĭch′-ĭng.

See note under *breeches*.

Bremen—brĕm′-ĕn; Ger. pron. brā′-mĕn.

Bremer (Fredrika)—frĕd-rē′-kȧ brē′-mẽr; Swedish pron. brĭm′-ẽr.

In the Swedish pronunciation of this word, the *i* in the first syllable should be slightly prolonged.

Brescia—brĕsh′-ĭ-ȧ or brĕsh′-ȧ.

Breslau—brĕs′-low.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers brĕs′-lô.

Bretagne—brĕ-tän′-yŭ.

See *Boulogne*. brĭt′-ăn is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

brethren—brĕth′-rĕn, *not* brĕth′-ẽrn.

Breton (Jules)—zhül brȧ-tôN′.

For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Breton (Cape)—brĕt′-ŭn.

bretzel—brĕt′-sĕl.

Also spelled *pretzel*, which see.

brevet (n. and adj.)—brē-vĕt′.

brĕv′-ĕt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

brevet (vb.)—brē-vĕt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

breviary—brē′-vĭ-ā-rĭ ; brēv′-yā-rĭ (Wor.).
brevier (type)—brē-vēr′, *not* brē′-vĭ-ēr.
Briareus—brī-ā′-rē-ŭs or brī′-ā-rūs, *not* brī-ā-rē′-ŭs.
"The hundred-handed *Briareus*."
brigand—brĭg′-ănd, *not* brĭg-ănd′.
brigantine—brĭg′-ăn-tīn ; brĭg′-ăn-tĭn (Stor.).
brillante—brēl-län′-tā.
Brindisi—brēn′-dē-sē, *not* brēn-dē′-zē.
Briseis—brī-sē′-ĭs.
Brissot—brē-sō′.
bristle—brĭs′-l, *not* brĭst′-l.
Britannia—brĭt-ăn′-ĭ-å, *not* brĭt-ăn′-yå.
britzska—brĭs′-kå, *not* brĭts′-kå.
Brobdingnag—brŏb′-dĭng-năg.
"Commonly but incorrectly written *Brobdignag*."—*Web.*
Brobdingnagian—brŏb-dĭng-năg′-ĭ-ăn ; brŏb-dĭng-nā′-jĭ-ăn (Wor.).
brochure—brō-shŏor′.
Brockhaus—brŏk′-hows.
Broglie de—dŭ brō′-ĭ ; dŭ brōg-lē′ (Biog.).
bromide—brō′-mĭd or brō′-mīd.
The New Imperial prefers brō′-mīd. "According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, etc.) should be pronounced with *i* long ; but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the

(*For Key of Signs see p.* 37.)

vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid, chlorid.*"—*Web.*

bromine—brō′-mĭn or brō′-mēn; brō′-mīn or brō′-mĭn (Imp.).
See *aniline.*

Bromley—brŭm′-lĭ, *not* brŏm′-lĭ.

bronchial—brŏng′-kĭ-ăl; brŏn′-kĭ-ăl is Worcester's marking.

bronchitis — brŏn-kī′-tĭs; brŏng-kī′-tĭs (Stor.); *not* brŏn-kē′-tĭs.
See *itis.*

broncho—brŏng′-kō.
Worcester says brŏn′-kō.

Brontë (Charlotte)—brŏn′-tē.

bronze—brŏnz or brōnz.
The last pronunciation, though authorized by many orthoëpists, is never heard.

brooch—brōch, *not* brōōch.

broom—brōōm.
"Often pronounced *brŏŏm.*"—*Wor.* "The following words, *room, root, roof, rood, broom,* and *soon,* have properly the long sound of *oo,* as in *food;* but many pronounce them with the short sound, as in *foot.* New Englanders especially are often recognized abroad by their habit of pronouncing *rōōm,* rŏŏm; *rōōt,* rŏŏt; *rōōf,* rŏŏf; *rōōd,* rŏŏd; *brōōm,* brŏŏm; and *sōōn,* sŏŏn."—*Web.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

broth—brôth, *not* brŏth.
See *accost.*

brothel—brŏth′-ĕl ; brŏth′-ĕl (Stor.).
Brough—brŭf.
brougham—brōō′-ăm or brōōm.
Brougham—brōō′-ăm or brōōm.
See *Alnwick.*

Broughton (Rhoda)—brow′-tŏn, *not* brō′-tŏn.
Brown-Séquard (Dr.)—brown-sā-kär′.
Brueys—brü-ā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brüges—brū′-jĕz ; Fr. pron. brüzh.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brugsch Bei—brōōsh bā.
bruit—brūt.
Brunehild—brōō′-nĕ-hĭlt.
See *Brunehilde.*

Brunehilde—brōō-nĕ-hĭl′-dĕ.
See *Brunehild.*

Brunelleschi—brōō-nĕl-lĕs′-kē.
brusque—brŏŏsk.
brutal—brū′-tăl, *not* brōō′-tăl.
brute—brūt, *not* brōōt.
Brydges—brĭj′-ĕz.
buccaneer—bŭk-ăn-ēr′, *not* bū-kăn-ēr′.
Buccleugh—bŭk-klū′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Buch von—fōn bo͝oĸ.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Buchanan—bŭk-ăn′-ăn or bū-kăn′-ăn.

Bucharest—bū-kā-rĕst′.

Büchner—bük′-nĕr.

For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28.

bucolic—bū-kŏl′-ĭk. See *Bucolics*.

Buda-Pesth—bū′-dà-pĕst; Hungarian pron. bo͞o′-dŏ-pĕsht.

Buddha—bo͝od′-à; bo͞o′-dà (Web.); bŭd′-à (Smart).

Buddhism—bo͝od′-ĭzm; bo͞o′-dĭzm (Web.); bŭd′-ĭzm (Smart).

Buddhist—bo͝od′-ĭst; bo͞o′-dĭst (Web.); bŭd′-ĭst (Smart).

Buena Vista—bwā′-nä vēs′-tä or bō′-nà vĭs′-tà.

Buenos Ayres—bō′-nŭs ā′-rĭz or ârz; Sp. pron. bwā-nōs ī′-rĕs.

buffet (cupboard)—bo͝of-ā′.

The Standard Dictionary says bŭf′-ĕt or bü-fā′. For ü, see p. 26.

Buffon de—dŭ bŭf′-ŭn; Fr. pron. dŭ bü-fôn′.

For ü and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

Bulgaria—bo͝ol-ḡā′-rĭ-à, *not* bŭl-ḡā′-rĭ-à.

bulletin—bo͝ol′-ē-tĭn.

Worcester gives this as a secondary form, but prefers bo͝ol′-ē-tēn, which is Stormonth's pronunciation also.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bülow von—fōn bü′-lō.
For ü, see p. 26.

bulwark—bo͝ol′-wŭrk.
bungalow—bŭng′-gă-lō.
Bunsen von—fōn bo͝on′-sĕn.
Buonaparte—bo͞o-ō-nä-pär′-tā.
Buonarroti—bo͞o-ō-när-rŏt′-ē.
"Michael Angelo *Buonarroti*." See *Michael Angelo*.

buoy—bwoi or boi; bwoi or boi (Wor.); boi (Stor.); boi or bwoi (Imp.).
This word is often pronounced bo͞o′-ĭ, for which there is no dictionary authority.

buoyancy—bwoi′-ăn-sĭ or boi′-ăn-sĭ; bwoi′-ăn-sĭ or boi′-ăn-sĭ (Wor.); boi′-ăn-sĭ (Stor.).
buoyant—bwoi′-ănt or boi′-ănt; boi′-ănt (Wor. and Stor.).
Burdett-Coutts—bûr-dĕt′ ko͞ots.
bureaucracy—bū-rō′-krȧ-sĭ.
Burgoyne—bûr-goin′.
Burgundy—bûr′-gŭn-di, *not* bûr-gŭn′-dĭ.
burin—bū′-rĭn, *not* bŭr′-ĭn.
burlesque—bûr-lĕsk′, *not* bûr′-lĕsk.
burthen—bûrth′-n.
bushel—bo͝osh′-ĕl.
business—bĭz′-nĕs, *not* bĭz′-ĭ-nĕs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bustle—bŭs′-l, *not* bŭst′-l.
butcher—bo͝och′-ẽr, *not* bo͞o′-chẽr.
butterine—bŭt′-ẽr-ĭn.
See *aniline.*

butyric (acid)—bū-tĭr′-ĭk.
Bysshe—bĭsh.
"Percy *Bysshe* Shelley."

byzantine (coin)—bĭz′-ăn-tīn.
Byzantine (adj.)—bī-zăn′-tĭn or bĭz′-ăn-tīn.
Also spelled *Bizantine*, but pronounced as above.

Byzantium—bĭz-ăn′-shĭ-ŭm, *not* bĭz-ăn′-tĭ-ŭm.

C

Caaba—kȧ-ā′-bȧ ; kä′-ā-bȧ (Wor.).
See *Kaaba.*

cabal (junto)—kȧ-băl′.
cabal (tradition)—kȧ-băl′ ; kȧ′-băl (Wor.).
cabala—kăb′-ȧ-lȧ.
Spelled also *kabala* and pronounced as above.

cabalist—kăb′-ăl-ĭst.
Cabanis—kä-bä-nēs′.
cabaret—kăb′-ȧ-rĕt.
Worcester prefers kăb′-ȧ-rā.

cabochon—kä-bō-shôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cabool—kô′-bŭl.
Cabot—kăb′-ŏt, *not* kăb-ŏt′.
cabriolet—kăb-rĭ-ō-lā′, *not* kăb-rĭ-ō-lĕt′.
cacao—kȧ-kā′-ō or kā′-kō.
Worcester gives the second only.
Caceres—kä′-thā-rĕs.
In Spanish, *c* before *e* and *i* has the sound of *th* in *thin*.
cachalot—kăsh′-ȧ-lŏt.
cachet—kȧsh′-ā.
cachinnatory—kȧ-kĭn′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
cachou—kȧ-shōō′.
cacique—kȧ-sēk′.
cacoëthes scribendi—kăk-ō-ē′-thēz skrĭb-ĕn′-dī.
cacophony—kȧ-kŏf′-ō-nĭ.
cadaver—kȧ-dā′-vẽr, *not* kȧ-dāv′-ẽr.
cadi—kā′-dĭ; Turkish pron. kä′-dē.
See *kadi*.
Cadiz—kā′-dĭz, *not* kȧ-dĭz′; Sp. pron. kä′-thēth. See *Guadalquivir*.
In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.
Cadoudal—kä-dōō-däl′.
caduceus—kā-dū′-sē-ŭs.
Worcester makes it a word of *three* syllables, kā-dū′-shŭs.
Cædmon—kĕd′-mŏn or kăd′-mŏn.
Caen—käN.
Sometimes anglicized kā′-ĕn. For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cæsalpinus—sĕs-ăl-pī′-nŭs.
Cæsarea—sĕs-ā-rē′-å, *not* sĕz-ā-rē′-å.
See *Cesarea.*

cæsium—sē′-zĭ-ŭm.
cæsura—sē-zū′-rå or sē-sū′-rå ; sē-zhōō′-rå (Hal.).
café—kăf′-ā ; Fr. pron. kä-fā′.
caffeine—kăf-fē′-ĭn, *not* kăf′-fē-ēn.
See *aniline.*

Caiaphas—kā′-yā-făs ; kī′-ăf-ăs (Stor.).
caic—kā′-ĭk.
See *caique.*

Cainan—kā-ī′-năn or kā′-năn.
caïque—kā′-ēk or kä-ēk′.
See *caic.*

cairn—kârn ; kārn (Stor.).
Cairo (Egypt)—kī′-rō, *not* kā′-rō.
Cairo (U. S.)—kā′-rō, *not* kī′-rō.
caisson—kā′-sŏn.
There is considerable authority (Worcester included) for the pronunciation kā-sōōn′.

Caius (College at Cambridge)—kēs or kēz.
cajolery—kå-jō′-lĕr-ĭ, *not* kå-jŏl′-ēr-ĭ.
Calais—kă-lā′.
The anglicized form kăl′-ĭs is seldom heard.

calash—kăl-ăsh′.
Calaveras—kä-lä-vā′-räs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

calcimine (n. and vb.)—kăl′-sĭm-ĭn.
Webster says kăl′-sĭm-īn, the pronunciation usually heard.

calcine—kăl′-sīn or kăl′-sĭn.
Webster is the only lexicographer of importance that gives the second pronunciation

calcium—kăl′-sĭ-ŭm, *not* kăl′-shĭ-ŭm.

Calderon de la Barca—kăl′-dĕr-ŏn dŭ lä bär′-kä ; Sp. pron. käl-dā-rōn′ dā lä bär′-kä.

caldron—kôl′-drŭn.
See *chaldron.*

calf—kăf, more properly kåf.
See *ask.*

calf's foot—kåfs fo͝ot, *not* kåvz fo͝ot.

caliph—kā′-lĭf.

calisthenics—kăl-ĭs-thĕn′-ĭks.

calk—kôk.

Callao—käl-lä′-ō or käl-yä′-ō.

calligraphy—kăl-lĭg′-rå-fĭ.

Callimachus—kăl-lĭm′-å-kŭs.

Calliope—kăl-lī′-ō-pē, *not* kăl′-lĭ-ōp.

Callisthenes—kăl-lĭs′-thē-nēz.

calm—käm, *not* kăm.

calophyllum—kăl-ō-fĭl′-ŭm.

caloric—kå-lŏr′-ĭk, *not* kå-lō′-rĭk.

Calvary—kăl′-vå-rĭ.

calyx—kā′-lĭks, *not* kăl′-ĭks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cambacérès de—dŭ kăn-bă-să-rĕs′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Cambyses—kăm-bī′-sēz.

camellia—kȧ-mĕl′-ĭ-ȧ or kȧ-mēl′-yȧ.

camelopard—kȧ-mĕl′-ō-pärd or kăm′-ĕl-ō-pärd.

Camelot—kăm′-ē-lŏt.
"Many-towered *Camelot.*"

camera—kăm′-ē-rȧ, *not* kȧ-mē′-rȧ.
See *chimera.*

Camoëns—kăm′-ō-ĕns.

campagna—käm-pän′-yȧ.

campanile—kȧm-pȧ-nē′-lā.
Stormonth prefers kăm′-păn-īl.

Campbell—kăm′-ĕl or kăm′-bĕl.

Campeachy—kăm-pē′-chē.

camphene—kăm-fēn′ or kăm′-fĭn.
Worcester accents the last syllable, and Stormonth says kăm′-fĭn.

camphor—kăm′-fẽr, *not* kăm′-fĭr, unless spelled *camphire*, an obsolete spelling

Canaan—kā′-năn or kā′-nā-ăn.
"This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But *Milton*, who, in his *Paradise Lost*, has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to

the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam*, which are always heard in two syllables."—*Walker*.

Canaanite—kā′-năn-īt or kā′-nā-ăn-īt.
See *Canaan*.

canaille—kȧ-nāl′ ; kăn-āl′ (Stor.); Fr. pron kä-nä′-yŭ.
The last syllable is to be lightly sounded.

Canandaigua—kăn-ăn-dā′-ḡwȧ, *not* kăn-ăn-dā′-ḡū-ȧ.

canard—kȧ-närd′ or kȧ-närʹ.

canary (bird)—kȧ-nā′-rĭ, *not* kȧ-nârʹ-ĭ.

Candace—kăn′-dȧ-sē.
Some authorities say kăn-dā′-sē.

candelabra—kăn-dē-lā′-brȧ, *not* kăn-dē-lä′-brȧ, commonly heard.

candelabrum—kăn-dē-lā′-brŭm, *not* kăn-dē-lä′-brŭm, commonly heard.

Canes Venatici—kā′-nēz vē-năt′-ĭs-ī.

canine—kȧ-nīn′.
Almost all the dictionaries accent this word on the *last* syllable.

cannel (coal)—kăn′-ĕl.

Cannes—kăn.

cañon—kăn′-yŭn or kăn-yōn′.
ñ (n tilde) is pronounced in Spanish like *ni in minion*.

Canopus—kăn-ō′-pŭs, *not* kăn′-ō-pŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

canorous—kȧ-nō′-rŭs.

Canorous and *sonorous* are exceptions to the rule that words of three or more syllables ending in *orous*, are generally accented on the antepenultimate.

cant (hypocrisy)—kănt.

can't (cannot)—känt.

"The *a* in *can't* and *shan't* is broad [has its Italian sound], in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds."—*Webster.*

cantata—kȧn-tä′-tȧ or kăn-tä′-tȧ.

cantatrice—kȧn-tȧ-trē′-chē.

This pronunciation is a compromise between the Italian (kän-tä-trē′-chä) and the anglicized form (kăn-tä′-trēch).

Canton (China)—kăn-tŏn′.

Canton (U. S.)—kăn′-tŏn.

Canute—kä-nūt′.

canyon—kăn′-yŭn.

caoutchouc—kōō′-chōōk.

kä-ōōt′-chōōk is the pronunciation given by Craig. It is the one more nearly suggested by the spelling.

cap-a-pie—kăp-ȧ-pē′.

Capella—kȧ-pĕl′-lȧ.

capillary (n.)—kăp′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.

capillary (adj.)—kăp′-ĭl-ā-rĭ or kȧ-pĭl′-ȧ-rĭ.

"With respect to the pronunciation of this word, and also of a class of words of similar

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

formation, the best orthoëpists and good usage are so divided that every individual may feel at perfect liberty to follow his own taste."—*Wor.*

capital—kăp′-ĭt-ăl.

Capitol—kăp′-ĭt-ŏl.

Capitoline—kăp′-ĭt-ŏl-īn, *not* kăp′-ĭt-ŏl-ēn.

capitulate—kā-pĭt′-yū-lāt, *not* kā-pĭch′-ōō-lāt.

capoch—kȧ-pōōch′, *not* kȧ-pōch′.

capon—kā′-pn or kā′-pŭn; kā′-pŏn (Stor.)

Capreæ—kăp′-rē-ē.

Capri—kä′-prē.

capriccio—kä-prē′-chō.

See *Bertuccio.*

capriccioso—kä-prē-chō′-sō.

caprice—kȧ-prēs′.

See *amber-gris.*

Capricornus—kăp-rĭ-kôr′-nŭs.

capsicine—kăp′-sĭ-sēn.

See *aniline.*

captain—kăp′-tĭn.

ai, which, in accented syllables, is pronounced like *ā* in *complain*, is in unaccented syllables pronounced like *ĕ* or *ĭ*. See *fountain, mountain.*

capuchin—kăp-yū-shēn′, *not* kăp′-yū-chĭn; kăp′-yū-shēn (Stor.).

See *amber-gris.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Caracci—kä-rä′-chē.
See *Carracci.*

Caractacus—kȧ-răk′-tȧ-kŭs.
carbine—kär′-bīn or kär-bīn′, *not* kär′-bēn.
carbonaceous—kär-bō-nā′-shŭs.
card—kärd, *not* kyärd.

"When *ä* or *ī* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ē*, as in *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *girl*, *guile*, *guise*, *sky*. Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases; saying, *kee-ard* or *k-yard*, *kee-īnd* or *k-yīnd*, *ske-ȳ* or *sk-yī*, etc. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ä* or *ī*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them."—*Web.*

We have heard that this affectation thrives especially in young-ladies' schools, and in the circles of the would-be elegant.

Cardan—kär′-dăn; Fr. pron. kär-dȧN′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

carême—kä-rām′.
caret—kā′-rĕt or kăr′-ĕt.
Caribbean (Sea)—kăr-ĭb-ē′-ăn, *not* kăr-ĭb′-ē-ăn. See *Caribbees.*
caricature—kăr′-ĭk-ȧ-tūr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Carlisle—kär-līl′.
Carlovingian—kär-lō-vĭn′-jĭ-ăn, *not* kär-lō-vĭn′-ĭ-ăn.
Carlsruhe—kärls′-rōō; Ger. pron. kärls′-rōō-ĕ.
Carlyle (Thomas)—kär-līl′; kär′-līl or kär-līl′ (Biog.).
carmine—kär′-mīn or kär-mīn′.
Carnegie (Andrew)—kär-nĕg̃′-ē.
carnelian—kär-nēl′-yăn; kär-nē′-lĭ-ăn (Stor.).
carnivorous—kär-nĭv′-ō-rŭs.
Carnot—kär-nō′.
Carolinian—kăr-ō-lĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *not* kăr-ō-lī′-nĭ-ăn.
carotid—kȧ-rŏt′-ĭd, *not* kȧ-rō′-tĭd.
" The *carotid* arteries."

Carracci—kär-rä′-chē.
See *Caracci*.

Carrara—kä-rä′-rȧ.
" *Carrara* marble."

carrousel—kä-rōō-sĕl′ or kä′-rōō-sĕl.
Cartagena—kär-tȧ-jē′-nȧ; Sp. pron. kär-tä-hā′-nä.
In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like a strongly aspirated *h*.

carte-blanche—kärt-blänsh′; Fr. pron. kärt-blänsh′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

carte-de-visite—kärt dŭ vē-zēt′.

Cartesian — kär-tē′-zhăn ; kär-tē′-zhĭ-ăn (Stor.).

Carthaginian — kär-thȧ-jĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *not* kär-thȧ-jē′-nĭ-ăn.

Cartier (Jaques)—zhäk kärt-yā′.

cartridge—kär′-trĭj, *not* kăt′-rĭj.

caryatides—kăr-ĭ-ăt′-ĭd-ēz.

caryatids—kăr-ĭ-ăt′-ĭdz.

Casaubon—kȧ-sô′-bŏn ; Fr. pron. kä-zō-bôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

caseine—kā′-sē-ĭn, *not* kā′-sē-ēn.

See *aniline.*

casement—kās′-mĕnt or kāz′-mĕnt.

The first pronunciation is the one generally heard ; the second is the one given by most orthoëpists.

caseous—kā′-sē-ŭs.

Worcester gives kā′-shē-ŭs as a secondary form.

cashmere—kăsh′-mēr.

See *Cashmere.*

Cashmere—kăsh-mēr′.

"In familiar discourse we very often hear this name accentuated on the first syllable, *e. g.*, in the phrase, 'a *Cashmere* shawl.' *Cashmere*, in such cases, may be considered simply as an English word, having become

thoroughly anglicized. When, however, the country itself is spoken of, the almost invariable practice of the best speakers, as well as the usage of the poets, will, we believe, be found to justify the pronunciation above given."—*Gaz.* See *Newfoundland.*

casino—kȧ-sē′-nō.
See *cassino.*

cassimere—kăs′-ĭm-ēr, *not* kăz′-ĭm-ēr.
cassino—kăs-sē′-nō.
See *casino.*

Cassiopea—kăs-sĭ-ō-pē′-ȧ.
Cassiopeia—kăs-sĭ-ō-pē′-yȧ.
cassowary—kăs′-sō-wā-rĭ.
castanet—kăs′-tȧ-nĕt.
Accent the *first* syllable.

caste—kȧst, *not* kăst.
See *ask.*

Castiglione—käs-tēl-yō′-nā.
See *Bentivoglio.*

castle—kăs′-l, *not* kăst′-l ; kȧs′-l (Wor.).
Castlereagh—käs-l-rā′.
Castruccio—käs-trōō′-chō.
See *Bertuccio.*

casualty—kăzh′-yū-ăl-tĭ.
casuist—kăzh′-yū-ĭst.
casuistry—kăzh′-yū-ĭs-trĭ.
catacomb—kăt′-ȧ-kōm, *not* kăt′-ȧ-kōmb.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

catafalque—kăt′-ȧ-fălk.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

catalepsy—kăt′-ȧ-lĕp-sĭ.

catalogue—kăt′-ȧ-lŏg̃, *not* kăt′-ȧ-lôg̃.

catalpa—kȧ-tăl′-pȧ, *not* kȧ-tôl′-pȧ, frequently heard.

catamaran—kăt-ȧ-mȧ-răn′.

catch—kăch.
Avoid the pronunciation kĕch. "It is often wrongly so pronounced in the United States."—*Wor.*

catchup—kăch′-ŭp, *not* kĕch′-ŭp.
See *catsup.*

catechetical—kăt-ē-kĕt′-ĭk-ăl.

catechism—kăt′-ē-kĭzm, *not* kăt′-ē-kĭz-ŭm.

catechumen—kăt-ē-kū′-mĕn.

cater-cornered—kā′-tẽr-kôr′-nẽrd or kăt′-ẽr-.
"*Catty-cornered* or *căter-cornered* is in colloquial use in the U. S."—*Wor.*

Cathay—kȧ-thā′.
"A cycle of *Cathay.*"

catheter—kăth′-ē-tẽr.

catsup—kăt′-sŭp.
See *catchup.*

Cattaraugus—kăt-ȧ-rô′-g̃ŭs.

Caucasian—kô-kā′-shăn, *not* kô-kā′-zhăn, *nor* kô-kăsh′-ăn.

Caucasus—kô′-kȧ-sŭs, *not* kô-kā′-sŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Caulaincourt de—dŭ kō-lăN-kōōr′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

cauliflower—kô′-lĭ-flow-ēr.
causerie—kō-zēr-ē′.
caveat—kā′-vē-ăt, *not* kăv′-ē-ăt.
caviar—kăv′-ĭ-är.
See *caviare.*

caviare—ká-vēr′.
This is Webster's pronunciation. Worcester adds a secondary form, kăv-yär′, which is Haldeman's as well. There does not seem to be any authority for the pronunciation kăv-ē-ä′-rā.

Cavour di—dē kä-vōōr′.
Cawnpoor—kôn-pōōr′.
cayenne—kā-ĕn′ or kī-ĕn′.
Cayenne—kā-yĕn′ or kī-ĕn′.
Cayuga—kā-yōō′-gå.
Cecil—sē′-sĭl, sĭs′-ĭl, or sĕs′-ĭl.
Cecrops—sē′-krŏps.
See *Kekrops.*

Cedric—sĕd′-rĭk.
Cedron—sē′-drŏn.
"The brook *Cedron.*"

Celebes (islands)—sĕl′-ē-bĕz.
celibacy—sē-lĭb′-å-sĭ or sĕl′-ĭ-bå-sĭ.
All the leading orthoëpists, except Webster, give the second form only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cellini (Benvenuto)—bĕn-vā-nōō′-tō chĕl-lē′-nē.

cello—chĕl′-lō.

See *violoncello.*

Celt—sĕlt ; kĕlt or sĕlt (Hal.).

See *Celtic.*

Celtic—sĕl′-tĭk ; kĕl′-tĭk or sĕl′-tĭk (Hal.).

There is a tendency to pronounce this word kĕl′-tĭk, as if spelled with a *k*, which spelling is the original one, and is still sometimes found.

cement (n.)—sē-mĕnt′ or sĕm′-ĕnt.

The form *sĕm′-ĕnt* is well established and should prevail. Analogy supports it. See *absent.*

cement (vb.)—sē-mĕnt′.

cemetery—sĕm′-ē-tĕr-ĭ, *not* sĕm′-ē-trĭ.

centenary—sĕn′-tē-nā-rĭ.

centennial—sĕn-tĕn′-nĭ-ăl, *not* sĕn-tĕn′-yăl.

centimeter—sĕn′-tĭ-mē-tĕr or sĕn-tĭm′-ē-tĕr.

centrifugal—sĕn-trĭf′-yū-ḡăl.

centripetal—sĕn-trĭp′-ē-tăl.

cephalic—sē-făl′-ĭk, *not* sĕf′-ăl-ĭk.

cephalopod—sĕf′-ă-lō-pŏd or sē-făl′-ŏ-pŏd.

Worcester gives the second only.

ceramic—sē-răm′-ĭk, *not* kē-răm′-ĭk.

cerate—sē′-rāt, *not* sĭr′-āt.

Cerberus—sĕr′-bē-rŭs.

cerebral—sĕr′-ē-brăl, *not* sē-rē′-brăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cerebric—sĕr′-ē-brĭk or sē-rĕb′-rĭk.

cerebro-spinal—sĕr′-ē-brō spī′-năl, *not* sē-rē′-brō spī′-năl.

cerebrum—sĕr′-ē-brŭm, *not* sē-rē′-brŭm.

The four words given above are all accented on the *first* syllable.

cerement—sēr′-mĕnt, *not* sĕr′-ē-mĕnt.

Ceres—sē′-rēz.

cereus—sē′-rē-ŭs, *not* sē′-rŭs.

certain—sĕr′-tĭn.

See *captain.*

cerulean—sē-rū′-lē-ăn.

See *European.*

cerumen—sē-rū′-mĕn.

Cervantes de—dā sĕr-văn′-tĕz ; Sp. pron. dā thĕr-vän′-tĕs.

In Spanish, *c* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *th* in *thin.*

cervical—sĕr′-vĭk-ăl.

Cesarea—sĕs-à-rē′-à, *not* sēz-à-rē′-à.

See *Cæsarea.*

Cesarean—sē-zā′-rē-ăn, *not* sē-zär-ē′-ăn.

Also spelled *Cæsarian,* and pronounced as above.

Cesnola di—dē chĕs-nō′-lä.

cetacea—sē-tā′-shē-à.

Cetus—sē′-tŭs.

Cévennes—sā-vĕn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Ceylon—sē-lŏn′ or sĭl-ōn′; sē′-lŏn or sĭl-ōn′ (Gaz.),

chablis—shăb-lē′, *not* shăb-lēs′.

Chaeronea—kĕr-ō-nē′-à.

Chagres—chä′-grĕs, *not* shä′-grĕs.

chagrin—shà-grĭn′ or shà-grēn′.

Most lexicographers prefer shā-grēn′.

chair—châr; chār (Stor.).

chalcedony—kăl-sĕd′-ō-nĭ or kăl′-sē-dō-nĭ.

There is authority for each pronunciation.

Chalcis—kăl′-sĭs.

Chaldean—kăl-dē′-ăn, *not* kăl′-dē-ăn.

chaldron—chăl′-drŭn or chôl′-drŭn.

See *caldron.*

chalet—shă-lā′.

chalice—chăl′-ĭs.

Chalmers (Dr.)—chăl′-mĕrz; Scotch pron. chô′-mĕrz.

chalybeate—kà-lĭb′-ē-āt, *not* chà-lĭb′-ē-āt.

Cham—kăm.

"The *Cham* of Tartary."

chameleon—kà-mē′-lē-ŭn.

chamois—shăm′-ĭ or shà-moi′; Fr. pron. shăm-wä′; shăm′-wô or shā-moi′ (Imp.); shăm′-wä (Stor.).

chamomile—kăm′-ō-mīl.

Also spelled *camomile* and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Chamonix—shä-mō-nē′.
See *Chamouni.*

Chamouni—shä-mōō-nē′.
See *Chamonix.*

champ—chămp.

champaign—shăm-pān′.

Champollion—shăm-pŏl′-ē-ŏn ; Fr. pron. shăN-pōl-yôN′.
For ăN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Champs-Elysées—shăN-zā-lē-zā′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

chant—chănt, *not* chănt.
See *ask.*

chaos—kā′-ŏs.

chap (crack)—chăp or chŏp.

chap (jaw)—chŏp, *not* chăp.

chapeau—shăp′-ō ; shăp-pō′ (Stor.).

chapeau-bras—shăp-ō-brä′.

chaperon—shăp′-ẽr-ōn.

Chapultepec—chä-pōōl-tā-pĕk′.

char (job)—châr ; chār (Stor.).
"A *char*-woman."

character—kăr′-ăk-tẽr.

charade—shá-rād′ ; shăr-äd′ (Stor.).
This last pronunciation can almost be regarded as an affectation.

chargé d'affaires—shär-zhā′ dăf-fâr′.

charivari—shär-ē-vä-rē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Charlemagne — shär-lē-mān′; Fr. pron. shärl-män′-yŭ.
charlotte-Russe—shär′-lŏt-rōōs.
Charon—kā′-rŏn, *not* chā′-rŏn.
chartreuse—shär-trēz′; Fr. pron. shär-tröz′.
For ö, see p. 25.
chary—châr′-ĭ or chā′-rĭ.
Charybdis—kȧ-rĭb′-dĭs.
"Scylla and *Charybdis*."
chasm—kăzm, *not* kăz′-ŭm.
See *elm*.
chassepot—shȧs-pō′.
Worcester says shȧs′-pō.
chasten — chā′-sn, *not* chăs′-n; chās′-tn (Walker and Knowles).
chastise—chăs-tīz′, *not* chăs′-tīz.
chastisement—chăs′-tĭz-mĕnt, *not* chăs-tīz′-mĕnt.
chasuble—chăz′-ū-bl.
Châteaubriand de—dŭ shä-tō-brē-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Chaucer—chô′-sẽr, *not* chow′-sẽr.
Chaudière (Falls)—shō-dē-âr′.
Chautauqua—shȧ-tô′-kwä, *not* chȧ-tô′-kwä.
chauvinism—shō′-vĭn-ĭzm.
Chedorlaomer—kĕd-ôr-lā′-ō-mẽr or ō′-mẽr.
chef—shĕf.

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

chef-d'œuvre—shā-dĕvr′; Fr. pron. shā-dövr′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Chelsea—chĕl′-sē, *not* chĕl′-sē-å.
See *Anglesea.*

Cheops—kē′-ŏps, *not* chē′-ŏps.
"The pyramid of *Cheops.*"

Cherbourg—shĕr′-bûrḡ or shār-bo͝or′.

Cherbuliez—shĕr-bü-lē-ā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Chersonesus—kẽr-sō-nē′-sŭs.

cheroot—chē-ro͞ot′; shĕr-o͞ot′ (Stor.).

Chertsey—chĕs′-sĭ, *not* chĕrt′-sĭ.
See *Alnwick.*

cherub—chĕr′-ŭb.
See *Cherub.*

Cherub (city)—kē′-rŭb.
See *cherub.* "*Cherub* (kē′-rŭb), a city of the Babylonish empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with *cherub*, one of an order of angels."—*Web.*

cherubic—chē-ro͞o′-bĭk; chĕr-o͞o′-bĭk (Stor.).

cherubim—chĕr′-ū-bĭm, *not* chĕr′-ŭb-ĭm.

Cherubini—kā-ro͞o-bē′-nē.
In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *k.*

Cherubusco—chĕr-o͞o-bo͞os′-kō.

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

chestnut—chĕs′-nŭt, *not* chĕst′-nŭt.
cheval-de-frise—shē-văl-dŭ-frēz′.
See *amber-gris.*

chevalier—shĕv-å-lēr′; Fr. pron. shĕv-ăl-yā′.
See *chivalry.*

cheviot (cloth)—chĕv′-ē-ŭt.
Cheviot (Hills)—chĭv′-ē-ŭt.
chĕv′-ē-ŭt is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

Cheyenne—shī-ĕn′; shē-ĕn′ (Gaz.).
See *Chienne.*

Cheyne—chān or chīn, *not* chā′-nē.
chiaro-oscuro—kē-ä′-rō ŏs-kō̆o′-rō.
chibouque—chĭb-ō̆ok′; chĭb-o͝ok′ (Stor.).
chic—shēk.
Chicago—shĭ-kô′-gō, *not* shĭ-kä′-gō, *nor* chĭ-kä′-gō.
chicanery—shĭk-ā′-nēr-ĭ.
Chichester—chĭch′-ĕs-tēr, *not* chī′-chĕs-tēr.
chicken—chĭk′-ĕn, *not* chĭk′-n.
Chienne—shē-ĕn′.
See *Cheyenne.*

chiffonier—shĭf-ŏn-ēr′; Fr. pron. shē-fŏn-yā′.
chiffonière—shĭf-ŏn-yâr′; Fr. pron. shē-fŏn-yâr′.
Chihuahua—chē-wä′-wä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

childe—chīld.

"chīld in U. S.; chĭld, or chīld, in England."—*Web.* Worcester says: "*Childe*, pronounced chĭld, is contrary to all analogy,"

children—chĭl′-drĕn, *not* chĭl′-dĕrn.

Chili—chĭl′-ĭ.

Chillicothe—chĭl-ĭ-kŏth′-ē, *not* chĭl-ĭ-kō′-thē.

Chillon (castle)—shē-yôn′ or shĭl′-ŏn.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Chimborazo — chĭm-bō-rä′-zō; Sp. pron. chēm-bō-rä′-thō.

See *Cadiz.*

chimera—kĭm-ē′-rà, *not* kī-mē′-rà.

See *camera.*

chimerical—kĭm-ĕr′-ĭk-ăl.

chimney—chĭm′-nĭ.

Avoid the gross vulgarism, chĭm′-blĭ.

chimpanzee—chĭm-păn′-zē, *not* chĭm-păn-zē′.

Smart, however, is authority for the last form. Stormonth says chĭm′-păn-zē.

chinchilla—chĭn-chĭl′-à. See *Chinchilla.*

Chinese—chī-nēz′ or chī-nēs′.

The pronunciation of the termination of proper names in *ese*, as *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese*, is not settled. As between *ēz* and *ēs*, most orthoëpists favor the first.

Chippewa—chĭp′-ē-wä; chĭp′-ē-wā (Gaz.).

See *Chippeway.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Chippeway—chĭp′-ē-wā.
See *Chippewa.*

chirography—kī-rŏg′-rā-fĭ, *not* chĭr-ŏg′-rā-fĭ.
In this and the six words following, from the Greek language, *ch* is pronounced like *k.*

chiromancer—kī′-rō-măn-sẽr.
kĭr′-ō-măn-sẽr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

chiromancy—kī′-rō-măn-sĭ.
Worcester gives kĭr′-ō-măn-sĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

Chiron—kī′-rŏn.

chiropodist—kī-rŏp′-ō-dĭst.

chirosophist—kī-rŏs′-ō-fĭst.

chirurgeon—kī-rûr′-jŭn.

Chiswick—chĭz′-ĭk, *not* chĭz′-wĭk.
See *Alnwick.*

chitin—kī′-tĭn.
See *chitine.*

chitine—kī′-tĭn.
See *chitin, aniline.*

Chittim—kĭt′-ĭm, *not* chĭt′-ĭm.

chivalric—shĭv′-ăl-rĭk ; shĭv-ăl′-rĭk (Wor.).

chivalrous—shĭv′-ăl-rŭs.
chĭv′-ăl-rŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Stormonth's.

chivalry—shĭv′-ăl-rĭ.
chĭv′-ăl-rĭ is a secondary form of Worcester's and Stormonth's. "With regard to the

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pronunciation of this word, the preponderance of authorities is in favor of shĭv'-al-re, and analogy seems to require that *ch* in *chevalier* and *chivalry* should be pronounced alike."—*Wor.*

chloralum—klō-răl'-ŭm, *not* klō-rā'-lŭm.

chloride—klō'-rīd or klō'-rĭd.
See *ide.*

chlorine—klō'-rĭn or klō'-rēn ; klō'-rīn or klō'-rĭn (Imp.).
See *aniline.*

chlorite—klō'-rīt.
See *ite.*

chlorophyl—klō'-rō-fĭl.

chock-full—chŏk'-fo͝ol, *not* chŭk'-fo͝ol.

chocolate—chŏk'-ō-lāt.
See *accost.*

choler—kŏl'-ẽr, *not* kō'-lẽr.

choleric—kŏl'-ẽr-ĭk.
See *Arabic.*

Cholmondeley—chŭm'-lĭ.
See *Alnwick.*

Chopin—shō-păn'. See *Szopin.*
For ăn, see p. 26.

Chorazin—kō-rā'-zĭn.

chord—kôrd.

chorist—kō'-rĭst, *not* kŏr'-ĭst.

chorister—kŏr'-ĭs-tẽr, *not* kō'-rĭst-ẽr.

(*For Key of Signs see p.* 37.)

Chosroes—kŏs′-rō-ēz.
chough—chŭf.
christen—krĭs′-n, *not* krĭst′-n.
Christian—krĭs′-chăn.
To be preferred to krĭst′-yăn.
Christiania—krĭs-tē-ä′-nē-ä.
Christianity—krĭs-chăn′-ĭt-ĭ or chĭ-ăn′-ĭt-ĭ.
Worcester says krĭst-yē-ăn′-ē-tē.
Christmas—krĭs′-măs, *not* krĭst′-măs.
chronological—krŏn-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
Chronos—krō′-nŏs or krŏn′-ŏs.
chrysalis—krĭs′-ā-lĭs.
Chryseis—krī-sē′-ĭs.
chryselephantine—krĭs-ĕl-ē-făn′-tĭn.
chrysoberyl—krĭs′-ō-bĕr-ĭl.
chrysoprase—krĭs′-ō-prāz; krĭs′-ō-prās (Wor.)
Chrysostom—krĭs′-ŏs-tŏm or krĭs-ŏs′-tŏm.
Chuquisaca—chōō-kē-sä′-kä.
chyle—kīl.
chyme—kīm.
cicada—sĭk-ā′-dȧ.
cicatrice—sĭk′-ȧ-trĭs.
See *cicatrix.*
cicatrices (plural of cicatrix)—sĭk-ȧ-trī′-sēz.
cicatrix—sĭk-ā′-trĭks; sĭk′-ă-trĭks (Stor.)
See *cicatrice.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cicerone—chē-chā-rō′-nā or sĭs-ē-rō′-nē.
Stormonth prefers the second.

ciliary—sĭl′-yȧ-rĭ or sĭl′-ĭ-ȧ-rĭ.
Cilicia—sĭl-ĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
Cimabue—chē-mä-bo͞o′-ā.
Cimarosa—chē-mä-rō′-zä.
Cimon—sī′-mŏn.
cinchona—sĭn-kō′-nȧ, *not* sĭn-chō′-nȧ.
Cincinnati—sĭn-sĭn-nä′-tĭ, *not* sĭn-sĭn-năt′-ŭ.
Cincinnatus—sĭn-sĭn-nā′-tŭs.
Cinque-ports—sĭngk′-pōrts.
Circe—sẽr′-sē.
Circean—sẽr-sē′-ăn, *not* sẽr′-sē-ăn.
circuit—sẽr′-kĭt, *not* sẽr′-kŭt.
circuitous—sẽr-kū′-ĭt-ŭs.
Webster formerly said sẽr′-kĭt-ŭs.

Cirencester—sĭs′-ẽt-ẽr or sĭs′-ĭs-ẽr.
See *Alnwick*.

cisalpine—sĭs-ăl′-pĭn or sĭs-ăl′-pīn.
Do not pronounce the last syllable pēn or pŭn.

cithara—sĭth′-ȧ-rȧ.
citrate—sĭt′-rāt.
civil—sĭv′-ĭl, *not* sĭv′-l.
civilization—sĭv-ĭl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.
Civita Vecchia—chē′-vē-tä vĕk′-kē-ä.
clairvoyance—klâr-voi′-ăns.
Do not accent the *first* syllable.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

clairvoyant—klâr-voi′-ănt.
See *clairvoyance.*

clandestine—klăn-dĕs′-tĭn.

clangor—klăng′-gẽr, *not* klăng′-ẽr.

clapboard—klăb′-ōrd, *not* klăp′-bōrd.

claque—klăk.

clarinet—klăr′-ĭn-ĕt.

cleanly (adj.)—klĕn′-lĭ.

cleanly (adv.)—klēn′-lĭ.

clematis—klĕm′-ȧ-tĭs, *not* klē-mā′-tĭs.
The pronunciation klē-mā′-tĭs is given by Smart.

Cleobis—klē′-ō-bĭs, *not* klē-ō′-bĭs.
See *Biton.*

Cleobulus—klē-ō-bū′-lŭs, *not* klē-ŏb′-yū-lŭs.

Cleomenes—klē-ŏm′-ē-nēz.
"Dryden, throughout his tragedy of *Cleomenes*, incorrectly accents this word on the penultimate."—*Wor.*

clench—klĕnch.
See *clinch.*

Cleopatra—klē-ō-pā′-trȧ, *not* klē-ō-pă′-trȧ, *nor* klē-ō-păt′-rȧ.

clepsydra—klĕp′-sĭ-drȧ or klĕp-sī′-drȧ.

clerestory—klēr′-stō-rĭ ; klĕr′-ĕ-stŏr-ĭ is Stormonth's former pronunciation.

clerk—klẽrk.
Worcester prefers klärk, which is Stormonth's pronunciation as well. Klärk pre-

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vails in Eng., but in the U. S. klēr̆k is the recognized form.

climacteric — klī-măk′-tĕr-ĭk or klĭm-ăk-tĕr′-ĭk.

"The grand *climacteric*." "*Climacteric* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it *climacter′-ic*."—*Web.* See *Arabic.*

climatal—klī′-măt-ăl.

climatic—klī-măt′-ĭk.

clinch—klĭnch.

See *clench.*

clique—klēk, *not* klĭk.

Clive—klīv.

cloisonné—klwä-zō-nā′, *not* kloi′-sō-nā.

cloth—klôth.

See *accost.*

clothes—klōthz, coll. klōz.

The last pronunciation is well-nigh universal.

cloths—klôthz, *not* klôths.

clough (sluice)—klôf.

See *accost.*

Clough (Arthur Hugh)—klŭf.

Clusium—klū′-shĭ-ŭm, *not* klū′-zĭ-ŭm.

"Porsenna of *Clusium*."

Cnidus—nī-dŭs.

"The Venus of *Cnidus*." In Greek and Latin words that begin with uncombinable

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

consonants, the first letter is silent. See *Psyche, Ptolemy.*

coadjutant (n.)—kō-ăd′-jū-tănt.

coadjutor—kō-ăd-jū′-tẽr, *not* kō-ăd′-jū-tẽr.

cobalt—kō′-bŏlt.

Coblenz—kō′-blĕnts, *not* kŏb-lĕnts′.

"We often hear *Coblentz* accentuated on the last syllable, but this is contrary to the tendency of our own language, as well as to the native pronunciation."—*Gaz.*

cocaine—kō′-kȧ-ĭn.

See *aniline.*

coccygeal—kŏk-sĭj′-ē-ăl.

coccyx—kŏk′-sĭks.

cocher—kŏ-shā′.

Cochin China—kō′-chĭn chī′-nȧ.

cochineal—kŏch′-ĭn-ēl.

cochlea—kŏk′-lē-ȧ.

cockatrice—kŏk′-ȧ-trīs; sometimes kŏk′-ȧ-trĭs.

Cockburn (Lord)—kō′-bûrn, *not* kŏk′-bûrn.

See *Alnwick.*

cockswain—kŏk′-swān; coll. kŏk′-sn.

The last pronunciation is the invariable one with nautical men.

cocoa—kō′-kō.

cocoaine—kō′-kō-ĭn.

See *aniline.*

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cocytus—kō-sī′-tŭs.

codeine—kō-dē′-ĭn.

See *aniline.*

codicil—kŏd′-ĭs-ĭl.

Codrus—kō′-drŭs.

Cœur de Lion—kûr dē lī′-ŏn ; Fr. pron kör dŭ lē-ôN′.

For ö and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.

coexist—kō-ĕg̃-zĭst′.

Coeymans—kwē′-mănz.

coffee—kôf′-ĭ.

See *accost.*

coffin—kôf′-ĭn.

See *accost.*

cognac—kōn′-yak.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

cognisor—kŏg̃-nĭz-ôr′.

Webster, as a secondary pronunciation, says, kŏn-ĭz-ôr′.

cognizable—kŏg̃′-nĭz-â-bl or kŏn′-ĭz-â-bl.

cognizance—kŏg̃′-nĭz-ăns or kŏn′-ĭz-ăns.

cognizant—kŏg̃′-nĭz-ănt or kŏn′-ĭz-ănt.

cognomen—kŏg̃-nō′-mĕn, *not* kŏg̃′-nō-mĕn.

cohesive—kō-hē′-sĭv ; kō-hē′-zĭv (Browne and Haldeman).

Cohoes—kō-hōz′, *not* kō-hōōz′.

coiffeur—kwä-för′.

For ö, see p. 25.

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

coiffure—kwä-für′.
For ü, see p. **26.**

coigne—koin.
Coire—kwär.
Coke (Sir Edward)—ko͝ok or kōk.
"Always pronounced ko͝ok in his own time, and at present by the members of the English bar."—*Biog.*

colander—kŭl′-ăn-dĕr, *not* kŏl′-ăn-dĕr.
Colbert—kōl-bâr′.
colchicum—kŏl′-kĭ-kŭm.
Stormonth says kŏl′-chĭ-kŭm, which is the pronunciation almost universally heard.

cold-chisel—kōld′-chĭz-ĕl.
This compound is sometimes pronounced kōl′-chĭz-ĕl, as if spelled *coal-chisel.*

Coleridge—kōl′-rĭj.
cole-slaw—kōl′-slô, *not* kōld′-slô.
See *kool-slaa.*

Colfax—kōl′-făks, *not* kŏl′-făks.
Coligny de—dŭ kō-lēn-yē′ or dŭ kō-lēn′-yē.
coliseum—kŏl-ĭ-sē′-ŭm.
See *colosseum.*

Collatinus—kŏl-ā-tī′-nŭs.
collation—kŏl-lā′-shŭn, *not* kō-lā′-shŭn.
collect (n.)—kŏl′-lĕkt.
collect (vb.)—kŏl-lĕkt′.
See *absent.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

collimator—kŏl′-lĭm-ā-tẽr.
colloid—kŏl′-loid.
collusive—kŏl-lū′-sĭv, *not* kŏl-lū′-zĭv.
Colman—kōl′-măn, *not* kŏl′-măn.
Cologne—kō-lōn′ ; Fr. pron. kŏ̃-lŏ̃n′-yŭ.
Pronounce the *last* syllable (yŭ) lightly.
Colon—kō-lŏn′. See *colon.*
Colorado—kŏl-ō-rä′-dō.
colorific—kŭl-ŭr-ĭf′-ĭk or kŏl-ŭr-ĭf′-ĭk.
Although the preponderance of authority favors the second pronunciation, analogy suggests the first.
Colosse—kō-lŏs′-sē, *not* kō-lŏs′.
colosseum—kŏl-ŏs-sē′-ŭm.
See *coliseum.*
colportage — kŏl′-pōrt-āj ; kŏl-pōrt′-āj (Wor.).
colporter—kŏl′-pōrt-ẽr.
colporteur—kŏl′-pōrt-ẽr.
Worcester prefers kŏl′-pōr-tûr.
Colquhoun—kō-hōōn′.
See *Alnwick.*
columbine—kŏl′-ŭm-bīn.
column—kŏl′-ŭm, *not* kŏl′-yŭm.
Comanche — kō-măn′-chē ; kō-măn′-chā (Gaz.).
comatose—kō′-mȧ-tōs or kŏm′-ȧ-tōs ; kŏm-ă-tōs′ (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

combat—kŏm′-băt or kŭm′-băt.

Worcester prefers kŭm′-băt. "The words *combat* and *comrade* are marked with this sound (ŭ) by many orthoëpists, but there is equal or greater authority for the regular sound, cŏmbat and cŏmrade."—*Web.*

combatable—kŏm′-băt-å-bl or kŏm-băt′-å-bl.

combatant—kŏm′-băt-ănt; kŭm′-băt-ănt (Wor.).

combative—kŏm′-băt-ĭv or kŏm-băt′-ĭv.

combativeness—kŏm′-băt-ĭv-nĕs; kŭm′-băt-ĭv-nĕs (Wor.).

Combe—kōōm or kōm.

comeliness—kŭm′-lĭ-nĕs, *not* kōm′-lĭ-nĕs.

comely—kŭm′-lĭ, *not* kōm′-lĭ

commandant—kŏm-ăn-dänt′; kŏm-ăn′-dănt or kŏm-än′-dănt (Imp.).

comme il faut—kŭm-ēl-fō′; kŏm-ēl-fō′ (Wor.).

commendable—kŏm-mĕnd′-ā-bl.

This is the original pronunciation. In the early part of the present century, the form kŏm′-mĕnd-ā-bl became the fashion, but later the original pronunciation prevailed, as it does at the present day.

commensurable—kŏm-mĕn′-shŏŏ-rå-bl; kŏm-mĕn′-shŭr-ā-bl (Hal.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

commiserate — kŏm-mĭz′-ĕr-āt, *not* kŏm-mĭs′-ĕr-āt.

commissariat—kŏm-mĭs-sā′-rĭ-ăt.

commissure—kŏm′-mĭ-shōor or kŏm-mĭsh′-ōor.

See *commissural.*

commodious—kŏm-mō′-dĭ-ŭs, *not* kŏm-mō′-jŭs.

Commodus—kŏm′-mō-dŭs, *not* kŏm-mō′-dus.

commonalty—kŏm′-ŭn-ăl-tĭ.

commonwealth—kŏm′-ŭn-wĕlth.

Worcester prefers this pronunciation, but also places the accent upon the *last* syllable.

commune—kŏm′-mūn.

communism—kŏm′-mū-nĭzm.

communist—kŏm′-mū-nĭst ; kŏm-mū′-nĭst (Stor.).

Comorin (Cape)—kŏm′-ō-rĭn.

compact (n.)—kŏm′-păkt.

compact (adj.)—kŏm-păkt′.

See *adept.*

comparable—kŏm′-pȧ-rȧ-bl, *not* kŏm-pâr′-ȧ-bl.

compatriot—kŏm-pā′-trĭ-ŏt, formerly pronounced kŏm-păt′-rĭ-ŏt.

compeer—kŏm-pēr′, *not* kŏm′-pēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

compensate—kŏm′-pĕn-sāt or kŏm-pĕn′-sāt ; kŏm-pĕn′-sāt or kŏm′-pĕn-sāt (Imp.).
Worcester gives kŏm-pĕn′-sāt only. See *contemplate.*

compensative—kŏm-pĕn′-sa-tĭv.

complaisance—kŏm′-plā-zăns.
Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

complaisant—kŏm′-plā-zănt.
Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

complement—kŏm′-plē-mĕnt.
See *compliment.*

complex—kŏm′-plĕks, *not* kŏm-plĕks′.

compliment—kŏm′-plĭm-ĕnt.
See *complement.*

component—kŏm-pō′-nĕnt.

composite—kŏm-pŏz′-ĭt.
Stormonth says kŏm′-pŏz-ĭt.

compost—kŏm′-pōst ; kŏm′-pŏst (Stor.)

compound (n. and adj.)—kŏm′-pownd.

compound (vb.)—kŏm-pownd′.
See *absent.*

compromise—kŏm′-prō-mīz.

comptroller—kŏn-trō′-lĕr.

comrade—kŏm-răd or kŏm′-rād ; kŏm′-răd or kŭm (Wor.) ; kŏm′-rād (Stor.).
See *combat.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Comte—kôNt.

For ôN, see p. 27.

con amore—kŏn ȧ-mō′-rē.

concave—kŏng′-kāv or kŏn′-kāv.

concentrate—kŏn-sĕn′-trāt or kŏn′-sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn′-trāt (Wor.).

The New Imperial prefers kŏn-sĕn′-trāt.

See *contemplate.*

conch—kŏngk, *not* kŏnch.

conchology—kŏng-kŏl′-ō-jĭ; kŏng-kŏl′-ŏ-jĭ (Stor. and Hal.).

concierge—kŏn-sârj′; Fr. pron. kôN-syârzh′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

concise—kŏn-sīs′, *not* kŏn-sīz′.

conclave—kŏng′-klāv or kŏn′-klāv.

Worcester says kŏng′-klāv.

conclusive—kŏn-klū′-sĭv; kŏn-klū′-zĭv (Stor.).

concord—kŏng′-kôrd, *not* kŏn′-kôrd.

Concord (New Hampshire)—kŏng′-kûrd.

concordance—kŏn-kôrd′-ăns, *not* kŏng-kôrd′-ăns.

concordat—kŏn-kôr′-dăt; Fr. pron. kôN-kôr-dä′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

concourse—kŏng′-kōrs.

Haldeman prefers kŏn′-kōrs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

concrete (n. and adj.)—kŏn′-krēt.
concrete (vb.)—kŏn-krēt′.
See *absent.*

concubinage—kŏn-kū′-bĭn-āj, *not* kŏn′-kū-bī-nāj.
concubine—kŏng′-kū-bīn, *not* kŏn′-kū-bīn.
Condé de—dŭ kôN-dā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

condemner—kŏn-dĕm′-nĕr or kŏn-dĕm′-ẽr.
See *contemner.*

condemning—kŏn-dĕm′-nĭng or kŏn-dĕm′-ĭng.
See *contemning.*

condign—kŏn-dīn′.
Condillac de—dŭ kôN-dē-yäk′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

condolence—kŏn-dō′-lĕns, *not* kŏn′-dō-lĕns.
This is a common error for which there is no dictionary authority.

Condorcet de—dŭ kôN-dōr-sā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

conduit—kŏn′-dĭt or kŭn′-dĭt.
confessedly—kŏn-fĕs′-ĕd-lĭ.
confessor—kŏn-fĕs′-ẽr or kŏn′-fĕs-ẽr.
Although the second pronunciation is the one preferred by Worcester, it is obsolescent.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

confidant—kŏn-fĭd-ănt′, *not* kŏn′-fĭd-ănt.
confidante—kŏn-fĭd-ănt′.
confine (n,)—kŏn′-fīn.
confine (vb.)—kŏn-fīn′.
See *absent.*
confiscate—kŏn′-fĭs-kāt or kŏn-fĭs′-kāt; kŏn-fĭs′-kāt (Wor.).
The New Imperial prefers kŏn-fĭs′-kāt.
See *contemplate.*
conflict (n.)—kŏn′-flĭkt.
conflict (vb.)—kŏn-flĭkt′.
See *absent.*
confluence—kŏn′-flū-ĕns.
confluent—kŏn′-flū-ĕnt.
confrère—kôN-frâr′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Confucianism—kŏn-fū′-shăn-ĭzm.
Confucius—kŏn-fū′-shē-ŭs, *almost* kŏn-fū′-shŭs.
congé—kôN-zhā′; Eng. pron. kŏn′-jē.
For ôN, see p. 27.
congenial—kŏn-jēn′-yăl.
congeniality—kŏn-jē-nĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tĭ or jēn-yăl′-ĭ-tĭ.
congeries—kŏn-jē′-rĭ-ēz.
congregate—kŏng′-grē-gāt.
Congress—kŏng′-grĕs.
Congressional—kŏn-grĕsh′-ŭn-ăl; kŏng-grĕsh′-ŭn-ăl (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

congruence—kŏng′-grū-ĕns ; kŏn′-grōō-ĕns (Stor.).

congruent—kŏng′-grū-ĕnt ; kŏn′-grōō-ĕnt (Stor.).

conjunctiva — kŏn-jŭngk′-tĭv-à, *not* kŏn-jŭngk-tē′-và.

Webster says kŏn-jŭngk-tī′-và.

conjure (to implore)—kŏn-jūr′.

conjure (to enchant)—kŭn′-jŭr.

conjurer (one who implores)—kŏn-jū′-rẽr.

conjurer (a magician)—kŭn′-jŭr-ẽr.

conjuror—kŏn-jū′-rẽr.

connate—kŏn′-nāt or kŏn-nāt′.

Worcester gives the *last* pronunciation only.

Connaught—kŏn′-nôt.

connoisseur—kŏn-nĭs-sûr′ or kŏn-nĭs-sōōr′; kŏn′-ĭs-sūr (Imp.). See *connaisseur*.

conquer—kŏng′-kẽr, *not* kŏn′-kẽr.

conqueror—kŏngk′-ẽr-ẽr.

conquest—kŏng′-kwĕst, *not* kŏn′-kwĕst.

conscientious—kŏn-shĭ-ĕn′-shŭs, *not* kŏn-sĭ-ĕn′-shŭs.

conscientiousness — kŏn-shĭ-ĕn′-shŭs-nĕs, *not* kŏn-sĭ-ĕn′-shŭs-nĕs.

conservator—kŏn′-sẽr-vā-tẽr or kŏn′-sẽr-vā-tôr.

considerable—kŏn-sĭd′-ẽr-à-bl, *not* kŏn-sĭd′-rā-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

consignee—kŏn-sĭn-ē′.

consignor—kŏn-sī′-nĕr or kŏn-sĭ-nôr′.

consistory—kŏn-sĭs′-tō-rĭ or kŏn′-sĭs-tō-rĭ.

consolatory—kŏn-sŏl′-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* kŏn-sō′-lȧ-tō-rĭ.

console (n.)—kŏn′-sōl.

consols—kŏn′-sŏlz or kŏn-sŏlz′.

"A number of English orthoëpists, being among the uninitiated, have accented this word on the first syllable, as every one pronounces it who has not taken his cue from the stock brokers."—*Webster.*

consommé—kŏng-sŏm-mā′; Fr. pron. kôN-sō-mā′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

consort (n.)—kŏn′-sôrt.

consort (vb.)—kŏn-sôrt′.

See *absent.*

conspiracy—kŏn-spĭr′-ȧ-sĭ, *not* kŏn-spī′-rȧ-sĭ.

constable—kŭn′-stȧ-bl, *not* kŏn′-stȧ-bl.

construe—kŏn′-strū, *not* kŏn-strū′.

Formerly pronounced kŏn′-stēr. See *mis construe.*

Consuelo—kôN-sü-ā-lō′.

For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

consummate (adj.)—kŏn-sŭm′-mȧt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

consummate (vb.)—kŏn′-sŭm-māt or kŏn-sŭm′-māt ; kŏn-sŭm′-mat (Wor.).
See *contemplate.*

contemner—kŏn-tĕm′-nĕr or kŏn-tĕm′-ĕr.
See *condemner.*

contemning—kŏn-tĕm′-nĭng or kŏn-tĕm′-ĭng.
See *comdemning.*

contemplate—kŏn′-tĕm-plāt or kŏn-tĕm′-plāt ; kŏn-tĕm′-plāt (Wor.).
"With respect to all these words (*compensate, confiscate, constellate, consummate, demonstrate, despumate, expurgate,* and *extirpate*) Dr. Webster places the accent on the first syllable : the English orthoëpists, with little variation, place it on the second syllable."—*Wor.*

contemplative—kŏn-tĕm′-plā-tĭv, *not* kŏn′-tĕm-plā-tĭv.

contemplator — kŏn′-tĕm-plā-tĕr or kŏn-tĕm′-plā-tĕr.

contemporaneity—kŏn-tĕm-pō-rà-nē′-ĭt-ĭ.

contents—kŏn′-tĕnts or kŏn-tĕnts′.
The first is the pronunciation generally heard in the United States. The second is preferred by many orthoëpists.

contest (n.)—kŏn′-tĕst.

contest (vb.)—kŏn-tĕst′.
See *absent.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

contiguous—kŏn-tĭg′-yū-ŭs.

contour—kŏn-to͝or′ ; kŏn′-to͝or (Hal.).

contract (n.)—kŏn′-trăkt.

contract (vb.)—kŏn-trăkt′.

See *absent.*

contrary—kŏn′-trȧ-rĭ ; *never* kŏn-trā′-rĭ.

contrast (n.)—kŏn′-trȧst.

See *ask.*

contrast (vb.)—kŏn-trȧst′.

See *absent.*

contretemps—kôN-trŭ-täN′.

For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

contribute—kŏn-trĭb′-yūt, *not* kŏn′-trĭb-yūt.

"Some persons erroneously pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable."—*Wor.*

contrite—kŏn′-trīt.

Smart : "This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the *first* syllable, more consistently on the *last.*"

contumacy—kŏn′-tū-mȧ-sĭ, *not* kŏn-tū′-mȧ-sĭ.

contumely—kŏn′-tū-mē-lĭ, *not* kŏn′-tūm-lĭ ; kŏn′-tū-mĕl′-ĭ (Stor.).

convenience—kŏn-vēn′-yĕns ; kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕns (Stor.).

convenient—kŏn-vēn′-yĕnt ; kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕnt (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

conversant—kŏn′-vẽr-sănt, *not* kŏn-vẽr′-sănt.

conversazione—kŏn′-vẽr-sät-sē-ō-nā.

Worcester places the accent on the penultimate syllable, and pronounces the *fourth* syllable "zē."

converse (n.)—kŏn′-vẽrs.

converse (vb.)—kŏn-vẽrs′.

See *absent.*

conversely—kŏn′-vẽrs-lĭ or kŏn-vẽrs′-lĭ.

Many lexicographers prefer kŏn-vẽrs′-lĭ.

convert (n.)—kŏn′-vẽrt.

convert (vb.)—kŏn-vẽrt′.

See *absent.*

convex—kŏn′-vĕks, *not* kŏn-vĕks′.

convexly—kŏn′-vĕks-lĭ or kŏn-vĕks′-lĭ.

convict (n.)—kŏn′-vĭkt.

convict (vb.)—kŏn-vĭkt′.

See *absent.*

convivial—kŏn-vĭv′-ĭ-ăl or kŏn-vĭv′-yăl.

convoy (n.)—kŏn′-voi.

convoy (vb.)—kŏn-voi′.

See *absent.*

cony—kō′-nĭ or kŭn′-ĭ.

cooper—ko͝op′-ẽr.

Worcester prefers ko͞o′-pẽr; it is rarely heard. Smart says: "*Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of *oo*) except in common speech, which,

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

in London at least, invariably shortens them [as, kŏŏp′-ẽr]."

copaiba—kō-pā′-bȧ.
Worcester says kō-pē′-bȧ. See *copaiva.*

copaiva—kō-pā′-vȧ.
See *copaiba.*

copal—kō′-păl, *not* kō′-pĕl.

Copernicus—kō-pẽr′-nĭk-ŭs.

Cophetua—kō-fĕt′-yū-ȧ.

copse—kŏps, *not* kōps.

Coquelin—kŏk-lăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

coquet—kō-kĕt′.

coquetry—kō-kĕt′-rĭ; kō′-kĕt-rĭ (Imp.); kō′-kĕt-rĭ (Stor.).

coquette—kō-kĕt′.

coquina—kō-kē′-nȧ.

coral—kŏr′-ăl, *not* kō′-răl.

coralline—kŏr′-ăl-ĭn.
Sometimes pronounced kŏr′-ăl-īn.

Corcyra—kôr-sī′-rȧ or kôr′-sĭr-ȧ.

cordial—kôr′-jăl or kôrd′-yăl.
Worcester gives the last form only.

cordiality—kôr-jăl′-ĭ-tĭ or kôr-dĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tĭ; kôrd-yē-ăl′-ĭ-tĭ (Wor.).

Cordilleras—kôr-dĭl′-ẽr-ȧz; Sp. pron. kōr-dēl-yā′-räs.
Ll, in Spanish, is pronounced like *lli* in *million.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cordon—kôr′-dŏn ; Fr. pron. kôr-dôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Cordova—kôr′-dō-vä.
This word is an exception to the rule that Spanish words ending in a vowel are generally accented upon the penult.

Corea—kō-rē′-å.
Corfu—kŏr-fo͞o′ or kŏr-fū′.
Coriolanus—kō-rĭ-ō-lā′-nŭs, *not* kŏr-ĭ-ō-lä′ nŭs.
cornea—kôr′-nē-å, *not* kôr-nē′-å.
Corneille—kōr-nāl′ ; Fr. pron. kôr-nāl′-yŭ or kôr-nā′-yŭ.
See *Cologne.*
cornet—kôr′-nĕt, *not* kôr-nĕt′.
cornice—kôr′-nĭs, *not* kôr′-nĭsh.
Cornice—kōr-nē′-chā.
" The *Cornice* road."

corolla—kō-rŏl′-å.
corollary—kŏr′-ŏl-ā-rĭ or kō-rŏl′-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary.*

coronal (n.)—kŏr′-ō-năl.
coronal (adj.)—kŏr′-ō-năl or kō-rō′-năl.
Corot—kō-rō′.
corporal—kôr′-pō-răl.
See *corporeal.*

corporeal—kôr-pō′-rē-ăl.
See *corporal.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

corps (military)—kōr ; pl. kōrz.
corps d'armée—kōr där-mā'.
corps diplomatique—kōr dē-plō-mä-tēk'.
corpuscle—kôr'-pŭs-l.
corral—kŏr-răl' ; kŏr'-răl (Wor.).
Correggio da—dä kŏr-rā'-jō.

In Italian, *g* or *gg* before *e*, *i*, and *y* combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.

Corrèze—kō-rāz'.
corridor—kŏr'-rĭ-dōr or dŏr.
corrosive—kŏr-rō'-sĭv, *not* kŏr-rō'-zĭv.
corse—kôrs or kōrs.

o before *r* has naturally the sound of *ô*.

cortége—kôr-tāzh'.
Cortes (Sp. parliament)—kôr'-tĕs.
Cortez (Fernando)—kôr'-tĕz.
coruscate—kŏr'-ŭs-kāt or kō-rŭs'-kāt.
Corvisart-Desmarets—kōr-vē-zär' dā-mä-rā'.
Corydon—kŏr'-ĭ-dŏn.
coryphée—kō-rē-fā'.
cosmetic—kŏz-mĕt'-ĭk, *not* kŏs-mĕt'-ĭk.
cosmogony—kŏz-mŏg'-ō-nĭ, *not* kŏs-mŏg'-ō-nĭ.
cosmography—kŏz-mŏg'-rà-fĭ, *not* kŏs-mŏg'-rà-fĭ.
cosmopolite—kŏz-mŏp'-ō-līt, *not* kŏs-mŏp'-ō-līt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cost—kôst, *not* kŏst *nor* kôst.
See *accost.*

costly—kôst′-lĭ, *not* kŏst′-li *nor* kôst′-lĭ.
See *accost.*

Costa Rica—kŏs′-tä rē′-kä.

costume—kŏs′-tūm or kŏs-tūm′; kŏs′-tūm (Imp.).

costumer — kŏs-tū′-mẽr; kŏs′-tū-mẽr (Wor.).

cote (n.)—kōt, *not* kŏt.
"A dove-*cote.*"

coterie—kō-tẽr-ē′; kō′-tẽr-ē (Stor.).

Cotopaxi—kō-tō-păk′-sē; Sp. pron. kō-tō-pä′-hē.
See *Don Quixote.*

cotyledon—kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn; kō-tĭl′-ē-dŏn (Crabb).

cotyledonous—kŏt-ĭl-ĕd′-ō-nŭs.

couchant (heraldry) — kow′-chănt; Fr. pron. kōō-shäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

cough—kôf, *not* kôf *nor* kŏf.
See *accost.*

council—kown′-sĭl.
See *counsel.*

counsel—kown′-sĕl.
See *council.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

coup d'état—kōō dā-tä′.
coup de grâce—kōō dŭ grās′.
coup d'œil—kōō dĕl′ ; Fr. pron. kōō dœ′-yŭ.
See *Cologne*. For ö, see p. 25.

coupé—kōō-pā′.
coupon—kōō′-pŏn ; Fr. pron. kōō-pôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Courbet—kōōr-bā′.
courier—kōō′-rĭ-ĕr ; kōō′-rēr (Wor.) ; kŏŏr′-ĭ-ĕr (Stor.) ; Fr. pron. kōōr-yā′. See *courrier*.
Courtenay—kûrt′-nā.
courteous—kûrt′-ē-ŭs.
Worcester gives as a secondary pronunciation kōrt′-yŭs. The New Imperial says kōrt′-ē-ŭs.

courteousness—kûrt′-ē-ŭs-nĕs.
kōrt′-yŭs-nĕs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

courtesan—kûrt′-ē-zăn ; kûrt-ē-zăn′ (Wor.).
courtesy (politeness)—kûrt′-ē-sĭ.
courtesy (salutation)—kûrt′-sĭ.
"A *courtesy* is the external manifestation of *courtesy*."—*Wor.*

courtier—kōrt′-yĕr.
cousin—kŭz′-n, *not* kŭz′-ĭn.
Cousin—kōō-zăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

covenant—kŭv′-ē-nănt.
Covent (Garden)—kŭv′-ĕnt, *not* kō′-vēnt *nor* kŏv′-ĕnt.
Coventry—kŭv′-ĕn-trĭ.
coverlet—kŭv′-ēr-lĕt, *not* kŭv′-ēr-lĭd, unless spelled *coverlid.*
covetous—kŭv′-ĕt-ŭs, *not* kŭv′-ē-chŭs, which pronunciation is given by Sheridan.
covey—kŭv′-ĭ, *not* kō′-vĭ.
cowardice—kow′-ärd-ĭs, *not* kow′-ärd-īs.
cowl—kowl.
Cowper—kow′-pēr or kōō′-pēr.
Coxsackie—kŏŏk-sô′-kē.
Cracow—krā′-kō.
See *Krakow.*

cranberry—krăn′-bĕr-ĭ, *not* krăm′-bĕr-ĭ.
craunch—kränch, *not* krônch.
Never say krŭnch. The common sound of *au* is ô; but when the digraph is followed by *n* and another consonant, the sound is changed to that of ä.

creature—krēt′-yūr; krēt′-yūr, often krē′-chŏŏr (Stor.).
Crébillon de—dŭ krā-bē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

crèche—krāsh.
credence—krē′-dĕns, *not* krĕd′-ĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

crédit foncier—krā-dē′ fôN-syā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

crédit mobilier—krā-dē′ mō-bē-lyā′.

credulous—krĕd′-yū-lŭs, *not* krĕj′-ōō-lŭs.

creek—krēk, *not* krĭk.

crematorium—krĕm-à-tō′-rĭ-ŭm.

crematory—krĕm′-à-tō-rĭ.

crept—krĕpt.

crescendo—krĕs-sĕn′-dō.

Cressida—krĕs′-sĭd-à, *not* krĕs-sī′-dà.
"Troilus and *Cressida*."

Crete—krēt ; class. krē′-tē.

Creüsa—krē-yū′-sà.

crevasse—krā-vàs′.

Crichton—krī′-tŏn.
Worcester prefers krĭk′-tŏn. "The admirable *Crichton*."

Crimea—krĭm-ē′-à, *not* krī-mē′-à.

crinoid—krī′-noid.

crinoline—krĭn′-ō-lĭn ; krĭn′-ō-lēn (Stor.).

critique—krĭ-tēk′.
See *amber-gris*.

Crito—krī′-tō.

crochet (n.)—krō-shā′.
Worcester and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable.

crochet (vb.)—krō-shā′.

crocodile—krŏk′-ō-dīl or krŏk′-ō-dĭl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cromlech—krŏm′-lĕk.

Cromwell—krŭm′-wĕl or krŏm′-wĕl.

Formerly almost universally pronounced krŭm′-l.

crouch—krowch, *not* krōōch.

croupier—krōō′-pĭ-ēr ; krōō-pēr′ (Stor.).

Cruikshank—krŏŏk′-shăngk.

cruise (voyage)—krūz, *not* krūs.

cruise (bottle)—krūs ; krōōz (Stor.).

See *cruse.*

crupper—krŏŏp′-ēr.

In England, krŭp′-ēr. This last is the marking of all the dictionaries except Webster.

cruse—krūs ; krōōz (Stor.).

See *cruise.*

crystalline—krĭs′-tăl-īn or krĭs′-tăl-ĭn.

crystallization—krĭs-tăl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.

cucumber—kū′-kŭm-bĕr.

kow′-kŭm-bĕr, although now deemed a vulgarism, was in Walker's time the fashionable pronunciation. Smart (1836) says : "No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cowcumber*, or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago." See *asparagus.*

cuirass—kwē-rȧs′ or kwē′-răs.

cuirassier—kwē-rȧs-sēr′ ; Fr. pron. kwē-räs-yā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cuisine—kwē-zēn′.
cuish—kwĭs.
cul-de-sac—kül-dŭ-säk′.
For ü, see p. 26.

culinary—kū′-lĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* kŭl′-ĭn-ā-rĭ.
Frequently mispronounced.

Cumæan—kū-mē′-ăn.
"The *Cumæan* sibyl."

cuneiform — kū-nē′-ĭ-fôrm, *not* kū′-nē-ĭ-fôrm.

cunning—kŭn′-nĭng, *not* kŭn′-nĭn.

cupola—kū′-pō-lȧ, *not* kū′-pȧ-lō.
Do not transpose the vowel-sounds in the last two syllables.

curaçoa—kōō-rȧ-sō′ ; kū-rȧ-sō′-ā (Stor.).
Stormonth now prefers kū′-rȧ-sō.

curassow—kū-rȧs′-sō.

curator—kū-rā′-tẽr.
See *abdomen.*

curio—kū′-rĭ-ō.

currant—kŭr′-rănt.
See *current.*

current—kŭr′-rĕnt.
See *currant.*

currier—kŭr′-rĭ-ẽr.

cursed (adj.)—kûr′-sĕd.
See *learned.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cursed (part.)—kûrst.
curtail—kûr-tāl′.
curtain—kûr′-tĭn.
See *captain.*
curule—kū′-rūl.
"*Curule*-chair."
cushion—ko͝osh′-ŭn.
Cuvier—kü-vē-ā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Cuyahoga—kī-ȧ-hō′-gȧ.
Cuyp—koip.
Cuzco—ko͝os′-kō.
Cyaxares—sī-ăks′-ȧ-rēz.
Cybele—sĭb′-ē-lē or sīb-ē′-lē.
Scholars generally prefer the first form; Byron preferred the second.
Cyclades—sĭk′-lā-dēz, *not* sĭk′-lādz.
cyclamen—sĭk′-lȧ-mĕn.
cycle—sī′-kl, *not* sĭk′-l.
Cyclopean—sī-klō-pē′-ăn or sī-klō′-pē-ăn.
Cyclopes—sī-klō′-pēz.
Cyclops—sī′-klŏps.
cylindric—sĭl-ĭn′-drĭk, *not* sĭl′-ĭn-drĭk.
Cymbeline—sĭm′-bē-lĭn or sım′-bē-līn.
cynosure—sī′-nō-shūr or sĭn′-ō-shūr (Web.); sī′-nō-sūr or sìn′-ō-sūr (Wor.); sī′-nō-zho͝or (Stor.); sĭn′-ŏs-yo͝or (Hal.).
Webster now prefers sī′-nō-shūr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Here are seven different pronunciations authorized by five reputable authorities. Only an apt scholar could succeed in mispronouncing the above word.

Cyprian—sĭp′-rĭ-ăn, *not* sī′-prĭ-ăn.
Cyrene—sī-rē′-nē, *not* sī′-rēn.
cyst—sĭst.
Cytherea—sĭth-ē-rē′-å, *not* sī-thē′-rē-å.
Cyzicus—sĭz′-ē-kŭs.
Czajkowski—chī-kŏvs′-kē.

In Polish, *cz* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*.

Czar—zär ; tsär (Hal.).
czarevna—zå-rĕv′-nå.
czarina—zå-rē′-nå ; tsä-rē′-nå (Hal.).
czarowitz—zär′-ō-wĭts or tsär′-ō-vēch.
Czerny—chĕr′-nē.

D

dado—dä′-dō or dā′-dō.

These are the pronunciations given by Webster and Haldeman ; dā′-dō, the form usually heard, is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial.

Dædalus—dĕd′-ā-lŭs.
Daguerre—dä-gâr′.
daguerreotype—då-gĕr′-ō-tīp, *not* då-gĕr′-ē-ō-tīp.
dahabeah—dä-hä-bē′-ä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dahlgren—dăl′-grĕn.

dahlia—dăl′-yȧ or dāl′-yȧ; dăl′-ī-ȧ (Wor. and Hal.).

The form dāl′-yȧ is an anglicized pronunciation. The word is derived from Dahl (dăl), the Swedish botanist.

Dahomey—dä-hō′-mā or dä-hō′-mē.

Often, though less correctly, pronounced dä-hō-mā′.

dais—dā′-ĭs.

Dalhousie—dăl-hōō′-zĭ, *not* dăl-hōō′-sĭ.

damage—dăm′-āj, *not* dăm′-ĭj.

"It is in the delicate but firm utterance of the unaccented vowels with correct sound that the cultured person is most surely distinguished from the uncultured."—*Richard Grant White.*

Damiens—dā′-mĭ-ĕnz; Fr. pron. dä-mē-ăN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

damned (adj.)—dămd; in serious discourse, dăm′-nĕd.

Walker remarks: "This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking it ought always, like *cursed*, to be pronounced in two. Thus in Shakespeare:

'But, O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves.'"

damned (part.)—dămd or dăm′-nĕd.

"He that believeth not, shall be *damned*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

damning—dăm′-ĭng or dăm′-nĭng.
Damocles—dăm′-ō-klēz.
"The sword of *Damocles*."

Damon—dā′-mŏn.
"*Damon* and Pythias."

damson—dăm′-zn.
Danaë—dăn′-ā-ē.
Danaides—dā-nā′-ĭd-ēz.
dance—dȧns, *not* dăns.
See *ask*.

dandelion—dăn′-dē-lī-ŏn.
Worcester says dăn-dē-lī′-ŏn. Do not say dăn′-dē-līn.

Dandolo—dän′-dō-lō.
"Blind old *Dandolo*."

Daniel—dăn′-ĭ-ĕl or dăn′-yĕl.
The last is the colloquial pronunciation.

Danish—dā′-nĭsh, *not* dăn′-ĭsh.
Dannecker von—fōn dän′-ĕk-ĕr.
danseuse—dän-söz′.
For ä and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

Dante—dăn′-tē ; It. pron. dän′-tā.
Danton—dăn′-tŏn ; Fr. pr. dän-tôn′.
For ä and ô, see pp. 26 and 27.

Danubian—dȧ-nū′-bĭ-ăn.
Dardanelles—där-dȧ-nĕlz′.
Darien—dā′-rē-ĕn ; Sp. pron. dä-rē-ĕn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Darius—dā-rī′-ŭs.
data—dā′-tȧ, *not* dă′-tȧ.
datum—dā′-tŭm, *not* dă′-tŭm.
daub—dôb, *not* dŏb.
Daubigny—dō-bēn-yē′. See *Aubigné, d'*.
Daudet (Alphonse)—äl-fôNs′ dō-dā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

daunt—dănt ; dônt (Stor.).
See *craunch*.

dauphin—dô′-fĭn ; Fr. pron. dō-fĂN′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.

dauphine—dô′-fēn ; Fr. pron. dō-fēn′.
David (artist)—dä-vēd′.
davit—dăv′-ĭt or dā′-vĭt.
Davoust—dä-vo͞o′.
More correctly spelled *Davout*, and pronounced as above.

deaf—dĕf or dēf.
The second pronunciation, although given by Webster, is no longer considered elegant. Worcester says : "The pronunciation of this word is uniformly marked *dĕf* by the English orthoëpists, but it is very common in the United States to pronounce it *dēf*."
This note applies also to *deafen*.

deafen—dĕf′-ĕn or dē′-fĕn.
See *deaf*.

De Amicis—dā ä-mē′-chēs, *not* dē ä-mē′-sĭs.
debauch—dē-bôch′, *not* dē-bowch′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

debauchee—dĕb-ō-shē′ or dā-bō-shā′.
debenture—dē-bĕn′-tūr.
debonair—dĕb-ō-nâr′.
Deborah—dĕb′-ō-rȧ, *not* dē-bō′-**rȧ.**
debouch—dē-bo͞osh′.
débris—dā-brē′.
début—dā-bū′; Fr. pron. dā-bü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

débutant—dā-bū-tŏng′; Fr. pron. dā-bü-tän′.
For ü and än, see p. 26.

débutante—dā-bū-tŏnt′; Fr. pron. dā-bü-tänt′.
For ü and än, see p. 26.

decade—dĕk′-ād, *not* dē-kād′.
decadence—dē-kā′-dĕns, *not* dĕk′-ā-dĕns.
decalogue—dĕk′-ȧ-lŏg̃.
decantation—dē-kăn-tā′-shŭn.
Worcester makes the *first* syllable short (dĕk).

decastich—dĕk′-ȧ-stĭk, *not* dĕk′-ȧ-**stĭch.**
Deccan—dĕk′-ăn.
decease—dē-sēs′.
decemviri—dē-sĕm′-vĭ-rī.
decennary—dē-sĕn′-ȧ-rĭ.
decisive—dē-sī′-sĭv, *not* dē-sī′-**zĭv.**
declivous—dē-klī′-vŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

décolleté—dā-kŏl-tā′, *not* dā-kŏl′-tā, *nor*, as I once heard the word pronounced, děk-ŭl-ĕt′.

decorative—děk′-ō-rā-tĭv.

There is a tendency to pronounce this word dē-kŏr′-ā-tĭv. It should not be encouraged.

decorous—dē-kō′-rŭs or děk′-ō-rŭs.

See *canorous*. Walker observes: "An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous*."

decorum—dē-kō′-rŭm.

See *abdomen*.

decrepit—dē-krĕp′-ĭt, *not* dē-krĕp′-ĭd.

Almost always mispronounced.

dedecorous—dē-děk′-ō-rŭs.

defalcate—dē-făl′-kāt, *not* dē-fôl′-kāt.

Remember that the second syllable in this word is *făl*, not *fôl*.

defalcation—dē-făl-kā′-shŭn or děf-ăl-kā′-shŭn.

Worcester makes the *first* syllable děf.

defalcator—děf′-ăl-kā-tĕr.

defamatory—dē-făm′-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* dē-fā′-mȧ-tō-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

defeasance—dē-fē′-zăns.

deficit—dĕf′-ĭs-ĭt, *not* dē-fĭs′-ĭt.

defile (n.)—dē-fīl′ or dē′-fīl (Web.), dĕf-īl′ or dē′-fīl (Stor.); dē-fīl′ (Wor., Hal., and Imp.).

In accordance with analogy (see *absent*), the pronunciation dē′-fīl should prevail. Webster, however, does not give it the preference.

defile (vb.)—dē-fīl′.

See *absent*.

dégagé—dā-gä-zhā′.

deglutition—dĕg-lū-tĭsh′-ŭn or dē.

dégoût—dā-gōō′.

deign—dān.

Dejanira—dĕj-ä-nī′-rä.

Delacroix—dŭ-lä-krwä′.

Delaroche—dŭ-lä-rŏsh′.

Delaunay—dŭ-lō-nä′.

Delft—dĕlft.

Commonly pronounced dĕlf.

Delhi (India)—dĕl′-lē.

Delhi (U. S.)—dĕl′-hī.

Delilah—dĕl′-ĭl-ä or dē-lī′-lä.

Webster, however, prefers this last pronunciation; it has in addition, the sanction of general custom.

delirious—dē-lĭr′-ĭ-ŭs, *not* dē-lē′-rĭ-ŭs.

delirium—dē-lĭr′-ĭ-ŭm, *not* dē-lē′-rĭ-ŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

delivery—dē-lĭv′-ẽr-ĭ, *not* dē-lĭv′-rĭ.
Delphinus—dĕl-fī′-nŭs.
demagogic—dĕm-à-gŏj′-ĭk.
demagogy—dĕm′-à-gŏj-ĭ; dĕm′-ă-gŏj-ĭ (Stor.). See *demagogue.*
Demerara—dĕm-ẽr-ä′-rà.
demesne—dē-mēn′; dē-mān′ (Hal.).
Demeter—dē-mē′-tẽr.
Demetrius—dē-mē′-trĭ-ŭs, *not* dē-mĕt′-rĭ-ŭs.
demijohn—dĕm′-ĭ-jŏn, *not* dĭm′-ĭ-jŏn.
demise—dē-mīz′, *not* dē-mēz′.
demolition—dĕm-ō-lĭsh′-ŭn.
demoniacal—dĕm-ō-nī′-ăk-ăl, *not* dē-mō′-nĭ-ăk-ăl.
demonstrable—dē-mŏn′-strà-bl.
demonstrate—dĕm′-ŏn-strāt or dē-mŏn′-strāt.

Worcester gives the last form only. See *contemplate.*

demonstrative—dē-mŏn′-strà-tĭv.
demonstrator—dĕm′-ŏn-strā-tẽr.

dē-mŏn′-strā-tôr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Demosthenic—dĕm-ŏs-thĕn′-ĭk, *not* dē-mŏs′-thē-nĭk.
Deneb—dē′-nĕb.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

denier (coin)—dē-nēr′ or dĕn′-ĭ-ā.

"My dukedom to a beggarly *denier*,
I do mistake my person all this while:"
—*Shakespeare.*

dénouement—dā-nōō-mäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

denudation—dĕn-ū-dā′-shŭn or dē-nū-dā′-shŭn.

depends—dē-pĕndz′, *not* dē-pĕnz′.

deplorable—dē-plō′-rȧ-bl, *not* dē-plŏr′-ȧ-bl.

deposition—dĕp-ō-zĭsh′-ŭn; dē′-pō-zĭsh′-ŭn (Stor.).

depot—dē′-pō or dā-pō′ (Web.); dē-pō′ (Wor., Hal., and Imp.); dĕp-ō′ or dĕp′-ō (Stor.); Fr. pron. dā-pō′.

Do not say dā′-pō, which is a hybrid pronunciation.

depreciate—dē-prē′-shĭ-āt, *not* dē-prē′-sĭ-āt.

deprivation—dĕp-rĭv-ā′-shŭn.

Deptford—dĕt′-fŭrd; dĕd′-fŭrd (Gaz.).

See *Alnwick.*

depths—dĕpths, *not* dĕps.

The three consonant sounds occurring in immediate succession, render this word difficult of articulation.

deputy—dĕp′-yū-tĭ.

De Quincey—dē-kwĭn′-sĭ, *not* dē-kwĭn′-zĭ.

Derby (Eng.)—dĕr′-bĭ or där′-bĭ.

The latter pronunciation was once universal.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

derelict—dēr′-ē-lĭkt.

de rigueur—dŭ rē-g̃ör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

derisive—dē-rī′-sĭv ; dē-rī′-zĭv (Hal.).

Desaix—dĕs-sā′.

descant (n.)—dĕs′-kănt.

descant (vb.)—dĕs-kănt′.
See *absent.*

Descartes—dā-kärt′.

Desdemona—dĕz-dē-mō′-nȧ, *not* dĕs-dē-mō′-nȧ.

desert (wilderness)—dĕz′-ērt.
See *desert (merit), dessert.*

deshabille—dāz-ȧ-bēl′ ; dĕs-hȧ-bĭl′ (Wor.) ; dĕz′-ă-bēl (Stor.).
See *dishabille, déshabillé.*

desiccate—dĕs′-ĭk-āt or dē-sĭk′-āt.
Dictionaries generally prefer the second form, but the first is the one in common use.

desideratum—dē-sĭd-ēr-ā′-tŭm, *not* dē-sĭd-ēr-ä′-tŭm.

design—dē-zīn′ or dē-sīn′.
Careful speakers and the standard dictionaries favor dē-sīn′. The Century *prefers* dē-zīn′.

designate—dĕs′-ĭg̃-nāt, *not* dĕz′-ĭg̃-nāt.

designator—dĕs′-ĭg̃-nā-tẽr, *not* dĕz′-ĭg̃-nā-tẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

desist—dē-zĭst′ or dē-sĭst′.
Sheridan says dē-zĭst′.

Des Moines—dē-moin′.

Desmoulins—dā-mo͞o-lăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

desolate—dĕs′-ō-lāt, *not* dĕz′-ō-lāt.

desolation—dĕs-ō-lā′-shŭn, *not* dĕz-ō-lā′-shŭn.

desperado—dĕs-pĕr-ā′-dō.
dĕs-pĕr-ä′-dō is often heard and is the pronunciation given by Jameson.

despicable—dĕs′-pĭk-a-bl, *not* dē-spĭk′-a-bl.

dessert—dĕz-zẽrt′, *not* dĕz′-zẽrt.
See *desert (wilderness).*

desuetude—dĕs′-wē-tūd.
" Innocuous *desuetude.*"

desultory—dĕs′-ŭl-tō-rĭ.

detail (n.)—dē′-tāl or dē-tāl′.
The second is preferred by Worcester. Most *English* dictionaries prefer the pronunciation dē-tāl′.

detail (vb.)—dē-tāl′.
See *absent.*

Détaille—dā-tä′-yŭ.
Last syllable to be lightly pronounced.

detestation—dĕt-ĕs-tā′-shŭn or dē-tĕs-tā′-shŭn.

détour—dā-to͞or′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

detritus—dē-trī′-tŭs.
de trop—dŭ trō′.
devastate—dĕv′-ăs-tāt or dē-văs′-tāt.
The second pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.

device—dē-vīs′.
devil—dĕv′-l, *not* dĕv′-ĭl.
See *evil.*

devise—dē-vīz′.
devoir—dĕv-wôr′; Fr. pron. dŭv-wär′.
dexterous—dĕks′-tĕr-ŭs, *not* dĕks′-trŭs.
dextrine—dĕks′-trĭn.
See *aniline.*

dew—dū, *not* dyū, *nor* dō̄o.
Dhaulagiri—dow-lä-g̃ē′-rē.
diabetes—dī-ȧ-bē′-tēz.
diable—dē-ä′-bl.
diabolism—dī-ăb′-ō-lĭzm, *not* dē-ăb′-ō-lĭzm.
diæresis—dī-ĕr′-ē-sĭs; dī-ē′-rĕ-sĭs (Stor.), *not* dī-ẽr-ē′-sĭs.
dialogue—dī′-ȧ-lŏg̃, *not* dī′-ȧ-lôg̃.
diamond—dī′-ȧ-mŭnd or dī′-mŭnd.
Diana—dī-ā′-nȧ or dī-ăn′-ȧ.
"The usual pronunciation is dī-ăn′-ȧ."—*Smart.*

diapason—dī-ȧ-pā′-zŏn or dī-ȧ-pā′-sŏn.
diaphanous—dī-ăf′-ȧ-nŭs.
diaphragm—dī′-ȧ-frăm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

diastole—dī-ăs′-tō-lē.
diathesis—dī-ăth′-ē-sĭs, *not* dī-ā-thē′-sĭs.
diatom—dī′-ăt-ŏm, *not* dī-ăt′-ŏm.
diatribe—dī′-ȧ-trīb or dĭ-ăt′-rĭb-ē.

Webster gives the first only; Worcester gives the two in the above order.

dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene — dī-klō-rō-tĕt-rȧ-hī-drŏks-ĭ-bĕn′-zēn.

This word is given as a sample of certain almost unpronounceable terms produced by the requirements of modern chemistry. See *tetrabromohydroquinine.*

diclinous—dĭk′-lĭn-ŭs or dī-klī′-nŭs.
didactic—dĭd-ăk′-tĭk, *not* dī-dăk′-tĭk.
Diderot—dē-drō′.
Didot—dē-dō′.
Dieppe—dē-ĕp′.

dyĕp is preferred by Lippincott's Gazetteer.

Dies Iræ—dī′-ēz ī′-rē.
dietary—dī′-ĕt-ā-rĭ.
different—dĭf′-fĕr-ĕnt, *not* dĭf′-rĕnt.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

differentiate—dĭf-fĕr-ĕn′-shĭ-āt.
diffuse (adj.)—dĭf-fūs′.
diffuse (vb.)—dĭf-fūz′.
diffusive—dĭf-fū′-sĭv, *not* dĭf-fū′-zĭv.
digest (n.)—dī′-jĕst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

digest (vb.)—dĭj-ĕst′.
See *absent.*

digestion—dĭ-jĕs′-chŭn, *not* dī-jĕst′-yŭn.
digitalis—dĭj-ĭ-tā′-lĭs, *not* dĭj-ī-tā′-lĭs.
digression—dĭ-grĕsh′-ŭn, *not* dī-grĕsh′-ŭn.
Dijon—dē-zhôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

dilate—dĭl-āt′ or dī-lāt′.
dilemma—dĭ-lĕm′-mȧ or dī-lĕm′-mȧ.
Worcester gives the first only.
dilettante—dĭl-ĕt-ăn′-tā or dē-lā-tän′-tā.
dilettanti—dĭl-ĕt-ăn′-tē or dē-lā-tän′-tē.
Dilke—dĭlk.
dinarchy—dĭn′-är-kĭ.
dinosaur—dī′-nō-sôr.
diocesan—dī-ŏs′-ē-săn or dī′-ō-sē-săn; dī-ŏs′-ē-săn or dī-ō-sē′-săn (Wor.).
diocese—dī′-ō-sēs or dī′-ō-sĕs.
Diodorus—dī-ō-dō′-rŭs.
Diomede—dī′-ō-mēd; class. dī-ō-mē′-dē.
Diomedes—dī-ō-mē′-dēz.
Dionysius—dī-ō-nĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs, *not* dī-ō-nĭs′-ĭ-ŭs.
Dionysus—dī-ō-nī′-sŭs.
diorama—dī-ō-rä′-mȧ or dī-ō-rā′-mȧ, *not* dī-ō-răm′-ȧ.
diphtheria—dĭf-thē′-rĭ-ȧ (Web., Wor., and Imp.); Webster (1900) says dĭf or dĭp.
dĭp-thē′-rĭ-ȧ is the pronunciation preferred.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

by Haldeman and is a secondary form of Stormonth's.

diphtheritic—dĭf-thē-rĭt′-ĭk or dĭp.
See *diphtheria.*

diphthong—dĭf′-thŏng or dĭp′-thŏng.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the latter pronunciation only.

diploë—dĭp′-lō-ē.

diploma—dĭ-plō′-mȧ, *not* dī-plō′-mȧ.

diplomacy—dĭ-plō′-mā-sĭ.
Walker says dĭp′-lō-mā-sĭ.

diplomat—dĭp′-lō-măt.
See *diplomate.*

diplomate—dĭp′-lō-māt.
See *diplomat.*

diplomatic—dĭp-lō-măt′-ĭk.

diplomatist—dĭp-lō′-mā-tĭst.

direct—dĭ-rĕkt′, *not* dī-rĕkt′.
"*I*, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in phĭ-los′-o-phy, dĭ-rect′, etc." *Webster.*

disable—dĭs-ā′-bl or dĭz-ā′-bl.
The second is Worcester's pronunciation.

disarm—dĭz-ärm′ ; dĭs-ärm′ (Stor.) ; dĭs-ärm′ or dĭz-ärm′ (Hal.).

disaster—dĭz-ăs′-tēr, *not* dĭs-ăs′-tēr.

disband—dĭs-bănd′ ; dĭz-bănd′ (Wor.).

disburse—dĭs-bûrs′ ; dĭz-bûrs′ (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

discard—dĭs-kärd′.

discern—dĭz-zẽrn′, *not* dĭs-sẽrn′.

See *sacrifice.*

discernment—dĭz-zẽrn′-mĕnt, *not* dĭs-sẽrn′-mĕnt.

discipline—dĭs′-ĭ-plĭn.

Discobolus—dĭs-kŏb′-ō-lŭs.

discount (n.)—dĭs′-kownt.

discount (vb.)—dĭs′-kownt or dĭs-kownt′.

The second is the pronunciation of Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman. Smart says: "The accent [on the second syllable] is proper, but in the mercantile world the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun."

discourse—dĭs-kōrs′, *not* dĭs′-kōrs.

discourteous—dĭs-kûrt′-ē-ŭs.

dĭs-kŭrt′-yŭs is Stormonth's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's.

discovery—dĭs-kŭv′-ẽr-ĭ or dĭs-kŭv′-rĭ.

discrepance—dĭs-krĕp′-ăns or dĭs′-krē-păns.

The first pronunciation is Webster's, Stormonth's, and Haldeman's; the second is Worcester's. The New Imperial Dictionary says dĭs′-krĕp-ăns or dĭs-krĕp′-ăns. See *discrepancy, discrepant.*

discrepancy — dĭs-krĕp′-ăn-sĭ or dĭs′-krē-păn-sĭ.

See *discrepance.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

discrepant—dĭs-krĕp′-ănt or dĭs′-krē-pănt
See *discrepance.*

disdain—dĭs-dān′ or dĭz-dān′.
Haldeman and the New Imperial say dĭs-dān′.

disease—dĭz-ēz′, *not* dĭs-ēz′.

disfranchise—dĭs-frăn′-chĭz or dĭs-frăn′-chīz.
See *franchise.*

disgrace—dĭs-ḡrās′ ; dĭz-ḡrās′ (Wor.).

dishabille—dĭs-å-bĭl′.
See *deshabille, déshabillé.*

dishevel—dĭsh-ĕv′-l or ĕl.

dishonest—dĭz-ŏn′-ĕst ; dĭs-ŏn′-ĕst (Stor. and Imp.) ; dĭs-ȯn′-ĕst or dĭz-ȯn′-ĕst (Hal.) ; dĭs or dĭz (Webster, 1900).

dishonor — dĭz-ŏn′-ŭr ; dĭs-ȯn′-ĕr (Stor.) ; dĭs-ŏn′-ŭr or dĭz-ŏn′-ŭr (Hal.).

disinterested—dĭs-ĭn′-tĕr-ĕs-tĕd, *not* dĭs-ĭn-tĕr-ĕs′-tĕd.

disputable—dĭs′-pū-tȧ-bl ; dĭs-pū′-tȧ-bl (Imp.).

disputant—dĭs′-pū-tănt, *not* dĭs-pū′-tănt.
See *acclimate.*

Disraeli—dĭz-rā′-lē or dĭz-rē′-lē ; dĭz-rā′-ĕl-ē (Biog.).

dissemble—dĭs-sĕm′-bl, *not* dĭz-zĕm′-bl.

dissidence—dĭs′-sĭd-ĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

dissociate—dĭs-sō′-shĭ-āt.
See *annunciate.*

dissolve—dĭz-zŏlv′.
dissyllabic—dĭs-sĭl-lăb′-ĭk.
distich—dĭs′-tĭk, *not* dĭs′-**tĭch.**
distingué—dēs-tăN-gā′.
For ăN, see p. 26

distrait—dĭs-trā′.
distraite—dĭs-trāt′.
district—dĭs′-trĭkt, *not* dē′-**strĭkt.**
divan—dĭv-ăn′, *not* dī′-văn.
Haldeman says dē-wän′ or **dĭv-ăn′.**

divaricate—dī-văr′-ĭk-āt.
Dives—dī′-vēz, *not* dīvz.
diverge—dĭv-ērj′, *not* dī-vē**rj′.**
divers—dī′-vērz.
See *diverse.*

diverse—dī′-vērs or dī-vē**rs′.**
See *divers.*
diversely—dī′-vērs-lĭ or dī-vē**rs′-lĭ.**
divert—dĭv-ērt′, *not* dī-vērt′.
divertissement—dē-vār-tēs-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

divisive—dĭv-ī′-sĭv.
divorce—dĭv-ōrs′, *not* dĭv-ôrs′.
Dnieper—nē′-pēr ; Russian pron. dnyĕp′ ēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dniester—nēs′-tẽr ; Russian pron. dnyĕs′-tẽr.

Dobell (Sydney)—dō-bĕl′.

docile—dŏs′-ĭl or dō′-sĭl (Web.) ; dŏs′-ĭl or dō′-sīl (Stor.) ; dō′-sĭl (Hal.) ; dō′-sīl or dō′-sĭl (Imp.).

doctrinaire—dŏk-trē-nâr′.

Dodonæus—dŏd-ō-nē′-ŭs.

does—dŭz.

"By some erroneously pronounced dŏŏz." —*Wor.*

dog—dôg̃, *not* dôg̃, *nor* dŏg̃.

Many persons in endeavoring to avoid the ô sound in this word, go to the other extreme, and shorten the *o* excessively. The correct sound is midway between these. See *accost.*

doggerel—dŏg̃′-ẽr-ĕl.

dogma—dôg̃′-mȧ, *not* dŏg̃′-mȧ, *nor* dôg̃′-mȧ.

See *accost.*

Dolce (Carlo)—dōl′-chā.

dolce far niente—dōl′-chā fär nē-ān′-tā.

Dolci (Carlo)—dōl′-chē.

Döllinger (Dr.)—dŏl′-lĭng-ẽr.

For ö, see p. 25.

dolman—dŏl′-măn, *not* dôl′-măn.

dolor—dō′-lŏr.

dolorous—dŏl′-ẽr-ŭs ; dō′-lẽr-ŭs (Hal. and Imp.).

domain—dō-mān′, *not* dō′-mān.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Domenichino—dō-mĕn-ē-kē′-nō.
domicile—dŏm′-ĭs-ĭl ; dŏm′-ĭs-īl or dŏm′-ĭs-ĭl (Stor.) ; Stor. now says dŏm′-ĭs-ĭl.
Dominican—dō-mĭn′-ĭk-ăn.
dominie—dŏm′-ĭn-ĭ.

This is the marking of the dictionaries, but custom has made the *o* in the first syllable *long*—dō′-mĭn-ē.

Don (river)—dŏn.
Don (title)—dŏn ; Sp. pron. dōn.

"*Don* Carlos."

Doña—dōn′-yȧ.

"*Doña* Sol."

donative—dŏn′-ȧ-tĭv ; dō′-nȧ-tĭv or dŏn′-ȧ-tĭv (Hal.).
Doncaster—dŏngk′-ăs-tēr.
Donegal—dŏn-ē-gôl′, *not* dŏn′-ē-găl.
Donizetti—dō-nē-zĕt′-ē or dō-nēd-zĕt′-ē.
donjon—dŭn′-jŭn ; dŏn′-jŏn (Stor.).
Don Juan—dŏn jū′-ăn, *not* dŏn jū-ăn′ ; Sp. pron. dōn hŏŏ-än′.

In Spanish, *j* before a vowel, is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*.

donkey—dŏng′-kĭ, *not* dŭng′-kĭ.
Don Quixote—dŏn kwĭks′-ōt ; Sp. pron. dōn kē-hō′-tā.

In Spanish, *x* before a vowel is pronounced like a strongly-aspirated *h*, approximating the German ĸ. See p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Doric—dŏr′-ĭk, *not* dō′-rĭk.

dost—dŭst.

"Sometimes pronounced dōst."—*Wor.*

dot (dowry)—dŏt; Fr. pron. dŏt.

The *t* final, in French words, is *generally* silent.

dotage—dō′-tāj, *not* dŏt′-āj.

dotard—dō′-tärd, *not* dŏt′-ärd.

doth—dŭth, *not* dōth.

Dotheboys' Hall—dō′-thē-boiz hôl.

"Nicholas Nickleby."

Douai—dōō-ā′.

See *Douay.*

Douay—dōō-ā′.

"The *Douay* Bible." See *Douai.*

double entendre—dŭb′-bl äN-täN′-dr.

"This is a barbarous compound of French words. The true French equivalent is *double entente.*"—*Web.* For äN, see p. 26. See *double entente.*

double entente—dŭb′-bl äN-täNt′.

See *double entendre.* For äN, see p. 26.

douceur—dōō-sör′.

For ö, see p. 25.

douche—dōōsh.

doughty—dow′-tĭ.

Dovrefield—dō-vrŭ-fĭ-ĕld′.

Also spelled *Dovrefjeld*, and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Drachenfels—drä′-kĕn-fĕls ; drä′-ĸĕn-fĕls (Gaz.).
For ĸ, see p. 28.

drachm—drăm.

draft—dråft.
See *ask.* Stormonth says drăft.

dragée—drä-zhā′.

drama—drä′-mȧ or drā′-mȧ (Web.) ; drā′-mȧ or drăm′-ȧ (Wor.) ; drä′-mȧ (Stor.) ; drä′-mȧ or drăm′-ȧ (Hal.).

dramatis personæ—drăm′-ȧ-tĭs pĕr-sō′-nē, *not* drä-mä′-tĭs pĕr-sō′-nē.

dramatist—drăm′-ȧ-tĭst, *not* drā′-mȧ-tĭst.

draught—dråft ; drăft (Stor.).

Drogheda—drŏ′-hĕd-ȧ.
The *h* is strongly aspirated in this word.

drollery—drō′-lĕr-ĭ.

dromedary — drŭm′-ē-dā-rĭ ; drŏm′-ē-dĕr-i (Smart).

droschke—drŏs′-kĭ.
See *drosky.*

drosky—drŏs′-kĭ.
See *droschke.*

dross—drôs, *not* drȯs, *nor* drŏs.
See *accost.*

drought—drowt.

drouth—drowth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

drown—drown.
drowned—drownd.
drowning—drown′-ĭng.
Druid—drū′-ĭd.
dryades—drī′-ȧ-dēz.
Dryburgh—drī′-bŭr-ō or drī′-bûrḡ.
"*Dryburgh* Abbey."

ducat—dŭk′-ăt, *not* dū′-kăt.
Du Chaillu—dü shä-yü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Duchesne—dü-shān′.
For ü, see p. 26.

ductile—dŭk′-tĭl, *not* dŭk′-tēl.
Dudevant (Mme.)—düd-väN′.
For ü and äN, see p. 26.

duke—dūk, *not* dōōk, *nor* dyūk.
dulcamara—dŭl-kȧ-mā′-rȧ.
dulciana—dŭl-sĭ-ăn′-ȧ.
Dulwich—dŭl′-ĭj ; dŭl′-ĭch (Gaz.).
See *Alnwick*.

Dumas—dü-mä′ or dü-mäs′.
For ü, see p. 26. See *Barras*.

Dumfries—dŭm-frēs′, *not* dŭm′-frēz.
Duncan—dŭng′-kăn, *not* dŭn′-kăn.
duodenum—dū-ō-dē′-nŭm.
Duplessis—dü-plā-sē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dupuytren—dü-pwē-trăN′.
For ü and ăN, see p. 26.

Duquesne—dü-kān′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Dürer (Albert)—dü′-rĕr.
For ü, see p. 26.

duress—dū′-rĕs or dū-rĕs′.

Dusseldorf—dŭs′-sĕl-dōrf; Ger. pron. düs′-sĕl-dōrf.
For ü, see p. 26.

duty—dū′-tĭ, *not* dyū′-tĭ, *nor* dōō′-tĭ.

Duyckinck—dī′-kĭngk.

Dwina—dwē′-nȧ.
Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers dwī′-nȧ.

dynamite—dī′-nȧ-mīt or dĭn′-ȧ-mīt; dĭn′-ā-mīt (Wor.).

dynamo—dĭn′-ā-mō or dī′-nā-mō.

dynasty—dī′-năs-tĭ or dĭn′-ăs-tĭ.
Authorities are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

dysentery—dĭs′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ, *not* dĭz′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.

dyspepsia—dĭs-pĕp′-sĭ-ȧ or dĭs-pĕp′-shȧ.

dyspepsy—dĭs-pĕp′-sĭ.
dĭs′-pĕp-sĭ is preferred by Worcester.

dyspnœa—dĭsp-nē′-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

E

eau de vie—ō-dŭ-vē′.

Ebal—ē′-băl.
"*Ebal* and Gerizim."

Ebers (Georg)—gā-ōrĸ′ ā′-bĕrs.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Eboracum—ĕb-ō-rā′-kŭm.
"Novum *Eboracum* (New York)."

Ebro—ē′-brō; Sp. pron. ā′-brō.

écarté—ā-kär-tā′.

Ecbatana—ĕk-băt′-ā-nà.

ecce homo—ĕk′-sē hō′-mō.

Echo—ĕk′-ō; ē′-kō (Biog.).

éclat—ē-klä′; ĕk-lä′ (Stor.); Fr. pron. ā-klä′.

economic—ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭk or ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk.

economical—ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭk-ăl or ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk-ăl; ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk-ăl (Stor.); ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭk-ăl (Hal.).

Ecuador—ĕk-wä-dōr′.

ecumenical — ĕk-yū-mĕn′-ĭk-ăl, *not* ē-kū-mĕn′-ĭk-ăl.

eczema—ĕk′-zē-mà, *not* ĕk-zē′-mà.
A very common error.

Edam—ā-däm′, *not* ē′-dăm.
"*Edam* cheese."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

edelweiss—ā′-dl-vīs.
See *edelweisse.*

edelweisse—ā-dl-vī′-sĕ.
See *edelweiss.*

edile—ē′-dīl.
See *ædile.*

Edinburgh—ĕd′-ĭn-bŭr-ō, *not* ĕd′-ĭn-bûrḡ.
education—ĕd-yū-kā′-shŭn, *not* ĕj-ōō-kā′-shŭn.
e'en—ēn.
e'er—ār or âr; ār (Stor.)
effrontery—ĕf-frŭnt′-ĕr-ĭ; ĕf-frŏnt′-ĕr-ĭ (Hal.).
Egeus—ē-jē′-ŭs.
See *Ægeus.* "Midsummer Night's Dream."

eglantine—ĕḡ′-lăn-tīn or ĕḡ′-lăn-tĭn.
egotism—ē′-ḡō-tĭzm or ĕḡ′-ō-tĭzm.
There is good authority for each of these pronunciations.

egotist—ē′-ḡō-tĭst; ĕḡ′-ō-tĭst (Stor.).
egregious—ē-ḡrē′-jŭs or jĭ-ŭs.
By several orthoëpists (Stormonth included) this word is pronounced ē-ḡrē′-jĭ-ŭs.

eh (interj.)—ā or ĕ.
Ehrenbreitstein—ā-rĕn-brīt′-stīn.
Ehrenfels—ā′-rĕn-fĕls.
eider (duck)—ī′-dĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

either—ē′-thĕr or ī′-thĕr (Web., Stor., and Imp.); ē′-thĕr (Wor.); ē′-thēr (Hal.).

Webster says: "The former (ē′-thĕr) is the pronunciation given in nearly all the English dictionaries, and is still the prevailing one in the United States; the latter (ī′-thĕr) has of late become somewhat common in England. Analogy, however, as well as the best and most general usage, is decidedly in favor of ē′-ther."

Walker remarks: "*Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced *ī′-ther* and *nī′-ther* that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes."

Smart says: "Between *ēi′-ther* and *eī′-ther* there is little, in point of good usage, to choose; * * * but usage, as well as regularity, favors the sound of *ē* in these two words."

"For the pronunciation ī′-ther and nī′-ther there is no authority, either of analogy or of the best speakers."—*R. G. White.*

The consensus of the above authorities is decidedly in favor of ē′-thĕr; although ī′-thĕr is the pronunciation of a very respectable minority in the United States.

A Scotch professor, being asked which of the two pronunciations of this word he preferred, replied: "Ayther (ā′-thĕr) will do."

Elagabalus—ĕl-ā-gā-bā′-lŭs or ĕl-ā-găb′-ā-lŭs.

See *Heliogabalus.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

élan—ā-läN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Elbe—ĕlb ; Ger. pron. ĕl′-bĕ.

Elbrooz—ĕl-brōōz′.
See *Elbruz.*

Elbruz—ĕl-brōōz′.
See *Elbrooz.*

El Dorado—ĕl dō-rā′-dō or ĕl-dō-rä′-dō.
Worcester gives the second only.

Eleanor—ĕl′-ē-à-nôr.
Since, with the accent on the first syllable, this word is difficult of pronunciation, it has degenerated into ĕl′-ĕn-ôr.

Eleazar—ē-lē-ā′-zär or ē-lē′-ā-zär.
"*Eleazar* and Ithamar."

electricity—ē-lĕk-trĭs′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ē-lĕk-trĭz′-ĭt-ĭ.

eleemosynary—ĕl-ē-mŏs′-ĭn-ā-rĭ.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ĕl-ē-mŏz′-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

elegiac—ē-lē′-jĭ-ăk or ĕl-ē-jī′-ăk.
The second pronunciation is preferred by most orthoëpists, Webster excepted.

elephantiasis—ĕl-ē-făn-tī′-à-sĭs, *not* ĕl-ē-făn-tĭ-ā′-sĭs.

elephantine—ĕl-ē-făn′-tĭn, *not* ĕl′-ē-făn-tēn.

eleven—ē-lĕv′-n, *not* lĕv′-n.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Elgin—ĕl′-gĭn, *not* ĕl′-jĭn.
"The *Elgin* Marbles." The second pronunciation is almost universal.

Elia—ē′-lĭ-ȧ.
"The Essays of *Elia*."

elicit—ē-lĭs′-ĭt.
To be distinguished from *illicit*.

eligible—ĕl′-ĭj-ĭb-l.
Eliphalet—ē-lĭf′-ȧ-lĕt.
élite—ā-lēt′.
elixir—ē-lĭks′-r, *not* ĕl′-ĭks-r.
Elizabethan—ē-lĭz′-ȧ-bĕth-ăn.
Ellen—ĕl′-ĕn, *not* ĕl′-ŭn.
ellipse—ĕl-lĭps′ ; ē-lĭps′ (Hal.).
elm—ĕlm, *not* ĕl′-ŭm.
éloge—ā-lōzh′.
Elohim—ē-lō′-hĭm ; Bib. ĕl′-ō-hĭm.
elongate—ē-lŏng′-gāt, *not* ē-lŏn′-gāt.
eloquence—ĕl′-ō-kwĕns.
Elssler (Fanny)—ĕls′-lĕr, *not* ĕs′-lĕr.
elusive—ē-lū′-sĭv ; ē-lū′-zĭv (Stor.).
Elysian—ē-lĭzh′-ăn or ē-lĭzh′-ĭ-ăn ; ē-lĭzh′-ăn (Hal.).
Elysium—ē-lĭzh′-ŭm or ē-lĭzh′-ĭ-ŭm, *not* ē-lĭz′-ĭ-ŭm.
Elzevir—ĕl′-zē-vĕr or ĕl′-zē-vēr.
emaciate—ē-mā′-shĭ-āt.
embalm—ĕm-bäm′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

embonpoint—äN-bôN-pwăN′.
For äN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

embouchure—äN-bo͝o-shür′.
For äN and ü, see p. 26.

embrasure—ĕm-brā′-zhūr.
Worcester prefers to accent the *last* syllable, but gives the above also. Stormonth says ĕm-brā′-zho͝or.

embryo—ĕm′-brĭ-ō.

emeer—ē′-mēr.
See *ameer*.

emendation—ĕm-ĕn-dā′-shŭn or ē-mĕn-dā′-shŭn.

emeritus—ē-mĕr′-ĭt-ŭs.

emir—ē′-mēr or ē-mēr′.
See *amir*.

Emmaus—ĕm-mā′-ŭs or ĕm′-mā-ŭs.

emolliate—ē-mŏl′-ĭ-āt; ē-mŏl′-yē-āt (Wor.).

emollient—ē-mŏl′-yĕnt or ē-mŏl′-lĭ-ĕnt.

empiric (n.)—ĕm-pĭr′-ĭk or ĕm′-pĭr-ĭk.

empiric (adj.)—ĕm-pĭr′-ĭk.

empiricism—ĕm-pĭr′-ĭ-sĭzm.

employé—ĕm-ploi-ā′ or äN-plwä-yā′; *not* ĕm-ploi-ē′, unless spelled *employee*.
For äN, see p. 26.

empressement—äN-prĕs-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

empyrean—ĕm-pĭr-ē′-ăn. See *empyreal.*
Worcester gives as a secondary pronunciation, ĕm-pĭr′ ē-ăn.

Ems—ĕms, *not* ĕmz.
In German, *s* final is sharp, as in *this.*

encephalic—ĕn-sē-făl′-ĭk, *not* ĕn-sĕf′-ā-lĭk.
encephalon—ĕn-sĕf′-ȧ-lŏn.
enchant—ĕn-chȧnt′, *not* ĕn-chănt′.
See *ask.*

enchiridion—ĕn-kī-rĭd′-ĭ-ŏn.
Encke—ĕng′-kĕ.
"*Encke's* comet."

encore—äng-kōr′ ; Fr. pron. äɴ-kōr′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

encyclopedia—ĕn-sī-klō-pē′-dĭ-ȧ.
encyclopedic—ĕn-sī-klō-pĕd′-ĭk or pē′-dĭk.
encyclopedist—ĕn-sī-klō-pē′-dĭst.
endive—ĕn′-dĭv, *not* ĕn′-dīv.
endosmose—ĕn′-dŏz-mōs or ĕn′-dŏs.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable. See *exosmose.*

Endymion—ĕn-dĭm′-ĭ-ŏn.
Eneid—ē-nē′-ĭd or ē′-nē-ĭd.
Webster gives ē′-nē-ĭd as a secondary form. See *Æneid.*

enema—ĕn′-ē-mȧ or ē-nē′-mȧ.
The customary pronunciation is ē-nē′-mȧ. Greek quantity would make it ĕn′-ē-mȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

enervate—ē-nĕr′-vāt or ĕn′-ĕr-vāt.
The last pronunciation, although contrary to most authority, is the one generally heard.

en famille—äN fä-mē′-yŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

enfranchise—ĕn-frăn′-chĭz or ĕn-frăn′-chīz.
See *disenfranchise, franchise.*

Engadine—ĕn-gä-dēn′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Enghien d'—däN-gĕN′; däN-gē-ĕN′ (Biog.).
For äN and ĕN, see p. 26.

engine—ĕn′-jĭn, *not* ēn′-jīn.
enginery—ĕn′-jĭn-rĭ, *not* ēn′-jĭn-ēr-ĭ.
England—ĭng′-glănd, *not* ĕng′-glănd.
English—ĭng′-glĭsh, *not* ĕng′-glĭsh.
engross—ĕn-grōs′.
enigma—ē-nĭg′-mȧ; ĕn-ĭg′-mȧ (Stor.).
enigmatic—ē-nĭg-măt′-ĭk or ĕn-ĭg-măt′-ĭk; ĕn-ĭg-măt′-ĭk (Stor.).
ennui—än-wē′; Fr. pron. äN-nwē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

ennuyé—än-nwē-yā′; Fr. pron. äN-nwē-yā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enquiry—ĕn-kwī′-rĭ, *not* ĕn′-kwĭr-ĭ.
See *inquiry.*

en rapport—äN rä-pōr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

en route—ăn rōōt′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

ensemble—ăn-săn′-bl.
For ăn, see p. 26.

ensilage—ĕn′-sĭl-āj.

en suite—ăn swēt′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

entente cordiale—ăn-tănt′ kôr-dyäl′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

enthusiasm—ĕn-thū′-zĭ-ăzm.

enthymeme—ĕn′-thĭ-mēm.

entr'acte—ăn-trăkt′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

entre nous—ăn-trŭ nōō′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

entrée—ăn-trā′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

entremets—ăn-trŭ-mā′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

entrepôt—ăn-trŭ-pō′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

entresol—ăn-trŭ-sŏl′ or ĕn′-tĕr-sŏl.
For ăn, see p. 26.

enunciate—ē-nŭn′-shĭ-āt.
Stormonth prefers ē-nŭn′-sĭ-āt. See *annunciate.*

envelop (n.)—ĕn-vĕl′-ŭp.

envelop (vb.)—ĕn-vĕl′-ŭp.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

envelope—ĕn′-vĕl-ōp or äN′-vē-lōp.
For äN, see p. 26.

environs—ĕn-vī′-rŏnz or ĕn′-vĭr-ŏnz.

eocene—ē′-ō-sēn.

Eolian—ē-ō′-lĭ-ăn.

Epaminondas—ē-păm-ĭn-ŏn′-dăs.

Epaphroditus—ē-păf-rō-dī′-tŭs.

epaulette—ĕp′-ôl-ĕt. See *epaulet.*
Worcester and Haldeman accent the *last* syllable.

épergne—ā-pârn′.
Stormonth says ĕ-pĕrn′.

Epes—ĕps, *not* ē′-pēz.
"*Epes* Sargent."

ephemeral—ē-fĕm′-ĕr-ăl.
Sheridan says ē-fe′-mē-răl.

ephod—ĕf′-ŏd.
Haldeman prefers ĕf′-ōd.

Ephphatha—ĕf′-fȧ-thȧ.

Ephraim—ē′-frā-ĭm, *not* ē′-frĭm.

Ephratah—ĕf′-rā-tä.
Perry says ĕf-rā′-tä.

Epictetus—ĕp-ĭk-tē′-tŭs.
"*Epictetus's* Manual."

Epicurean—ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē′-ăn or ĕp-ĭ-kū′-rē-ăn.
The first form is the one preferred by Webster; the second is the common pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Epicureanism—ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē′-ān-ĭzm.
Worcester also gives ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē′-ăn-ĭzm.

epiglottis—ĕp-ĭ-glŏt′-ĭs.
See *glottis*.

epilogue—ĕp′-ĭ-lŏg̃, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-lōg̃.

Epirus—ē-pī′-rŭs.

episode—ĕp′-ĭ-sōd, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-zōd.

epistle—ē-pĭs′-l, *not* ē-pĭst′-l.

epitaph—ĕp′-ĭ-tȧf, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-tăf.

epitome—ē-pĭt′-ō-mē, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-tōm.

epizootic—ĕp-ĭ-zō-ŏt′-ĭk, *not* ĕp-ĭ-zo͞o′-tĭk.

epizooty—ĕp-ĭ-zō′-ŏt-ĭ, *not* ĕp-ĭ-zo͞o′-tĭ.

epoch—ĕp′-ŏk or ē′-pŏk.
ē′-pŏk is Stormonth's and the New Imperial's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's. Haldeman says ĕp′-ŏk or ē′-pŏk.

epode—ĕp′-ōd.

equable—ē′-kwȧ-bl.
Stormonth and Smart say ĕk′-wā-bl.

equanimity—ē-kwȧ-nĭm′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ĕk-wȧ-nĭm′-ĭt-ĭ.

equation—ē-kwā′-shŭn, *not* ē-kwā′-zhŭn.

equatorial—ē-kwā-tō′-rĭ-ăl.

equerry—ĕk′-wĕr-ĭ or ē-kwĕr′-ĭ; ĕk′-wē-rĭ or ē-kwĕr′-ĭ (Wor.).
See *equery*.

equery—ĕk′-wĕr-ĭ.
See *equerry*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

equinox — ē′-kwĭn-ŏks ; ĕk′-wĭn-ŏks (Smart).

equipage—ĕk′-wĭ-pāj, *not* ē-kwĭp′-ĕj.

equipoise—ē′-kwĭ-poiz.

Smart says ĕk′-wĭ-poiz.

equitable—ĕk′-wĭ-tȧ-bl, *not* ē-kwĭt′-ȧ-bl.

equivoque—ĕk′-wĭ-vōk or ē′-kwĭ-vōk.

See *équivoque, equivoke.*

équivoque—ā-kē-vōk′.

See *equivoque.*

Erasmus—ē-răz′-mŭs, *not* ē-răs′-mŭs.

erasion—ē-rā′-zhŭn, *not* ē-rā′-shŭn.

erasure—ē-rā′-zhūr, *not* ē-rā′-shūr.

Erato—ĕr′-ȧ-tō, *not* ē-rā′-tō, *nor* ĕr-ä′-tō.

Eratosthenes—ĕr-ȧ-tŏs′-thē-nēz.

ere—ār or âr.

Stormonth says **ār.**

Erebus—ĕr′-ē-bŭs.

> "Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough
> To hide thee from prevention."
>
> —*Shakespeare.*

Erectheum—ĕr-ĕk-thē′-ŭm, *not* ē-rĕk′-thē-ŭm.

Erigena—ē-rĭj′-ē-nȧ or ĕr-ĭj-ē′-nȧ.

Erin—ē′-rĭn.

Craig is authority for the pronunciation ĕr′-ĭn.

Erinnyes—ē-rĭn′-ĭ-ēz.

Erinnys—ē-rĭn′-ĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Erlangen—ĕr′-läng-ĕn.
ermine—ẽr′-mĭn.
Eros—ē′-rŏs.
Erostratus—ē-rŏs′-trā-tŭs.
err—ẽr.
errand—ĕr′-rănd.

Walker says ăr′-rănd, which is a pronunciation occasionally heard among older people.

errata—ĕr-rā′-tȧ.
erratum—ĕr-rā′-tŭm.
erudite—ĕr′-ū-dīt.

Worcester gives ĕr′-ū-dĭt as a second pronunciation.

erudition—ĕr-ū-dĭsh′-ŭn.
erysipelas—ĕr-ĭ-sĭp′-ē-lăs, *not* ĭr-ĭ-sĭp′-ē-lăs.

The first syllable of this word is almost universally mispronounced.

Esaias—ē-zā′-yăs.
escalade—ĕs-kȧ-lād′.
escapade—ĕs-kȧ-pād′, *not* ĕs-kȧ-păd′.
eschscholtzia—ĕsh-shōlt′-sĭ-ȧ.

Worcester says ĕsh-shŏlt′-zĭ-ȧ. The pronunciation ĕs-kŏlt′-chȧ is very frequently heard.

escritoire—ĕs-crĭt-wär′; Fr. pron. ĕs-krē-twär′.
Escurial—ĕs-kū′-rĭ-ăl; Sp. pron. ĕs-kōō-rē-äl′. See *Escorial.*
esoteric—ĕs-ō-tĕr′-ĭk.
espionage—ĕs′-pē-ŏn-āj or ĕs′-pē-ŏn-äzh.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

esplanade—ĕs-plȧ-nād′.
Often pronounced ĕs-plä-näd′.

esprit—ĕs-prē′.

esprit de corps—ĕs-prē′ dŭ kōr.

esquimau—ĕs′-kĭm-ō.
Also spelled *eskimo*, and pronounced as above.

esquimaux—ĕs′-kĭm-ōz.
Stormonth says ĕs′-kĭm-ō.

essayist—ĕs′-sā-ĭst or ĕs-sā′-ĭst.

Essenes—ĕs-sēnz′ or ĕs′-sē-nēz.

Estaing d'—dĕs-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Esther—ĕs′-tẽr, *not* ĕs′-thẽr.

étagère—ā-tȧ-zhâr′.

ethnicism—ĕth′-nĭ-sĭzm.

ethnography—ĕth-nŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

etiquette—ĕt′-ĭ-kĕt.
Accent the *first* syllable.

étude—ā-to͝od′.
Worcester gives the French pronunciation ā-tüd′. For ü, see p. 26.

étui—ā-twē′.

Euboea—yū-bē′-ȧ.

Eugène—ö-zhân′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Eugénie de Montijo—ö-zhā-nē′ dŭ môN-tē-zhō′.
For ö and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Euler—yōō′-lĕr ; Ger. pron. oi′-lĕr.
Eumenes—yū′-mē-nēz.
Eunice—yū′-nĭs ; Bib. yū-nī′-sē or yū′-nĭs.
Euphrates—yū-frā′-tēz.
Euphrosyne—yū-frŏs′-ĭn-ē.
Euphues—yū′-fū-ēz.
"Lyly's *Euphues*."

Euripides—yū-rĭp′-ĭd-ēz.
European—yū-rō-pē′-ăn, *not* yū-rō′-pē-ăn.
Eurydice—yū-rĭd′-ĭs-ē.
Eustachius—yūs-tā′-kĭ-ŭs.
Euterpe—yū-tĕr′-pē.
euthanasia—yū-thȧ-nā′-zhĭ-ȧ.
Worcester says yū-thăn-ā′-zhĭ-ȧ.

euthanasy—yū-thăn′-ȧ-sĭ or yū′-thȧ-nā-zĭ.
Worcester gives preference to the former pronunciation.

Euxine (Sea)—yūks′-ĭn, *not* yūks′-īn.
Eva—ē′-vȧ.
evangelical—ē-văn-jĕl′-ĭk-ăl or ĕv-ăn-jĕl′-ĭk-ăl.
Webster gives the first only ; Worcester gives both pronunciations, in the above order.

Evangeline—ē-văn′-jē-lēn or lĭn.
Webster pronounces the word ē-văn′-jē-lĭn or lĭn.

evasive—ē-vā′-sĭv, *not* ē-vā′-zĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

evening—ē′-vn-ĭng or ēv′-nĭng.

A word of *three* syllables, when **correctly** pronounced.

every—ĕv′-ĕr-ĭ, *not* ĕv′-rĭ.

See *evening*.

evident—ĕv′-ĭd-ĕnt, *not* ĕv′-ĭd-ŭnt.

evil—ē′-vl, *not* ē′-vĭl.

Some persons desiring to seem exact in pronunciation, say ē′-vĭl. It displays as much ignorance to introduce a sound that is superfluous, as to neglect one that is requisite.

exacerbate—ĕg̃z-ăs′-ĕr-bāt or ĕks-ā-sĕr′-bāt.

exact—ĕg̃z-ăkt′, *not* ĕks-ăkt′.

exaggerate—ĕg̃z-ăj′-ĕr-āt.

exalt—ĕg̃z-ôlt′, *not* ĕks-ôlt′.

examine—ĕg̃z-ăm′-ĭn, *not* ĕks-ăm′-ĭn.

example—ĕg̃z-ăm′-pl.

The pronunciation ĕg̃z-ăm′-pl, given by Worcester, is considered more elegant.

exasperate—ĕg̃z-ăs′-pĕr-āt.

ex cathedra—ĕks kȧ-thē′-drȧ. See *cathedra*.

"This phrase, in English, is almost always pronounced with the accent on the penult. In Latin, the *e* in *cathedra* is either short or long, the word being pronounced căth′-e-dra or ca-thē′-dra."—*Worcester*.

excellent—ĕk′-sĕl-ĕnt.

See *evident*.

excise—ĕk-sīz′, *not* ĕk′-sīz, *nor* ĕk′-sīs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

exciseman—ĕk-sīz′-măn.
exclusive—ĕks-klū′-sĭv, *not* ĕks-klū′-zĭv.
excretive—ĕks′-krē-tĭv or ĕks-krē′-tĭv.
Stormonth and Haldeman say ĕks-krē′-tĭv.
excretory—ĕks′-krē-tō-rĭ.
Stormonth and Haldeman say ĕks-krē′-tō-rĭ.
excruciate—ĕks-krū′-shĭ-āt ; ĕks-krōō′-sĭ-āt or ĕks-krōō′-shĭ-āt (Hal.).
excursion—ĕks-kûr′-shŭn or ĕks-kûr′-zhŭn.
excuse (n.)—ĕks-kūs′.
excuse (vb.)—ĕks-kūz′.
executive—ĕg̃z-ĕk′-yū-tĭv.
executor—ĕg̃z-ĕk′-yū-tĕr or ĕks.
executrix—ĕg̃z-ĕk′-yū-trĭks.
exegesis—ĕks-ē-jē′-sĭs.
exemplar—ĕg̃z-ĕm′-plĕr, *not* ĕks-ĕm′-plăr.
exemplary — ĕg̃z′-ĕm-plā-rĭ, *not* ĕg̃z-ĕm′-plĕr-ĭ.
exempt—ĕg̃z-ĕmpt′.
exert—ĕg̃z-ĕrt′.
exeunt—ĕks′-ē-ŭnt, *not* ĕg̃z′-ē-ŭnt.
exhale—ĕks-hāl′ or ĕg̃z-āl′.
exhaust—ĕg̃z-ôst′ ; ĕg̃z-hôst′ (Wor.) ; ĕg̃z-ôst′ or ĕg̃z-hôst′ (Hal.).
exhaustible — ĕg̃z-ôst′-ĭb-l ; ĕg̃z-hôst′-ĭb-l (Wor.).
exhibit—ĕg̃z-ĭb′-ĭt or ĕks-hĭb′-ĭt ; ĕks-hĭb′-ĭt or ĕg̃z-ĭb′-ĭt (Hal.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

exhibition—ĕks-hĭb-ĭsh′-ŭn.

exhilarate—ĕg̃z-ĭl′-à-rāt or ĕks-hĭl′-à-rāt; ēks-hĭl′-ā-rāt or ĕg̃z-hĭl′-ā-rāt (Hal.).

exhort—ĕg̃z-ôrt′ or ĕks-hôrt′; ĕg̃z-ôrt′ or ĕks-hôrt′ (Hal.).

exhortation—ĕks-hŏr-tā′-shŭn; ĕg̃z-ôr-tā′-shŭn or ĕks-hôr-tā′-shŭn (Hal.).

exhume—ĕks-hūm′ or ĕg̃z-hūm′.

Worcester gives the second pronunciation, and Haldeman and Stormonth the first.

exigency—ĕks′-ĭj-ĕn-sĭ.

exile (n.)—ĕks′-īl or ĕg̃z′-īl.

The *New Imperial* says "ĕg̃z′-īl, formerly pronounced ĕg̃z-īl′.

exile (vb.)—ĕks′-īl or ĕg̃z-īl′.

The first pronunciation is the only one given by Webster; Worcester gives both, but prefers the second.

exist—ĕg̃z-ĭst′, *not* ĕks′-ĭst.

exit—ĕks′-ĭt, *not* ĕg̃z′-ĭt.

exonerate—ĕg̃z-ŏn′-ĕr-āt. See *exoneration.*

exorable—ĕks′-ō-rȧ-bl.

exorbitant—ĕg̃z-ôr′-bĭt-ănt.

exorcise—ĕks′-ŏr-sīz.

exordium—ĕg̃z-ôr′-dĭ-um, *not* ĕks-ôr′-dĭ-ŭm.

exosmose—ĕks′-ŏz-mōs or ĕks′-ŏs.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable. See *endosmose.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

exoteric—ĕks-ō-tĕr′-ĭk.
exotic—ĕg̃z-ŏt′-ĭk, *not* ĕks-ŏt′-ĭk.
expatriate—ĕks-pā′-trĭ-āt.
Webster formerly said ĕks-păt′-rĭ-āt.

expedient—ĕks-pē′-dĭ-ĕnt, *not* ĕks-pē′-jĕnt.
expert (n.)—ĕks′-pĕrt or ĕks-pĕrt′.
Worcester, Haldeman and The New Imperial give the second form only.

expert (adj.)—ĕks-pĕrt′.
See *adept.*

expirant—ĕks-pī′-rănt.
expiration—ĕks-pĭr-ā′-shŭn.
expletive—ĕks′-plē-tĭv.
explicable—ĕks′-plĭk-à-bl, *not* ĕks-plĭk′-à-bl.
explicative—ĕks′-plĭk-à-tĭv.
exploit—ĕks-ploit′, *not* ĕks′-ploit.
explosive—ĕks-plō′-sĭv, *not* ĕks-plō′-zĭv.
exponent—ĕks-pō′-nĕnt, *not* ĕks′-pō-nĕnt.
exposé—ĕks-pō-zā′.
expurgate—ĕks′-pŭr-gāt or ĕks-pûr′-gāt.
See *contemplate.*

expurgator—ĕks′-pŭr-gā-tĕr or ĕks-pûr′-gā-tĕr.
exquisite—ĕks′-kwĭz-ĭt, *not* ĕks-kwĭz′-ĭt.
extant—ĕks′-tănt, *not* ĕks-tănt′.
ex-tempore—ĕks-tĕm′-pō-rē, *not* ĕks-tĕm′-pōr, a gross error.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

extirpate—ĕks′-tẽr-pāt or ĕks-tẽr′-pāt.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only. See *contemplate.*

extirpator—ĕks′-tẽr-pā-tẽr or ĕks-tẽr′-pā-tẽr.
Worcester prefers the second form.

extol—ĕks-tŏl′, *not* ĕks-tôl′, often heard.

extra—ĕks′-trȧ, *not* ĕks′-trĭ.

extract (n.)—ĕks′-trăkt.

extract (vb.)—ĕks-trăkt′.
See *absent.*

extraordinary—ĕks-trôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ or ĕks-trȧ-ôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ.
Good usage and the dictionaries generally, favor the first pronunciation.

exuberant—ĕks-yū′-bẽr-ănt or ĕg̃z-yū′-bẽr-ănt.

exudation—ĕks-yū-dā′-shŭn ; ĕks-yo͝o-da′-shŭn (Wor. and Hal.).

exude—ĕks-yūd′ or ĕg̃z-yūd′ ; ĕks-yūd′ (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

exult—ĕg̃z-ŭlt′, *not* ĕks-ŭlt′.

exultation—ĕks-ŭl-tā′-shŭn or ĕg̃z-ŭl-tā′-shŭn.

ewe—yū.

eyre—âr.

Eyre (Jane)—âr, *not* īr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

eyrie—ā′rĭ or ē′-rĭ ; ē′-rĭ or ā′-rĭ (Stor.).
eyry—ā′-rĭ or ē′-rĭ ; âr′-ĕ (Wor.) ; ē′-rĭ or ā′-rĭ (Stor.).

F

fabulist—făb′-yū-lĭst, *not* fā′-bū-lĭst.
façade—fȧ-sȧd′ or fȧ-sād′.
Worcester and Haldeman give the second form only. *C* cedilla (ç) has the sound of *s*.

facet—făs′-ĕt, *not* fā′-sĕt.
See *faucet*.

facial—fā′-shăl.
Worcester and The New Imperial say fā′-shĭ-ăl.

facile—făs′-ĭl, *not* fā′-sĭl.
fac-simile—făk-sĭm′-ĭl-ē.
factory—făk′-tō-rĭ, *not* făk′-trĭ.
Fahrenheit—fä′-rĕn-hīt.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers făr′-ĕn-hīt.

faience—fī-ȧNs′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

fainéant—fā-nā-ȧN′. See *Fainéants*.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

fakir—fā′-kēr or fȧ-kēr′.
Worcester prefers fä-kēr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

falchion—fôl′-chŭn.

The pronunciation fôl′-shŭn is given by Worcester as a secondary form, and is the only one authorized by Stormonth and Haldeman.

falcon—fô′-kn.

fôl′-kŭn was once in general use.

Falconbridge—fô′-kn-brĭj.

falconer—fô′-kn-ẽr.

Falconer—fôk′-nẽr or fô′-kĕn-ẽr.

falconet—făl′-kō-nĕt.

fôl′-kō-nĕt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

falconry—fô′-kn-rĭ.

Falkland (Islands)—fôk′-lănd.

falsetto—fôl-sĕt′-ō. It. pron. fål-sät′-tō.

Worcester says fäl-sĕt′-ō.

familiarity—fȧ-mĭl-yăr′-ĭt-ĭ or fȧ-mĭl-ĭ-ăr′-ĭ-tĭ; fā-mĭl-ĭ-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ (Stor. and Hal.).

family—făm′-ĭl-ĭ, *not* făm′-lĭ.

Faneuil (Hall)—făn′ĕl, commonly fŭn′-ĕl.

fanfare—făn′-fâr.

fantasia—fȧn-tä′-zĭ-ȧ; It. pron. fän-tä-zē′-ȧ.

fantasie—făN-tā-zē′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

fantoccini—fȧn-tō-chē′-nē.

far—fär, *not* fŭr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

farina—fȧ-rī′-nȧ or fȧ-rē′-nȧ.
The second is the pronunciation generally heard. The first is preferred by Webster.

Farnese—fär-nēz′ ; It. pron. fär-nā′-zā.

faro—fâr′-ō or fā′-rō.

Färöe (Islands)—fā′-rō or fā′-rö-ĕ.
For ö, see p. 25.

Farquhar—fär′-kwär or fär′-kẽr.
Sometimes pronounced fär-kär′.

farrago—fȧr-rā′-gō.
See *abdomen.*

fascia—fȧsh′-ĭ-ȧ.

Fata Morgana—fā′-tȧ môr-gä′-nȧ ; fā′-tȧ mŏr-gā′-nȧ (Stor.).

Fatima—fät′-ē-mȧ.

faucet—fô′-sĕt, *not* fȧs′-ĕt.
Frequently mispronounced. See *facet.*

Faust—fowst or fôst.
The last pronunciation, though at one time authorized by Webster, is rarely heard.

fauteuil—fō-tẽl′ ; Fr. pron. fō-tö′-yŭ.
Worcester says fō-tūl′. For ö, see p. 25. See *Boulogne.*

faux pas—fō-pä′, *not* fo͞o′-pô.

favorite—fā′-vẽr-ĭt, *not* fā′-vẽr-īt.

Favre (Jules)—zhül fävr.
For ü, see p. 26.

Fayal—fī-ôl′ ; Port. pron. fī-äl′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

fealty—fē′-ăl-tĭ.
Sheridan and Jameson say fēl′-tĭ.

febrifuge—fĕb′-rĭ-fūj, *not* fē′-brĭ-fūj.

febrile—fē′-brĭl or fĕb′-rĭl.

February—fĕb′-rū-ā-rĭ, *not* fĕb′-yū-ā-rĭ.

Fechter—fĕsh′-tĕr.

fecit—fē′-sĭt, *not* fĕs′-ĭt.

fecund—fĕk′-ŭnd, *not* fē′-kŭnd.

fecundate—fĕk′-ŭn-dāt or fē-kŭn′-dāt.
Stormonth and Haldeman give the first only.

fecundation—fĕk-ŭn-dā′-shŭn, *not* fē-kŭn-dā′-shŭn.

Federalist—fĕd′-ĕr-ăl-ĭst, *not* fĕd′-răl-ĭst.

feline—fē′-līn, *not* fē-līn′.
Haldeman prefers fē′-lĭn.

felucca—fē-lŭk′-å.

femineity—fĕm-ĭn-ē′-ĭt-ĭ.

feminine—fĕm′-ĭn-ĭn, *not* fĕm′-ĭn-īn.

femoral—fĕm′-ō-răl, *not* fē′-mō-răl.
"The *femoral* artery."

femur—fē′-mŭr, *not* fĕm′-ŭr.

Fénelon—fā-nē-lôN′ or fān-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Fenian—fē′-nĭ-ăn, *not* fēn′-yăn.

feod—fūd.
This is an obsolete spelling of *feud.*

feodal—fū′-dăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

feodality—fū-dăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

feoff—fĕf. See *feoffe.*

Sometimes pronounced fēf.

ferment (n.)—fĕr′-mĕnt.

ferment (vb.)—fĕr-mĕnt′.

See *absent.*

ferriage—fĕr′-ĭ-āj, *not* fĕr′-āj.

A word of *three* syllables, when pronounced correctly.

ferrocyanide—fĕr-rō-sī′-a-nĭd or nīd.

See *ide.*

ferrule (ring)—fĕr′-ĭl or fĕr′-o͝ol.

Stormonth gives the last pronunciation only.

fertile—fĕr′-tĭl or fĕr′-tīl.

fertilization—fĕr-tĭl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn ; fĕr-tĭl-ī-zā′-shŭn (Stor.).

ferule (rod)—fĕr′-ĭl or fĕr′-o͝ol.

Worcester and Stormonth give the second pronunciation only.

Fesole—fĕs′-ō-lā.

See *Fiesole.*

festina lente—fĕs-tī′-na lĕn′-tē.

fête—fāt.

Haldeman prefers fât.

fetich—fē′-tĭsh.

Also spelled *fetish* and pronounced as above.

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

fetichism—fē′-tĭsh-ĭzm or fĕt′-ĭsh-ĭzm.
feticism—fē′-tĭs-ĭzm or fĕt′-ĭs-ĭzm.
fetid—fĕt′-ĭd or fē′-tĭd.
fetor—fē′-tôr.
Feuerbach—foi′-ĕr-bäK.
For K, see p. 28.

Feuillet (Octave)—ōk-täv′ **fö-yā′.**
For ö, see p. 25.

feuilleton—fö-yĕ-tôN′ or fwēl-tôN′.
For ö and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.

Fezzan—fĕz-zän′.
fiacre—fē-ä′-kr.
fiancé—fē-äN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

fiancée—fē-äN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

fiasco—fē-äs′-kō.
fiat—fī′-ăt.
fibril—fī′-brĭl, *not* **fĭb′-rĭl.**
fibrine—fī′-brĭn.
See *aniline.*

Fichte—fĭK′-tĕ.
For K, see p. 28.

fidelity—fĭd-ĕl′-ĭt-ĭ; fī-dĕl′-ĭt-ĭ (Haldeman).
fiduciary—fĭ-dū′-shĭ-ā-rĭ or shà-rĭ.
fief—fēf.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fiesole—fyĕs′-ō-lā.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers fē-ĕs′-ō-lē. See *Fesole*.

Figaro—fē-ḡä-rō′, *not* fē-ḡä′-rō.

Trill the *r* slightly.

figure—fĭg′-yūr.

"There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *figgur*; the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fig′-yure*."—*Walker*.

filch—fĭlch, *not* fĭlsh.

"He that *filches* from me my good name.'
—*Shakespeare*.

filial—fĭl′-yăl; fĭl′-ĭ-ăl (Stor.).

fils—fēs.

"Dumas *fils*."

finale—fē-nä′-lā, *not* fī-năl′-ē.

finance—fĭn-ăns′, *not* fī′-năns.

finances—fĭn-ăns′-ĕz, *not* fī′-năns-ĕz.

financial—fĭn-ăn′-shăl, *not* fī-năn′-shăl.

financier—fĭn-ăn-sēr′, *not* fī′-năn-sēr.

finesse—fē-nĕs′ or fĭn-ĕs′.

finis—fī′-nĭs.

Finistère—fĭn-ĭs-tār′; fĭn-ĭs-târ′ (Gaz.).

finite—fī′-nīt, *not* fī-nīt′.

fiord—fyôrd; fē-ôrd′ (Wor.).

flaccid—flăk′-sĭd, *not* flăs′-sĭd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

flageolet—flăj′-ō-lĕt or flăj′-ē-ō-lĕt.
flambeau—flăm′-bō ; Fr. pron. flän-bō′.
For än, see p. 26.

flamboyant—flăm-boi′-ănt.
flâneur—flä-nör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

flannel—flăn′-ĕl, *not* flăn′-ĕn, unless written *flannen*, which is an old spelling.
flaunt—länt or flônt.
See *craunch.*

fleur-de-lis—flör-dŭ-lē′. See *lis* (*lily*).
For ö, see p. 25. See *flower de luce.*

Flora—flō′-rå, *not* flŏr′-å.
floral—flō′-răl, *not* flŏr′-ăl.
Florentine—flŏr′-ĕn-tēn or flŏr′-ĕn-tĭn or flŏr′-ĕn-tīn.
Worcester prefers the third pronunciation. Stormonth gives the second only.

florid—flŏr′-ĭd, *not* flō′-rĭd.
florin—flŏr′-ĭn, *not* flō′-rĭn.
florist—flō′-rĭst or flŏr′-ĭst.
floss—flôs, *not* flŏs, *nor* flôs.
See *accost.*

Flotow von—fōn flō′-tō.
flotsam—flŏt′-săm.
Haldeman says flōt′-săm.

flower de luce (*lis*)—flow′-ẽr dŭ lūs.
See *fleur-de-lis.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

foliage—fō′-lĭ-āj.

fōl′-yāj is Haldeman's pronunciation.

folio—fōl′-yō or fō′-lĭ-ō.

Fomalhaut—fō′-măl-hôt.

Fontainebleau—fôN-tān-blō′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Fontenoy—fŏn-tē-noi′; Fr. pron. fôNt nwä′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

food—fo͞od, *not* fo͝od.

The words *broom*, *room*, *soon*, *soup*, and *spoon* are liable to be similarly mispronounced. See *broom*.

for—fôr, *not* fŭr.

In rapid speech, this is a common and perhaps an unavoidable error.

forage—fŏr′-āj.

foramen—fō-rā′-mĕn.

foraminifera—fō-răm-ĭn-ĭf′-ē-rȧ.

forbade—fôr-băd′, *not* fôr-bād′.

See *bade*.

forecastle—fōr′-kăs-l; fōr′-kȧs-l (Wor. and Hal). Sailors say fōk′-sl.

forefather—fōr′-fäth-ẽr.

Worcester places the accent on the *second* syllable, and gives the form above as a secondary pronunciation.

forehead—fŏr′-ĕd or fōr′-hĕd; fōr′-hĕd or fŏr′-ĕd (Imp.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

forensic—fō-rĕn′-sĭk, *not* fō-rĕn′-zĭk.
forge—fōrj, *not* fôrj.
forger—fōrj-ẽr, *not* fôrj′-ẽr.
forgery—fōrj′-ẽr-ĭ.
Worcester says: "Sometimes corruptly pronounced fôrj′-ẽr-ĭ."
forget—fŏr-ḡĕt′.
formidable—fôr′-mĭd-ȧ-bl.
forsooth—fōr-sōōth′, *not* fōr-sŏŏth′.
Stormonth says fŏr-sŏŏth′.
fortnight—fôrt′-nīt or fôrt′-nĭt.
fortress—fôr′-trĕs.
Fortuny—fōr-tōō′-nē.
forum—fō′-rŭm, *not* fôr′-ŭm.
forward—fôr′-wẽrd.
Foscari—fŏs′-kä-rē.
"The Two *Foscari*."
Fouché—fōō-shā′.
foundery—fown′-dẽr-ĭ, *not* fown′-drĭ, unless spelled *foundry*.
fountain — fown′-tĭn, *not* fown′-tŭn *nor* fownt′-n.
Stormonth says fown′-tān. See *captain*. Do not mumble the *final* syllable.
Fourier—fōō′-rē-ẽr; Fr. pron. fōō-rē-ā′.
foyer—fwä-yā′.
fracas—frā′-kăs or frä-kä′.
"A French word, now in great measure Anglicized."—*Wor.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fra Diavolo—frä dē-ä′-vō-lō.

fragile—frăj′-ĭl, *not* frăj′-īl.

fragmentary — frăg′-mĕnt-ā-rĭ, *not* frăg-mĕnt′-ā-rĭ.

France—frâns, *not* frăns.

Frances—frăn′-sĕz.

See *Francis.*

Francesca—frăn-sĕs′-kȧ; It. pron. frän-chĕs′-kä.

franchise—frăn′-chĭz or frăn′-chīz; frăn′-chīz (Imp.).

See *enfranchise.*

Francis—frăn′-sĭs.

See *Frances.*

frankincense—frăngk′-ĭn-sĕns or frăngk-ĭn′-sĕns.

The second is the pronunciation formerly given by Webster.

fraternize—frā′-tẽr-nīz or frăt′-ẽr-nīz.

The first is Worcester's pronunciation. Haldeman says frăt′-ẽr-nīz.

fratricide—frăt′-rĭs-īd.

Perry pronounces it frā′-trĭs-īd.

fräulein—froi′-līn.

Fraunhofer von—fōn frown′-hō-fẽr.

Freiburg—frī′-bo͝org.

For G, see p. 28.

Freischütz, Der—dĕr frī′-shüts.

For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Frelinghuysen—frē′-lĭng-hī-zĕn.
frequent (adj.)—frē′-kwĕnt.
frequent (vb.)—frē-kwĕnt′.
See *absent.*
frequently—frē′-kwĕnt-lĭ.
Fresenius—frā-zā′-nē-o͝os.
Fresnel—frā-nĕl′.
Freund—froint.
Freycinet de—dŭ frā-sē-nā′.
fricassée—frĭk-ăs-ē′, *not* frĭg-á-zē′.
Friedland—frēt′-länt.
Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers frēd′-lănd.
friends—frĕndz, *not* frĕnz.
Pronounce the *d.*
Friesian—frē′zhăn ; frēzh′-yăn (Gaz.).
See *Frisian.*
Friesic—frē′-sĭk.
Frisian—frĭzh′-ăn.
See *Friesian.*
frivolity—frĭv-ŏl′-ĭt-ĭ.
Frobisher—frŏb′-ĭsh-ēr, *not* frō′-bĭsh-ēr.
Froebel—frö′-bĕl.
For ö, see p. 25.
Froissart—frois′-ärt ; Fr. pron. frwä-sär′.
from—frŏm, *not* frŭm.
frontier—frŏn′-tēr, *not* frŭn′-tēr.
frontispiece—frŏnt′-ĭs-pēs.
Haldeman prefers frŭnt′-ĭs-pēs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

frost—frôst.

See *accost*.

froth—frôth.

See *accost*.

Froude—frōōd.

Fuchs von—fōn fŏŏks.

fuchsia—fōōk′-sĭ-ȧ ; fū′-shĭ-ȧ (Wor. and Stor.) ; fū′-shĭ-ȧ or fū′-shȧ (Web.).

The second pronunciation is the one generally heard. The first is allowed by the Imperial, and follows more closely the pronunciation of the name of the botanist (see *Fuchs von*), after whom the flower is named.

fugue—fūg̃.

fulcrum—fŭl′-krŭm.

fulsome—fŭl′-sŭm.

Webster, in a former edition, said fŏŏl′-sŭm.

funebral—fū-nē′-brăl, *not* fū-nĕb′-răl.

fungi—fŭn′-jī, *not* fŭng′-g̃ī.

fungus—fŭng′-g̃ŭs.

fureur—fü-rör′.

For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

Furioso (Orlando)—ōr-län′-dō fōō-rē-ō′-sō.

furniture—fûr′-nĭt-yūr.

furze—fûrz ; fẽrz (Stor.), *not* fŭz.

fusel (oil)—fū′-sĕl ; fū′-zĕl (Wor. and Stor.).

fusil—fū′-zĭl.

fū-zē′ is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fusiyama—fōō-zĭ-ä′-mä.
futile—fū′-tĭl ; fū′-tīl or fū′-tĭl (Stor.).

G

gabardine—găb-är-dēn′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Gadarenes—găd-å-rēnz′.
"The country of the *Gadarenes*." Perry places the accent on the *first* syllable.

Gadhelic—găd-ĕl′-ĭk or gā′-lĭk.
"I have been accustomed always to say găd-ĕl′-ĭk."—*W. D. Whitney.*

Gaelic—gā′-lĭk.
Smart says gā-ĕl′-ĭk.

Gaeta—gä-ä′-tä.

gainsay—gān-sā′ or gān′-sā.
Stormonth gives the second only.

Gainsborough—gānz′-brō.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says gāns′-bŭr-ŭ.

gala—gā′-lå, *not* găl′-å.

Galapagos (Islands)—găl-ăp′-ā-gōs ; Sp. pron. gä-lä′-pä-gōs.

galaxy—găl′-ăks-ĭ.
The forms gā′-lăks-ĭ and gā-lăks′-ĭ are now seldom heard.

Galen—gā′-lĕn.

Galignani—gä-lēn-yä′-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Galilean—gāl-íl-ē′-ăn.
Galileo—gāl-ĭl-ē′-ō, *not* gāl-ĭl′-ē-ō ; It. pron. gä-lē-lā′-ō.
Gall—gôl ; Ger. pron. gäl.
gallant (n.)—gă-lănt′ ; găl-ânt′ (Wor.).
gallant (brave)—găl′-ănt.
gallant (polite)—gă-lănt′ ; găl-ânt′ (Wor.).
gallantly (bravely)—găl′-ănt-lĭ.
gallantly (politely)—gă-lănt′-lĭ.
Worcester says găl-ânt′-lĭ.
gallantry—găl′-ănt-rĭ.
Gallatin (Albert)—găl′-ä-tĭn ; Fr. pron. gä-lä-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Galle (Dr.)—gä′-lĕ.
galleon—găl′-ē-ŭn.
gallery—găl′-ĕr-ĭ, *not* găl′-rĭ.
gallows—găl′-ŭs or găl′-ōz.
Stormonth and The New Imperial say găl′-ōz. See *bellows.*
galoche—gä-lŏsh′. See *galoshe.*
Worcester and Haldeman give gä-lōsh′.
galore—gä-lōr′.
Galvani—gäl-vä′-nē.
Galway—gôl′-wā, *not* găl′-wā.
Gama da—dä gä′-mä.
Gambetta—gäm-bĕt′-ä ; Fr. pron. gäN-bĕt-ä′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gamboge—gă̈m-bo͞oj′ or gă̈m-bo͞j′.
Knowles says gă̈m-bo͞oozh′.

gamin—gă̈m′-ĭn ; Fr. pron. gä-măN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

gamut—gă̈m′-ŭt, *not* gā′-mŭt.

gangrene—gă̈ng′-grēn, *not* gă̈n′-grēn.

Ganymede—gă̈n′-ĭm-ēd ; class., gă̈n-ĭm-ē′-dē.
See *Ganymedes.*

Ganymedes — gă̈n-ĭm-ē′-dēz, *not* gă̈n′-ĭm-ēdz.
See *Ganymede.*

gaol—jāl.
An obsolete spelling for *jail.*

gape—gāp ; gäp or gāp (Wor.) ; gă̈p (Smart).
"In England commonly pronounced gāp." —*Web.* "The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word (gäp) seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than the slender English *a.*" —*Walker.*

garçon—gär-sôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Garibaldi—gă̈r-ĭb-ăl′-dĭ, *not* gă̈r-ĭb-ôl′-dē ; It. pron. gä-rē-bäl′-dē.

Garnier-Pagès—gär-nē-ā′-pä-zhĕs′.

Garonne—gä-rōn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

garrote—ḡăr-rōt′.
garrulity—ḡăr-rōō′-lĭt-ĭ.
garrulous—ḡăr′-rŏŏ-lŭs.
gas—ḡăs.
"Pronounced ḡăz to some extent."—*Webster.*

gaseous—ḡăs′-ē-ŭs or ḡăz′-ē-ŭs.
ḡā′-ze-ŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by the New Imperial.

gasoline—ḡăs′-ō-lĭn or ḡăs′-ō-lēn.
See *aniline.*

gasometer—ḡăs-ŏm′-ē-tẽr or ḡăz ; ḡăs-ŏm′-ē-tẽr (Stor.).
gasp—ḡȧsp ; ḡăsp (Stor.).
See *ask.*

gather—ḡăth′-ẽr, *not* ḡĕth′-ẽr.
gaucherie—ḡōsh-rē′.
gauge—ḡāj.
gaunt—ḡänt , ḡônt (Stor.).
See *craunch.*

gauntlet—ḡänt′-lĕt ; ḡônt′-lĕt (Stor. and Imp.). See *gantlet.*
See *craunch.*
Gauss—ḡows.
Gautama—ḡô′-tȧ-mȧ ; Hindoo pron. ḡow′-tȧ-mȧ.
See *Gotama.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gautier (Théophile)—tā-ō-fēl′ gō-tē-ā′.

gavel—gāv′-ĕl, *not* gā′-vĕl.

Gawain—gô′-ĭn.

"Sir *Gawain.*"

Gay-Lussac—gā-lü-säk′.

For ü, see p. 26.

gazetteer—gāz-ĕt-ēr′, *not* gā-zĕt′-ēr.

Geber—gā′-bĕr.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers gĕb′-ĕr.

Gehenna—gē′-hĕn′-å, *not* jē-hĕn′-å.

Geikie (James)—gē′-kē, *not* gī′-kē.

"The first syllable of the name *Geikie* is pronounced as if spelled gēe—hard *g* as in 'gun'—long *e*, as in 'me.'"—*James Geikie.*

gelatine—jĕl′-ā-tĭn.

See *aniline.*

Gemini—jĕm′-ĭn-ī, *never* jĭm′-ĭn-ē.

Gemmi (pass)—gĕm′-ĭ.

gendarme—zhäN-därm′.

For äN, see p. 26.

genealogical—jĕn-ē-å-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.

Stormonth says jē-nē-ăl-ŏj′-ĭk-ăl.

genealogy—jĕn-ē-ăl′-ō-jĭ. See *genealogist.*

Perry, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say jē-nē-ăl′-ō-jĭ.

generally—jĕn′-ĕr-ăl-ĭ, *not* jĕn′-răl-ĭ.

generic—jē-nĕr′-ĭk, *not* jĕn′-ĕr-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs,* see *p.* 37.)

Genesareth (Lake)—ḡē-nĕs′-à-rĕth.
See *Gennesaret.*

Genevieve—jĕn-ē-vēv′; Fr. pron. zhĕn-vē-āv′.

Genevra—jē-nĕv′-rȧ.

Genghis Khan—jĕn′-ḡĭs kän.
This name is spelled in more than twenty different ways.

genial—jē′-nĭ-ăl or jēn′-yăl.

génie—jē′-nĭ; Fr. pron. zhā-nē′.

genii—jē′-nĭ-ī.

genius (talent)—jēn′-yŭs.
je′-nĭ-ŭs is Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's.

genius (spirit)—jē′-nĭ-ŭs.

genius loci—jē′-nĭ-ŭs lō-sī.

Genlis de—dŭ zhäN-lēs′ or dŭ zhäN-lē′.
See *Barras.* For äN, see p. 26.

Gennesaret (Lake)—ḡĕn-nĕs′-à-rĕt.
See *Genesareth.*

Genoa—jĕn′-ō-à, *not* jē-nō′-à.

genre—zhäNr.
For äN, see p. 26,

Genseric—jĕn′-sĕr-ĭk.
"*Genseric* the Vandal."

gentian—jĕn′-shăn or jĕn′-shĭ-ăn.

Gentile—jĕn′-tīl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

genuflection — jĕn-ū-flĕk′-shŭn or jē-nū-flĕk′-shŭn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only.

genuine—jĕn′-yū-ĭn, *not* jĕn′-yū-īn.

Geoffrey—jĕf′-rĭ.

Geoffroy—zhō-frwä′.

geography—jē-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

geometry—jē-ŏm′-ē-trĭ.

Geraldine—jĕr′-ăl-dĭn.

jĕr-ăl-dēn′ is the usual pronunciation.

Gergesenes—gĕr-gē-sēnz′.

Gergesites—gĕr′-gē-sīts.

Gerizim—gĕr′-ĭz-ĭm.

See *Ebal.*

Gérôme—zhā-rōm′.

gerrymander—gĕr-rĭ-măn′-dĕr, *not* jĕr′-rĭ-măn-dĕr. See *Gerry.*

gerund—jĕr′-ŭnd, *not* jē′-rŭnd.

Gesenius—gē-sē′-nĭ-ŭs ; Ger. pron. gā-zā′-nē-o͝os.

gest—jĕst.

geyser—gī′-sĕr or gī′-zĕr.

gī′-zĕr is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial, and the one generally heard.

ghaut (a new landing)—gôt.

Ghauts—gôts.

"The *Ghauts* of India."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gheezeh—gē′-zē.
See *Ghizeh.* "The Pyramids at *Gheezeh.*'
Ghent—gĕnt, *not* jĕnt.
gherkin—gĕr′-kĭn.
Ghetto—gĕt′-tō.
Ghibelline—gĭb′-ĕl-ĭn or ēn.
Ghiberti—gē-bĕr′-tē.
Ghirlandajo—gēr-län-dä′-yō.
Ghizeh—gē′-zē.
See *Gheezeh.*
ghoul—gōōl, *not* gowl.
giaour—jowr.
gibber—gĭb′-ĕr, *not* jĭb′-ĕr.
gibberish—gĭb′-ĕr-ĭsh, *not* jĭb′-ĕr-ĭsh.
gibbet—jĭb′-ĕt.
gibbous—gĭb′-ŭs, *not* jĭb′-ŭs.
Giesbach—gēs′-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Gifford—gĭf′-ōrd.
gigantean—jī-găn-tē′-ăn, *not* jī-găn′-tē-ăn
gigantic—jī-găn′-tĭk, *not* jĭg-ăn′-tĭk.
Gila—hē′-lä.
Also spelled *Jila* and pronounced as above. "In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch*, in *ach.*" —*Gaz.*
Gil Blas—zhēl bläs ; Sp. pron. hēl bläs.
See *Gila.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gilboa—gĭl-bō′-ȧ or gĭl′-bō-ȧ.
Worcester prefers the second.

gillie—gĭl′-lĭ, *not* jĭl′-lĭ.
gilly-flower—jĭl′-lĭ-flow-ẽr, *not* gĭl′-lĭ-flow-ẽr.
Ginevra—jē-nĕv′-rȧ, *not* jĭn-ĕv′-rȧ.
Gioja—jō′-yä.
G, in Italian, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.

Giordano Bruno—jōr-dȧ′-nō brōō′-nō.
See *Gioja*.

Giorgione—jōr-jō′-nā.
See *Gioja*.

Giotto—jŏt′-tō.
See *Gioja*.

Giovanni—jō-vän′-nē.
See *Gioja*.

giraffe—jĭr-ăf′.
Stormonth is authority for zhĭr-ăf′.

girl—gẽrl.
The pronunciation gyẽrl is an affectation that is not to be tolerated in polite speech
See *card*.

Gironde—jē-rŏnd′ ; Fr. pron. zhē-rôNd′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

gist—jĭst, *not* gĭst.
Giuseppe—jōō-sĕp′-pā.
See *Gioja*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gives (fetters)—jīvz, *not* ḡīvz.
See *gyve*.

Gizeh—ḡē′-zē.
See *Gheezeh*.

glacial—ḡlā′-shăl or ḡlā′-shĭ-ăl.
Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say ḡlā′-shĭ-ăl.

glacier—ḡlā′-shēr or ḡlăs′-ĭ-ēr; ḡlā′-shĭ-ēr (Imp.); ḡlā′-shēr or ḡlȧs′-ĭ-ēr (Hal.).

glacis—ḡlā′-sĭs or ḡlȧ-sēs′.

gladiator—ḡlăd′-ĭ-ā-tēr.

gladiole—ḡlăd′-ĭ-ōl.

gladiolus—ḡlȧ-dī′-ō-lŭs; pop. ḡlăd-ĭ-ō′-lŭs.

Gladstone—ḡlăd′-stŭn, *not* ḡlăd′-stōn.

glamour—ḡlā′-mo͝or or ḡlăm′-ēr.
Stormonth says ḡlăm′-ēr.

glance—ḡlȧns, *not* ḡlăns.
See *ask*.

glass—ḡlȧs, *not* ḡlăs.
See *ask*.

glauberite—ḡlô′-bēr-īt.

glenoid—ḡlē′-noid.
"The *glenoid* cavity."

glisten—ḡlĭs′-n, *not* ḡlĭst′-ĕn.

glottis—ḡlŏt′-ĭs, *not* ḡlō′-tĭs.
See *epiglottis*.

Gloucester—ḡlŏs′-tēr.
See *Alnwick*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Glück—glük.

For ü, see p. 26. This name is sometimes written without the diæresis (··), and is then pronounced glo͝ok.

glycerine—glĭs′-ẽr-ĭn, *not* glĭs′-ẽr-ēn.

See *aniline.*

Glyptotheca—glĭp-tō-thē′-kȧ.
Glyptothek—glĭp-tō-tāk′.
gneiss—nīs.

Knowles says nē′-ĭs.

gnomon—nō′-mŏn.
goatee—gō-tē′, *not* gō͞o-tē′.
Gobelin—gŏb′-ē-lĭn ; Fr. pron. gō-blăN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Gobi—gō′-bē.

"The desert of *Gobi.*"

God—gŏd.

See *accost.*

Godavery—gō-dä′-vĕr-ĭ.
Godiva (Lady)—gō-dī′-vȧ.
Goethe von—fōn gö′-tĕ.

For ö, see p. 25.

goitre—goi′-tẽr ; Fr. pron. gwä′-tr.
Golgotha—gŏl′-gō-thȧ, *not* gŏl-gō′-thȧ.
Goliath—gō-lī′-ăth, *not* gō-lī′-ȧ.

Generally mispronounced.

gondola—gŏn′-dō-lȧ, *not* gŏn-dō′-lȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gone—gôn.
See *accost.*

gooseberry—gōōz′-bĕr-ĭ or gōōs′-bĕr-ĭ.
Stormonth says gŏŏz′-bĕr-ĭ.

gopher (wood)—gō′-fĕr, *not* gŏf′-ĕr.
gorgeous—gôr′-jŭs ; gŏr′-jĭ-ŭs (Stor.).
gorget—gôr′-jĕt.
Gorgias—gôr′-jĭ-ăs.
Gorgon—gôr′-gŏn ; gŏr′-gŏn (Stor.).
gormand—gôr′-mănd ; gŏr′-mănd (Stor.).
See *gourmand.*

Gortschakoff—gôrt-chä-kŏf′.
This word is sometimes spelled without the *s* in the second syllable, but is pronounced the same as the above.

gosling—gŏz′-lĭng, *not* gŏs′-lĭng.
gospel—gŏs′-pĕl.
See *accost.*

gossamer—gŏs′-ȧ-mĕr, *not* gŏz′-ȧ-mĕr.
Got (actor)—gō.
Gotama—gō′-tȧ-mȧ, *not* gō-tȧ′-mȧ.
See *Gautama.*

Gotha (duchy)—gō′-tä.
Gotha (canal)—gö′-tä or yö′-tä.
For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gotham—gō′-thăm.

"A popular name for the city of New York."—*Webster.* The word is often mispronounced gŏth′-ăm.

Göttingen—gö′-tĭng-ĕn.

For ö, see p. 25.

Gottschalk—gŏt′-shälk, *not* gŏt′-shôk.

Gough—gŏf.

Gounod—gōō-nō′.

gourd—gōrd or gōōrd; gōōrd (Stor.); gōrd (Hal.).

gourmand — gōōr′-mänd; gōōr′-mănd (Stor. and Hal.); Fr. pron. gōōr-mäN′.

For äN, see p. 26. See *gormand.*

gourmet—gōōr-mā′.

gout (drop)—gowt, *not* gōōt.

"*Gouts* of blood."—*Shakespeare.*

goût—gōō.

government—gŭv′-ĕrn-mĕnt, *not* gŭv′-ĕr-mĕnt.

governor—gŭv′-ĕr-nĕr.

Gower—gow′-ĕr or gōr.

gown—gown, *not* gownd.

Graefe von—fōn grā′-fĕ.

grail—grāl.

"The Holy *Grail.*"

gramercy—grȧ-mĕr′-sĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gramme—grăm.

Gramont de—dŭ grä-môn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Granada—grä-nä'-dä ; Sp. pron. grä-nä'-thä.

See *Guadalquivir.*

granary—grăn'-à-rĭ ; grā'-nà-rĭ (Imp.).

Walker says concerning this word : "We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *grain ;* but all our orthoëpists mark it like the *a* in *grand.* The first manner would insinuate that the word is derived from the English word *grain ;* but this is not the case ; it comes from the Latin *granarium*, and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short."

grandfather—grănd'-fä-thĕr, *not* grăn'-fä-thĕr.

Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable.

grandmother—grănd'-mŭth-ẽr, *not* grăn'-mŭth-ẽr.

See *grandfather.*

Granicus—grà-nī'-kŭs.

grant—grànt, *not* grănt.

See *ask.*

grasp—grăsp, *not* grăsp.

See *ask.*

Gratiano—grä-shē-ä'-nō.

gratis—grā'-tĭs, *not* grăt'-ĭs.

" Free, *gratis*, and for nothing."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

grease (n.)—grēs.
grease (vb.)—grēz or grēs.
Worcester gives the first only.

greasy—grē′-zĭ or grē′-sĭ.
See note under *grease*.

Greenough—grē′-nō.
Greenwich (Eng.) — grĕn′-ĭj; grĭn′-ĭj (Gaz.).
See *Alnwick*.

Greenwich (U. S.)—grēn′-wĭch.
Popularly pronounced grĭn′-ĭch.

grenade—grē-nād′.
Stormonth and Haldeman say grĕn-ād′.

Greuze—grœz.
For œ, see p. 25.

Grévy—grā-vē′.
grievous—grē′-vŭs.
grimace—grĭm-ās′, *not* grĭm′-ās.
grimalkin—grĭm-ăl′-kĭn, *not* grĭm-ôl′-kĭn.
grimy—grī′-mĭ, *not* grĭm′-ĭ.
Grindelwald—grĭn′-dĕl-vält.
gripe—grīp, *not* grĭp.
grisette—grē-zĕt′ or grĭz-ĕt′.
Grisi—grē′-zē.
grisly—grĭz′-lĭ, *not* grĭs′-lĭ.
Grisons—grē-zôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gristle—grĭs′-l, *not* grĭs′-tl, *nor* grĭz′-l.
gristly—grĭs′-lĭ, *not* grĭz′-lĭ.
groat—grôt or grōt.
grocery—grō′-sẽr-ĭ, *not* grōs′-rĭ.
Grosvenor—grōv′-nẽr.
See *Alnwick*.

Grote—grōt.
Grotius—grō′-shĭ-ŭs.
Grouchy de—dŭ grōō-shē′, *not* dŭ grōō′-chē.
grovel—grŏv′-ĕl, *not* grŭv′-ĕl.
gruel—grū′-ĕl.
Gruyère—grü-yâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Guadalquivir—gō-dăl-kwĭv′-ẽr ; Sp. pron. gwä-thäl-kē-vēr′.
"At the end of a syllable, or between two vowels, *d*, in Spanish, sounds like the English *th* in *this*, but is somewhat softer."—*Gaz.*

Guadeloupe—gō-dā-lōōp′ ; Sp. pron. gwä-thā-lōō′-pā.
See *Guadalquivir*.

Guadiana—gwä-dē-ä′-nä ; Sp. pron. gwä-thē-ä′-nä.
See *Guadalquivir*.

guanaco—gwä-nä′-kō.
guano—gwä′-nō.
gŏŏ-ä′-nō is preferred by Stormonth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

guarantee—găr-ăn-tē′.
See *guaranty.*

guaranty—găr′-ăn-tĭ.
See *guarantee.*

Guardafui (Cape)—gwär-dȧ-fwē′.

guardian—gär′-dĭ-ăn or gärd′-yăn.
Worcester gives the two pronunciations; Webster gives the first only. Do not say gär-dēn′.

Guatemala—gô-tē-mä′-lä; Sp. pron. gwä-tä-mä′-lä.

guava—gwä′-vȧ.
Smart says gwā′-vȧ.

Guayaquil—gwī-ä-kēl′.

gubernatorial—gū-bĕr-nȧ-tō′-rĭ-ăl.

Guelph—gwĕlf.
Also spelled *Guelf*, and pronounced as above.

Guendolen—gwĕn′-dō-lĕn.
See *Gwendolen.*

guerdon—gẽr′-dŭn.
Smart says gĕr′-dŏn, and Sheridan, gwĕr′-dŏn.

Guericke von—fōn gĕr′-ĭk-ĕ or fōn gā′-rĭk-ĕ.

Guernsey—gẽrn′-zĭ.

Guiana—gē-ä′-nä.
See *Guyana.*

Guicciardini—gwē-chär-dē′-nē or gōō-ē-chär-dē′-nē.
See *Bertuccio.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Guiccioli—gwē-chō′-lē or gwē′-chō-lē.
See *Bertuccio.*

Guido Reni—gwē′-dō rā′-nē or gōō-ē′-dō rā′-nē, *not* gē′-dō rā′-nē.

guild—gĭld.

Guild—gīld.

Guildford—gĭl′-fŭrd.

Guildhall—gĭld′-hôl.

guile—gīl.
See *card.*

Guillotin—gē-yō-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

guillotine—gĭl′-ō-tēn.
Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

Guinea—gĭn′-ē.

Guinever—gwĭn′-ē-vēr.
See *Guinevere.*

Guinevere—gwĭn′-ē-vēr.
See *Guinever.*

guipure—gē-pūr′.

guise—gīz.
See *card.*

Guise de—dŭ gwēz ; dŭ gwēz, dŭ gü-ēz′, or dŭ gēz (Biog.).
See *Barras.* For ü, see p. 26.

Guizot—gē-zō′ or gwē-zō′ ; gwē-zō′, gü-ē-zō′, or gē-zō′ (Biog.).
For ü, see p. 26. See *Barras.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gules (heraldry)—gūlz.

gum arabic—gŭm ăr′-ăb-ĭk, *not* gŭm ā-rā′-bĭk.

gums—gŭmz.

Günther—gün′-tĕr.

For ü, see p. 26.

gunwale—gŭn′-wāl.

"Commonly pronounced gŭn′-ĕl."—*Wor.*

Gustavus—gŭs-tā′-vŭs, *not* gŭs-tä′-vŭs.

Gutenberg—gōō′-tĕn-bĕrG, *not* gŭt′-ĕn-bĕrg.

For G, see p. 28.

gutta-percha—gŭt′-ä pĕr′-chä.

Guyana—gē-ä′-nä.

See *Guiana.*

Guyandotte—gī-ăn-dŏt′.

Guyon—gī′-ŏn ; Fr. pron. gē-yôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Guyot—gē-ō′.

Guzman de—dā gōōth-män′.

In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin.*

Gwendolen—gwĕn′-dō-lĕn.

See *Guendolen.*

Gyges—jī′-jēz.

"*Gyges's* ring."

gymnasium—jĭm-nā′-zĭ-ŭm or jĭm-nā′-zhĭ-ŭm, *not* jĭm-nā′-zhŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gymnosophist—jĭm-nŏs′-ō-fĭst.
gypsum—jĭp′-sŭm.
Jameson says ğĭp′-sŭm.
gyration—jī-rā′-shŭn, *not* ğī-rā′-shŭn.
gyrfalcon—jĕr′-fô-kn. See *jerfalcon.*
Stormonth accents the second syllable
gyroscope—jī′-rō-skōp, *not* ğī′-rō-skōp.
gyve—jīv.
Sheridan says ğīv. See *gives.*

H

Habakkuk—hăb-ăk′-ŭk or hăb′-ăk-ŭk.
habeas corpus—hā′-bē-ăs kôr′-pŭs ; hăb′-ē-ăs kôr′-pŭs (Hal.).
habitué—à-bē-tü-ā′, *not* hăb-ĭt-yū-ē′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Hades—hā′-dēz.
Haeckel—hĕk′-l ; Ger. pron. hâ′-kĕl.
Hagar—hā′-ğär.
Hagedorn von—fōn hä′-ğĕ-dōrn.
Haggai—hăğ′-ā-ī or hăğ′-ā.
Hagiographa—hā-jĭ-ŏğ′-rà-fà ; hăğ (Stor.).
Hague—hāğ.
Hahnemann—hä′-nĕ-män.
Haidee—hī-dē′, *not* hā′-dē.
" Don Juan."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Haiti—hā′-tĭ ; Fr. pron. ä-ē-tē′.
See *Hayti.*

halberd—hŏl′-bĕrd ; hôl′-bĕrd or hăl′-bĕrd (Wor.) ; hăl′-bĕrd (Stor.) ; hôl′-bĕrd or hăl′-bĕrd (Hal.).

halcyon (n.)—hăl′-sĭ-ŭn.
Worcester prefers hăl′-shĭ-ŭn.

halcyon (adj.)—hăl′-sĭ-ŭn.
"*Halcyon* days." Worcester prefers hăl′-shĭ-ŭn.

Halcyone—hăl-sī′-ō-nē.
See *Alcyone*, another spelling.

Haldeman—hŏl′-dĕ-măn, *not* hăl′-dĕ-măn.

Halévy—ä-lā-vē′.

half—häf ; more properly, hâf.
See *ask.*

halfpenny — häf′-pĕn-ĭ, hăp′-ĕn-ĭ, or hā′-pĕn-ĭ.
Worcester gives these three pronunciations, but in inverse order.

halibut—hŏl′-ĭ-bŭt.
Stormonth, Smart, and Perry say hăl′-ĭ-bŭt.

Halle—hä′-lĕ.

hallelujah—hăl-lē-lū′-yȧ.
Also spelled *halleluiah*, and pronounced as above.

Haller von—fōn hăl′-lĕr.

halloo—hăl-lo͞o′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

halve—häv ; more nearly, hâv.
See *ask*.

Hamilcar Barca—hâ-mĭl′-kär bär′-kä.

Handel—hăn′-dĕl ; Ger. pron. hĕn′-dĕl.

handkerchief—hăng′-kĕr-chĭf ; hăn′ (Stor.)

handsome—hăn′-sŭm ; hănd′-sŭm (Stor.).

Hanover—hăn′-ō-vẽr.
In German, it is spelled Hannover, and pronounced hän-nō′-vẽr.

Hapsburg—hăps′-bŭrg̃ ; Ger. pron. häps′-bo͝orG.
For G, see p. 28.

harass—hăr′-ăs.
"This word is sometimes heard pronounced, erroneously, with the accent on the second syllable, hăr-ăs′ ; but this pronunciation is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists." —*Worcester*.

Hardicanute—här-dĭ-kā-nūt′.

harem—hā′-rĕm.
hä′-rĕm is a secondary form of Worcester's.

haricot—hăr′-ē-kō ; Fr. pron. å-rē-kō′.

harlequin — här′-lē-kĭn or här′-lē-kwĭn (Web.).
The first of the above pronunciations is Worcester's ; the second is Stormonth's.

harmonica — här-mŏn′-ĭk-å, *not* här-mō′-nĭk-å.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Haroun-al-Raschid—hä-rōōn′ äl răsh′-ĭd or hä-rōōn′ äl rä-shēd′.

haruspice—há-rŭs′-pĭs.

Harwich (Eng.)—hăr′-ĭj.
See *Alnwick.*

hasten—hās′-n ; hāst′-n (Hal.).

haunch—hänch ; hônsh (Stor.).
See *craunch.*

haunt—hänt ; hônt (Stor. and Imp.).
See *craunch.*

hautboy—hō′-boi.
See *oboe.*

hauteur—hō-tĕr′ ; Fr. pron. ō-tör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Haverhill (Eng.)—hăv′-ĕr-ĭl.

Haverhill (U. S.)—hā′-vĕr-ĭl.

Havre de Grace—hä′-vĕr or ä′-vĕr dŭ grās.
In the U. S., the town of the same name is pronounced hăv′-ĕr dŭ grās.

Hawaii—hä-wī′-ē. See *Hawaiian.*

Haydn—hā′-dn ; Ger. pron. hī′-dn.

Hayti—hā′-tĭ ; Fr. pron. ä-ē-tē′.
See *Haiti, Haytian.*

Hazlitt—hăz′-lĭt.

heard—hĕrd, *not* hērd, formerly given by Webster.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hearth—härth, *not* hĕrth.

"The tendency to pronounce the word *hearth*, hĕrth, ought to be repressed."—*Web.*

heather—hĕth′-ẽr.

"This is the only pronunciation in Scotland."—*Web.* Worcester says hē′-thẽr.

Hebe—hē′-bē, *not* hēb.

Hebraist—hē′-brā-ĭst.

Worcester gives hĕb′-rā-ĭst as a secondary form.

Hebrides—hĕb′-rĭd-ēz.

Hebron—hē′-brŏn, *not* hĕb′-rŏn.

Hecate—hĕk′-ā-tē or hĕk′-āt.

The first is the classical, the second the common, pronunciation.

hecatomb—hĕk′-ā-tōōm or hĕk′-ā-tŏm.

Hecuba—hĕk′-yū-bȧ.

Hedone—hĕd′-ō-nē.

hedonism—hĕd′-ō-nĭzm or hē′-dō-nĭzm.

Hegel—hā′-gĕl.

hegira—hē-jī′-rȧ or hĕj′-ĭr-ȧ.

The New Imperial gives the last only.

Heidelberg—hī′-dĕl-bĕrG.

For G, see p. 28.

heigh-ho—hī′-hō, *not* hā′-hō.

height—hīt, *not* hītth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Heine (Heinrich)—hīn′-rĭĸ hī′-nĕ.
For ĸ, see p. 28. E final in German, is always sounded.

heinous—hā′-nŭs, *not* hē′-nŭs.

Helen—hĕl′-ĕn.

Helena—hĕl′-ē-nȧ, *not* hē-lē′-nȧ.
See *St. Helena.*

Helgoland—hĕl′-gō-länd.
See *Heligoland.*

Heligoland—hĕl′-ĭ-gō-länd.
See *Helgoland.*

Heliogabalus — hē-lĭ-ō-găb′-ā-lŭs; hē-lĭ-ō-gā-bā′-lŭs (Biog.).
See *Elagabalus.*

Helios—hē′-lĭ-ŏs.

hellebore—hĕl′-lē-bōr.

Hellenic—hĕl-lĕn′-ĭk or hĕl-lē′-nĭk.
Worcester says hĕl′-lĕn-ĭk or hĕl-lĕn′-ĭk.

helm—hĕlm, *not* hĕl′-ŭm.
See *elm.*

Héloise—ā-lō-ēz′.
"Abélard and *Héloise.*"

helot—hē′-lŏt or hĕl′-ŏt; hĕl′-ŏt (Wor.).

Helvétius—hĕl-vē′-shĭ-ŭs; Fr. pron. ĕl-vā-sē-üs′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Hemans (Mrs.)—hĕm′-ănz, *not* hē′-mănz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hemistich—hĕm′-ĭs-tĭk.
hē-mĭs′-tĭk is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Hengist—hĕng′-gĭst.
"*Hengist* and Horsa."

Hengstenberg—hĕng′-stĕn-bĕrG.
For G, see p. 28.

Henlopen (Cape)—hĕn-lō′-pĕn.

hepatitis—hĕp-ȧ-tī′-tĭs.
See *itis*.

Hephæstion—hē-fĕs′-tĭ-ŏn.

Heraclitus—hĕr-ȧ-klī′-tŭs, *not* hē-răk′-lĭt-ŭs.
Worcester says: "The name of *Democ′ritus*, the laughing philosopher, being often mentioned in connection with that of *Hera-cli′tus*, the weeping philosopher, there is a tendency to accent the latter, incorrectly, on the second syllable."

heraldic—hē-răl′-dĭk, *not* hĕr′-ăl-dĭk.

Herat—hĕr-ăt′.

herb—ĕrb or hĕrb; hĕrb (Stor.); hĕrb or ĕrb (Imp.).
Worcester says ĕrb, but cites six authorities for hĕrb.

herbaceous—hĕr-bā′-shŭs.

herbage—ĕrb′-āj or hĕrb′-āj.

herbarium—hĕr-bā′-rĭ-ŭm.

herbivorous—hĕr-bĭv′-ō-rŭs.

herby—ĕrb′-ĭ or hĕrb′-ĭ; ĕrb′-ĭ (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Herculaneum—hĕr-kū-lā′-nē-ŭm.
herculean—hĕr-kū′-lē-ăn, *not* hĕr-kū-lē′-ăn.
hereafter—hēr-ăf′-tēr, *not* hēr-ăf′-tēr.
Hereford—hĕr′-ē-fŭrd.
hereof—hēr-ŏf′ or hēr-ŏv′.

"In the compounds *hereof*, *thereof*, and *whereof*, many speakers preserve the customary and regular sound of the *f*; but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word."—*Webster.*

heresiarch—hĕr′-ē-sī-ärk or hē-rē′-zī-ärk.

Worcester gives the last only.

herewith—hēr-wĭth′ or hēr-wĭth′.

Worcester says her′-wĭth. "Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith*, *therewith*, and *wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound. Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word."—*Webster.*

hermaphrodite — hĕr-măf′-rō-dīt, *not* ā-môr′-fō-dīt.
hermeneutics—hĕr-mē-nū′-tĭks.
Hermes—hĕr′-mēz.
Hermione—hĕr-mī′-ō-nē.

"A Winter's Tale."

Herodian—hē-rō′-dĭ-ăn, *not* hĕr-ŏd-ē′-ăn.
Herodotus—hē-rŏd′-ō-tŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

heroine—hĕr′-ō-ĭn.

Worcester gives hē′-rō-ĭn as a secondary form.

heroism—hĕr′-ō-ĭzm.

The remark under *heroine* applies here also.

herring—hĕr′-ĭng, *not* hĕr′-ĭn.

Hertford (College at Oxford)—här′-fôrd.

Hesiod—hē′-sĭ-ŏd ; hē′-shĭ-ŏd (Biog.).

Hesperides—hĕs-pĕr′-ĭd-ēz.

Hesse—hĕs, *not* hĕs′-sē.

heterodox—hĕt′-ĕr-ō-dŏks.

heteropathy—hĕt-ĕr-ŏp′-ȧ-thĭ.

heterophemy—hĕt-ĕr-ŏf′-ē-mĭ.

Heyne—hī′-nĕ.

Heyse—hī′-zĕ.

hiatus—hī-ā′-tŭs.

hibernate—hī′-bĕr-nāt.

hiccough—hĭk′-ŭp.

hĭk′-ŏf is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

hideous—hĭd′-ē-ŭs.

Hiero—hī′-ē-rō.

hieroglyphic—hī-ē-rō-g̃lĭf′-ĭk.

hilarious—hī-lā′-rĭ-ŭs or hĭl-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.

Worcester gives the first only.

hilarity—hī-lăr′-ĭt-ĭ or hĭl-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ.

Worcester gives the first only.

Hillard (George S.)—hĭl′-ärd, *not* hĭl-ärd′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Hilo—hē′-lō.

Himalaya—hĭm-ä′-lā-yȧ; often pronounced hĭm-ā-lā′-yä. See *Himalayan.*

The last is the pronunciation preferred by Lippincott's Gazetteer, and is the one generally heard. The first is Webster's preference.

Hindoo—hĭn′-dōō; hĭn-dōō′ (Wor.).

Hindoostanee—hĭn-dōō-stä′-nē.

Hindostan—hĭn-dō-stän′; hĭn-dō-stăn′ (Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan.*

Hippocrates—hĭp-pŏk′-rā-tēz.

hippophagi—hĭp-pŏf′-ȧ-jī.

hippopotamus—hĭp-pō-pŏt′-ȧ-mŭs.

hirsute—hĕr-sūt′; hĕr′-sūt (Stor.)

history—hĭs′-tō-rĭ, *not* hĭs′-trĭ.

h'm—hm.

Hoang-Ho—hō-äng-hō′.

"Pronounced almost hwăng-hō′.—*Gaz.*"

Hobbes—hŏbz.

Hoboken—hō′-bō-kĕn.

Hoche—ŏsh.

Hohenlohe—hō′-ĕn-lō-ĕ.

Hohenzollern—hō′-ĕn-tsŏl-ĕrn.

hoist—hoist, *not* hīst.

hoity-toity—hoi′-tĭ toi′-tĭ.

Holbein—hōl′-bīn.

Holinshed—hŏl′-ĭnz-hĕd, *not* hŏl′-ĭn-shĕd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

holla (interj.) — hŏl′-lä ; hŏl-lä′ (Wor.) ; hŭl-lō′ (Stor.); *not* hĕl-lō′.
See *halloo.*

hollo (interj.)—hŏl-lō′.

hollo (vb.)—hŏl′-lō or hŏl-lō′.
Worcester gives the second only.

holloa (interj.)—hŏl-lō′ or hŏl′-lō.

hollow—hŏl′-lō.

holly-hock—hŏl′-lĭ-hŏk, *not* hŏl′-lĭ-hôk.

holm—hōm.
Smart says hŏlm.

holocaust—hŏl′-ō-kôst.

Holofernes—hŏl-ō-fĕr′-nēz.

Holstein—hōl′-stīn.

Holyhead—hŏl′-ĭ-hĕd.

Holyoke (Mount)—hōl′-yōk, *not* hō′-lĭ-ōk.

Holyrood (palace)—hŏl′-ĭ-rōōd.

holystone—hō′-lĭ-stōn.

homage—hŏm′-āj, *not* hŏm′-ĭj.
See *damage.*

homely—hōm′-lĭ, *not* hŭm′-lĭ.

homestead—hōm′-stĕd, *not* hōm′-stĭd.

homœopathic—hō-mē-ō-păth′-ĭk, *not* hō-mē-ŏp′-ā-thĭk.
Written also *homeopathic*, and pronounced as above.

homœopathist—hō-mē-ŏp′-ä-thĭst.
Written also *homeopathist*, and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

homœopathy—hō-mē-ŏp′-ȧ-thĭ.
Written also *homeopathy*, and pronounced as above.

homogeneity—hō-mō-jē-nē′-ĭt-ĭ.
homogeneous—hō-mō-jē′-nē-ŭs.
Smart says hŏm-ō-jē′-nē-ŭs.

honest—ŏn′-ĕst, *not* ŏn′-ŭst.
Hong-Kong—hŏng kŏng.
Orthoëpists are in the habit of saying that neither syllable is accented ; but practically, one or the other is almost necessarily accented in pronouncing the word.

honi soit qui mal y pense—ō′-nē swä kē măl ē päNs.
For äN, see p. 26.

honorable—ŏn′-ŏr-ȧ-bl, *not* ŏn′-rȧ-bl.
hoodlum—ho͝od′-lŭm ; ho͝od′-lŭm (Wor.).
The last pronunciation is the one most heard.

hoof—ho͞of, *not* ho͝of.
A very common error.

Hoogvliet—hōG′-vlēt.
For G, see p. 28.

hoop—ho͞op or ho͝op.
hoosier—ho͞o′-zhĕr.
Horatio—hō-rā′-shĭ-ō or hō-rā′-shō.
horizon—hō-rī′-zŏn.
See *abdomen*. hŏr′-ĭz-ŏn is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

horologe—hŏr′-ō-lōj ; hŏr′-ō-lŏj (Wor. and Stor.).

horoscope—hŏr′-ō-skōp, *not* hō′-rō-skōp.

hors de combat—ôr dŭ kôN-bä′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hors d'œuvre—ôr döv′-r.

For ö, see p. 25.

horseradish—hôrs′-răd-ĭsh, *not* hôrs′-rĕd-ĭsh.

horse-shoe—hôrs′-shōō, *not* hôr′-shōō.

Hortense—ôr-täNs′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Hosea—hō-zē′-å, *not* hō′-zē-å, *nor* hō′-zhå.

This last pronunciation is very common as a colloquialism.

hosiery—hō′-zhĕr-ĭ.

hospitable—hŏs′-pĭt-å-bl, *not* hŏs-pĭt′-å-bl.

This word is very generally mispronounced.

hospital—hŏs′-pĭt-ăl, *not* hŏs′-pĭt-ăl, *nor* hôs′-pĭt-ăl.

See *accost*.

Some orthoëpists drop the *h* sound in this word.

hostage—hŏs′-tāj, *not* hōs′-tāj.

hostelry—hŏs′-tĕl-rĭ ; hō′-tĕl-rĭ or hōs′-tĕl-rĭ (Wor.).

hostile—hŏs′-tĭl.

Stormonth says hŏs′-tīl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hostler—hŏs′-lẽr or ŏs′-lẽr ; ŏs′-lẽr (Wor. and Stor.) ; Perry says ŏst′-lẽr.
See *ostler*.

Hôtel de Ville—ō-tĕl′ dŭ vēl.

Houdon—o͞o-dôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

hough—hŏk.
Jameson says hŏf.

hound—hownd.

houri—how′-rĭ.
The pronunciation ho͞o′-rĭ is preferred by Knowles.

housewife—hows′-wīf or hŭz′-wĭf ; hŭz′-zĭf (Perry).
See *housewifery*, *huswife*.

housing (saddle-cloth) — how′-zĭng, *not* how′-sĭng.

Houssaye (Arsène)—är-sân′ o͞o-sā′.

Houston (Texas)—hūs′-tŏn, *not* hows′-tŏn.

Houston (Sam)—hūs′-tŏn, *not* hows′-tŏn.

houyhnhnms—ho͞o-ĭnmz′ or ho͞o′-ĭnmz.
"The word seems intended to be suggestive of the *whinnying* of a horse. It is a dissyllable, * * * ; but the voice should properly be quavered in sounding the *n*."—*Webster*.

hovel—hŏv′-ĕl, *not* hŭv′-ĕl.

hover—hŭv′-ĕr ; hŏv′-ẽr (Stor. and Perry).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

howadji—how-ăj'-ĭ ; how-åj'-ĭ (Wor.).
Hudibras—hū'-dĭ-brăs, *not* hū'-dĭ-brā.
Hué—hwā or hō͝o-ā'.
Hughes (Thomas)—hūz.
Huguenot—hū'-gē-nŏt.
humble—hŭm'-bl.
Worcester gives ŭm'-bl as a secondary form.

humor—hū'-mĕr or yū'-mĕr.
"Smart pronounces this word *hū'-mŭr* when it means moisture, as in a man's body, and *yū'-mŭr* in its other senses."—*Worcester.*

humorist—hū'-mŭr-ĭst or yū'-mŭr-ĭst.
hundred—hŭn'-drĕd, *not* hŭn'-dĕrd.
Hungarian—hŭng-gā'-rĭ-ăn.
Hungary—hŭng'-gā-rĭ.
Hunjadi Janos—hō͝on-yä'-dē yä'-nōs.
Huron (Lake)—hū'-rŏn.
"Formerly pronounced hū-rŏn'."—*Gaz.*

hurra—hō͝o-rä', *not* hō͝or-ô'.
See *hurrah.*

hurrah—hō͝o-rä', *not* hō͝or-ô'.
See *hurra.*

Huss (John)—hŭs ; Ger. pron. hō͝os.
hussar—hō͝oz-zär' ; hō͝o-zär' (Wor.) ; hŭz-är', prop. hō͝oz-är' (Hal.).
hussy—hŭz'-zĭ, *not* hŭs'-sĭ.
hustle—hŭs'-sl, *not* hŭs-tl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

huswife — hŭz′-zĭf or hŭz′-wĭf ; hŭs′-wĭf (Stor.).
See *housewife.*

Huygens — hī′-gĕnz ; Dutch pron. hoi′-hĕnz.
In this last pronunciation, the *h* in the second syllable is strongly aspirated.

huzza—hŏŏz-zä′ ; hōō-zä′ (Wor.).

Hyacinthe (Père)—pâr ē-ä-săNt′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Hyades—hī′-ȧ-dēz.
" The rainy *Hyades.*"

hydrangea—hī-drăn′-jē-ȧ, *not* hī-drān′-jē-ȧ ; hī-drăn′-jȧ (Hal.).

hydraulics—hī-drô′-lĭks, *not* hī-drŏl′-ĭks.

hydride—hī′-drĭd or hī′-drīd.
Worcester prefers hī′-drīd. See *ide.*

hydrometer—hī-drŏm′-ē-tẽr.

hydropathic—hī-drō-păth′-ĭk.

hydropathist—hĭ-drŏp′-ȧ-thĭst.

hydropathy—hī-drŏp′-ȧ-thĭ.

hydrophobic—hī-drō-fŏb′-ĭk, *not* hī-drō-fō′-bĭk.

hygiene—hī′-jĭ-ēn.
hī′-jēn is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Webster's.

hygienic—hī-jĭ-ĕn′-ĭk.

hygienist—hī′-jĭ-ĕn-ĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Hyksos—hĭk′-sŏs.

hymeneal—hī-mĕn-ē′-ăl.

"Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult; * * * but *hymeneal* and *ideal* take the accent upon the penult."—*Webster.*

hymnal—hĭm′-năl.

hymned (part.)—hĭmd.

hymning (part.)—hĭm′-ĭn̆g or hĭm′-nĭng.

Webster prefers hĭm′-ĭng. "The *hymning* choir." "The participles *hymning* and *hymned* are colloquially pronounced *him′-ĭng* and *hĭmd*, but with solemnity, *him′-nĭng* and *hĭm′-nĕd*."—*Smart.* Webster says: "In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn*, *hymn*, etc., the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as *contemning*, *hymning*, etc."

Hypatia—hī-pā′-shĭ-ȧ.

hyperæmia—hī-pĕr-ē′-mĭ-ȧ,

hyperbaton—hī-pĕr′-bȧ-tŏn.

hyperbole—hī-pĕr′-bō-lē.

hyperborean—hī-pĕr-bō′-rē-ăn.

Hyperion—hī-pē′-rĭ-ŏn.

"Pronounced hĭp-ĕr-ī′-ŏn in the classics. —*Web.*

hypnotism—hĭp′-nō-tĭzm.

hypochondriac—hĭp-ō-kŏn′-drĭ-ăk; hī-pō-kŏn′-drĭ-ăk (Imp.).

hypochondriacal—hĭp-ō-kŏn-drī′-ăk-ăl.

The New Imperial makes the first syllable hī.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hypochondriasis — hĭp-ō-kŏn-drī′-ȧ-sĭs ; hī-pō-kŏn-drī′-ȧ-sĭs (Imp.).

hypocrisy—hĭp-ŏk′-rĭs-ĭ.

hypocritical—hĭp-ō-krĭt′-ĭk-ăl.

hypodermic—hĭp-ō-dĕr′-mĭk.

Physicians generally say hī-pō-dĕr′-mĭk.

hypogastric — hĭp-ō-găs′-trĭk ; hī-pō-găs′-trĭk (Stor.).

hypotenuse—hī-pŏt′-ē-nūs or hĭp-ŏt′-ē-nūs.

See *hypothenuse.*

hypothenuse—hī-pŏth′-ē-nūs or hĭp-ŏth′-ē-nūs.

Worcester gives the first only. See *hypotenuse.*

hypothetical — hī-pō-thĕt′-ĭk-ăl or hĭp-ō-thĕt′-ĭk-ăl.

Worcester gives the first only.

hyssop — hĭs′-ŭp or hī′-sŭp ; hĭz′-ŭp or hĭs′-ŭp (Wor.).

hysteria—hĭs-tē′-rĭ-ȧ.

I

Iachimo—yăk′-ĭm-ō.

Iago—ē-ä′-gō.

Iamblichus—ī-ăm′-blĭk-ŭs.

See *Jamblichus.*

ibex—ī′-bĕks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Icarus—ĭk′-à-rŭs, *not* ī-kā′-rŭs.

Ichabod—ĭk′-à-bŏd.

Perry says ĭk-ā′-bŏd.

Ich dien—ĭĸ dēn.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

ichneumon—ĭk-nū′-mŏn.

ichor—ī′-kŏr, *not* ĭk′-ôr.

ichthyology—ĭk-thĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

ichthyosaurus—ĭk-thĭ-ō-sô′-rŭs.

Ictinus—ĭk-tī′-nŭs.

Idaho—ī′-dà-hō.

ide (chemical termination)—ĭd or īd (Web.); īd (Wor.). See *cyanide*.

"According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide, chloride*, etc.) should be pronounced with the *i* long; but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid, chlorid*."—*Webster*.

idea—ī-dē′-à, *not* ī′-dē-à.

ideal—ī-dē′-ăl, *not* ī′-dē-ăl, *nor* ī-dēl′.

See *hymeneal*.

idealism—ī-dē′-ăl-ĭzm, *not* ī′-dē-ăl-ĭzm.

Ides—īdz.

"The *Ides* of March."

Idumæa—ĭd-ū-mē′-à, *not* ī-dū′-mē-à.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

idyl—ī′-dĭl or ĭd′-ĭl.

"The *Idyls* of the King." Webster and the New Imperial give the first only. Also spelled *idyll* and pronounced as above.

ignominious—ĭg-nō-mĭn′-ĭ-ŭs.

ĭg-nō-mĭn′-yŭs is the form given by many *English* orthoëpists.

ignoramus — ĭg-nō-rā′-mŭs, *not* ĭg-nō-rä′-mŭs.

Thoroughly anglicized.

iguana—ĭg-wä′-nȧ.

iguanodon—ĭg-wä′-nō-dŏn.

Worcester says ĭg-wăn′-ō-dŏn.

ihlang-ihlang—ē-läng′ ē-läng′, *not* ĭl-ăng′ ĭl-ăng′.

Ik Marvel—īk mär-vĕl, *not* ĭk mär′-vĕl.

The above pronunciation is given on the authority of Donald G. Mitchell himself.

illicit—ĭl-lĭs′-ĭt.

See *elicit*.

Illinois—ĭl-lĭn-oi′ or ĭl-lĭn-oiz′.

illusive—ĭl-lū′-sĭv, *not* ĭl-lū′-zĭv.

illustrate—ĭl-lŭs′-trāt, *not* ĭl′-lŭs-trāt.

illustrated—ĭl-lŭs′-trā-tĕd, *not* ĭl′-lŭs-trā-tĕd

illustration—ĭl-lŭs-trā′-shŭn, *not* ĭl-lŭs′-trā shŭn.

illustrative—ĭl-lŭs′-trȧ-tĭv, *not* ĭl′-lŭs-trȧ-tĭv.

imagery—ĭm′-āj-rĭ or ĭm′-ā-jĕr-ĭ.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

imbecile (n.)—ĭm′-bē-sĭl or ĭm-bē-sēl′.
Worcester gives the last only. Haldeman says ĭm-bĕs′-ĭl or ĭm′-bē-sĭl. ĭm′-bē-sēl (Imp.).

imbecile (adj)—ĭm′-bē-sĭl or ĭm′-bē-sēl; ĭm-bĕs′-ĭl or ĭm-bē-sēl′ (Wor.); ĭm′-bē-sēl (Imp.).

imbroglio—ĭm-brōl′-yō. See *embroglio.*
Worcester says ĭm-brōl′-yē-ō.

imbrue—ĭm-brū′; ĭm-brōō′ (Stor. and Hal.).

immediate—im-mē′-dĭ-āt, *not* ĭm-mē′-jāt.

immediately—ĭm-mē′-dĭ-āt-lĭ, *not* ĭm-mē′-jāt-lĭ.

immersion — ĭm-mĕr′-shŭn, *not* ĭm-mĕr′-zhŭn.

immobile—ĭm-mō′-bĭl.
See *mobile.*

Imogen—ĭm′-ō-jĕn.

impartiality—ĭm-pär-shĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ or ĭm-pär-shăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

imperturbable—ĭm-pĕr-tûr′-bȧ-bl.

impetus—ĭm′-pē-tŭs, *not* ĭm-pē′-tŭs.

impious—ĭm′-pĭ-ŭs, *not* ĭm-pī′-ŭs.

impiously—ĭm′-pĭ-ŭs-lĭ, *not* ĭm-pī′-ŭs-lĭ.

impiousness—ĭm′-pĭ-ŭs-nĕs.

implacable—ĭm-plā′-kȧ-bl, *not* ĭm-plăk′-ȧ-bl.

importune—ĭm-pôr-tūn′.
"Formerly accented on the second syllable."—*Wor.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

impostor—ĭm-pŏs′-tẽr, *not* ĭm-pôs′-tẽr.
impotence—ĭm′-pō-tẽns, *not* ĭm-pō′-tẽns.
impotency—ĭm′-pō-tẽn-sĭ, *not* ĭm-pō′-tẽn-sĭ.
impotent—ĭm′ pō-tẽnt, *not* ĭm-pō′-tẽnt.
imprimatur—ĭm-prĭm-ā′-tŭr.
improvisatore—ēm-prō-vē-zȧ-tō′-rā; ĭm-prō vē-zȧ-tō′-ra (Stor.).
improvisatrice—ēm-prō-vē-zȧ-trē′-chā; ĭm-prō-vēz′-ă-trĭs or ĭm-prō-vēz-ă-trē′-chā (Stor.). See *improvvisatrice.*
improvise — ĭm-prō-vīz′; ĭm-prō-vēz′ (Wor.); ĭm′-prō-vēz′ (Stor.).
See *inchoative.*

impugn—ĭm-pūn′.
inamorata—ēn-ämo-ō-rä′-tȧ.
inamorato—ēn-ämo-ō-rä′-tō.
inaugurate—ĭn-ô′-gū-rāt, *not* ĭn-ô′-gŭr-āt.
incense (n.)—ĭn′-sẽns.
incense (vb.)—ĭn-sẽns′.
See *absent.*

inchoate—ĭn′-kō-āt; ĭng′-kō-āt (Wor.).
inchoative — ĭn-kō′-ȧ-tĭv; ĭng-kō′-ȧ-tĭv (Wor.); ĭn′-kō-ā′-tĭv (Stor.).

It is impossible, from an inspection of Stormonth's Dictionary, to tell which accent is primary and which is secondary in this word.

incidence—ĭn′-sĭd-ẽns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

incisive—ĭn-sī′-sĭv.

Stormonth says ĭn-sī′-sĭv.

incisor—ĭn-sī′-zẽr ; ĭn-sī′-sôr (Wor.).

incisure—ĭn-sĭzh′-ūr.

inclusive—ĭn-klū′-sĭv ; ĭn-klo͞o′-sĭv (Stor.)

incognito—ĭn-kŏg̃′-nĭt-ō.

incommensurable — ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sho͝o-rȧ-bl ; ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-shūr-ā-bl (Hal.) ; ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sū-rā-bl (Wor. and Stor.).

incommensurate — ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sho͝o-rāt ; ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sū-rāt (Wor.).

incomparable — ĭn-kŏm′-pȧ-rȧ-bl, *not* ĭn-kŏm-pâr′-ā-bl.

"This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare?*"—*Walker.*

incongruity—ĭn-kŏn-g̃rū′-ĭt-ĭ or ĭn-kŏng.

incongruous—ĭn-kŏng′-g̃ro͝o-ŭs.

inconvenient—ĭn-kŏn-vēn′-yĕnt.

Walker, Perry, and Smart make it a word of *five* syllables, ĭn-kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕnt.

increase (n.)—ĭn′-krēs or ĭn-krēs′.

The second pronunciation, though allowed by Webster, is contrary to analogy. See *absent.*

increase (vb.)—ĭn-krēs′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

incubus—ĭng′-kū-bŭs.
Worcester also says ĭng′-kū-bŭs.

incursion — ĭn-kûr′-shŭn ; ĭn-kĕr′-shŭn (Stor.), *not* ĭn-kûr′-zhŭn.

indecent—ĭn-dē′-sĕnt.

indecisive—ĭn-dē-sī′-sĭv, *not* ĭn-dē-sī′-zĭv.

indecorous—ĭn-dē-kō′-rŭs or ĭn-dĕk′-ō-rŭs.
See *decorous*.

indecorum—ĭn-dē-kō′-rŭm, *not* ĭn-dĕk′-ō-rŭm.

Indian—ĭn′-dĭ-ăn or ĭnd′-yăn.

indicative—ĭn-dĭk′-ā-tĭv.

indicatory—ĭn′-dĭk-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* ĭn-dĭk′-ā-tō-rĭ.

indict—ĭn-dīt′.
"In the words *indict*, *indicter*, *indictable*, and *indictment*, *c* is silent."—*Worcester*.

indictment—ĭn-dīt′-mĕnt.
See *indict*.

indigenous—ĭn-dĭj′-ē-nŭs.

indiscernible—ĭn-dĭz-zĕrn′-ĭ-bl.

indiscretion—ĭn-dĭs-krĕsh′-ŭn.

indisputable — ĭn-dĭs′-pū-tà-bl, *not* ĭn-dĭs-pū′-tà-bl.

indissoluble—ĭn-dĭs′-sō-lū-bl.

indocile—ĭn-dŏs′-ĭl or ĭn-dō′-sĭl ; ĭn-dŏs′-ĭl or ĭn-dō′-sīl (Stor.).
Perry says ĭn-dō′-sĭl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

industry—ĭn′-dŭs-trĭ, *not* ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ.
See *acclimate.*

inequitable—ĭn-ĕk′-wĭt-å-bl.
inertia—ĭn-ẽr′-shĭ-å ; ĭn-ẽr′-shå (Hal.).
Ines—ē-nẽs′.
inexhaustible—ĭn-ẽg̃z-ôst′-ĭb-l ; ĭn-ẽg̃z-hôst′-ĭ-bl (Stor.).

inexorable—ĭn-ĕks′-ō-rå-bl.
inexpiable—ĭn-ĕks′-pĭ-å-bl.
inexplicable—ĭn-ĕks′-plĭk-å-bl.
inexpugnable—ĭn-ĕks-pŭg̃′-nå-bl or ĭn-ĕks-pū′-nå-bl.
Worcester gives the *first* only.

inextricable—ĭn-ĕks′-trĭk-å-bl.
infamous—ĭn′-få-mŭs.
infantile—ĭn′-făn-tīl or ĭn′-făn-tĭl.
infantine—ĭn′-făn-tīn or ĭn′-făn-tĭn.
infecund—ĭn-fẽk′-ŭnd.
Perry and Knowles say ĭn-fē-kŭnd′.
inferable—ĭn-fẽr′-å-bl or ĭn-fẽr′-å-bl.
See *inferrible.*

inference—ĭn′-fẽr-ẽns, *not* ĭn-fẽr′-ẽns.
inferrible—ĭn-fẽr′-ĭb-l or ĭn-fẽr′-ĭb-l.
See *inferable.*

infidel—ĭn′-fĭd-ẽl.
infinite—ĭn′-fĭn-ĭt, *not* ĭn-fī′-nīt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

infinitesimal—ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-ĕs′-ĭm-ăl, *not* ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-ĕz′-ĭm-ăl.

inflatus—ĭn-flā′-tŭs.

infusoria—ĭn-fū-sō′-rĭ-å, *not* ĭn-fū-zō′-rĭ-å.

Ingelow (Jean)—jēn ĭn′-jē-lō.

ingenious—ĭn-jēn′-yŭs.

ĭn-jē′-nĭ-ŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

ingénue—ăN-zhā-nü′.

For ăN and ü, see p. 26.

ingenuous—ĭn-jĕn′-yū-ŭs.

ingratiate—ĭn-grā′-shĭ-āt.

inhospitable—ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-å-bl, *not* ĭn-hŏs-pĭt′-å-bl.

Inkerman—ĭng-kĕr-măn′.

innate—ĭn′-nāt or ĭn-nāt′.

innocuous—ĭn-nŏk′-yū-ŭs.

innoxious—ĭn-nŏk′-shŭs; ĭn-nŏk′-shĭ-ŭs (Stor.).

Innspruck—ĭns′-prŏŏk.

Also spelled *Innsbruck*, and pronounced as above.

inopportune—ĭn-ŏp-ôr-tūn′.

Stormonth gives ĭn-ŏp′-ŏr-tūn.

inquiry—ĭn-kwī′-rĭ, *not* ĭn′-kwĭr-ĭ.

See *enquiry*.

insatiable—ĭn-sā′-shå-bl or ĭn-sā′-shĭ-å-bl.

insatiety—ĭn-sā-tī′-ē-tĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

inscrutable—ĭn-skrū′-tȧ-bl.
insect—ĭn′-sĕkt, *not* ĭn′-sĕk.
insidious—ĭn-sĭd′-ĭ-ŭs.
insition—ĭn-sĭsh′-ŭn or ĭn-sĭzh′-ŭn.

Worcester gives the preference to the second pronunciation.

instead—ĭn-stĕd′, *not* ĭn-stĭd′.

Walker remarks: "A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails in London, as if it were written *instid*." "This corrupt pronunciation is also often heard in the United States."—*Worcester*.

instinct (n.)—ĭn′-stĭngkt.
instinct (adj.)—ĭn-stĭngkt′.

See *adept*.

institution—ĭn-stĭ-tū′-shŭn, *not* ĭn-stĭ-tōō′-shŭn.
insult (n.)—ĭn′-sŭlt.
insult (vb.)—ĭn-sŭlt′.

See *absent*.

intaglio—ĭn-tăl′-yō; ĭn-tăl′-yō (Wor. and Stor.); It. pron. ēn-tăl′-yō.
integer—ĭn′-tē-jĕr, *not* ĭn′-tē-gēr.
integral—ĭn′-tē-grăl, *not* ĭn-tĕg′-răl.
intercalary—ĭn-tĕr′-kȧ-lā-rĭ; sometimes ĭn-tĕr-kăl′-ā-rĭ.
intercalation—ĭn-tĕr-kȧ-lā′-shŭn.
interest (n. and vb.)—ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

interested—ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĕd, *not* ĭn-tĕr-ĕst′-ĕd.

interesting—ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĭng, *not* ĭn-tĕr ĕst′-ĭng.

Interlachen—ĭn-tĕr-läĸ′-ĕn, *not* ĭn′-tĕr-läk-ĕn.

For ĸ, see p. 28. Also spelled *Interlaken*, and pronounced as above.

interlocutor—ĭn-tĕr-lŏk′-yū-tĕr.

The pronunciation ĭn-tĕr-lō-kū′-tôr, though authorized by Worcester, is rarely heard.

international—ĭn-tĕr-năsh′-ŭn-ăl, *not* ĭn-tĕr-nā′-shŭn-ăl.

See *national.*

internecine — ĭn-tĕr-nē′-sīn or ĭn-tĕr-nē′-sĭn.

interpolate—ĭn-tĕr′-pō-lāt.

See *acclimate.* ĭn′-tĕr-pō-lāt is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

interstice—ĭn-tĕr′-stĭs or ĭn′-tĕr-stĭs.

The first is the only pronunciation given in the New Imperial.

intestine—ĭn-tĕs′-tĭn, *not* ĭn-tĕs′-tīn.

intrigue—ĭn-trēg′, *not* ĭn′-trēg.

See *amber-gris.*

intrusive—ĭn-trū′-sĭv.

ĭn-troo′-sĭv is Stormonth's marking.

inundate—ĭn-ŭn′-dāt, *not* ĭn′-ŭn-dāt.

inure—ĭn-yūr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

invalid (n.)—ĭn′-vȧ-lĭd ; ĭn′-vā-lēd or ĭn′-vā-lĭd (Hal.).
Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say ĭn-vā-lēd′.

invalid (void)—ĭn-văl′-ĭd.

invalid (infirm)—ĭn′-vȧ-lĭd ; ĭn′-vȧ-lēd or ĭn′-vȧ-lĭd (Hal.).

Invalides (Hôtel des)—ō̆-tĕl′ dāz ăN-văl-ēd′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

inveigh—ĭn-vā′.

inveigle—ĭn-vē′-g̃l, *not* ĭn-vā′-g̃l.

inventory—ĭn′-vĕn-tō-rĭ.

involucre—ĭn′-vō-lū-kẽr.

iodide—ī′-ō-dĭd or ī′-ō-dīd ; ī′-ō-dīd (Wor., Stor., and Imp.).
See *ide*.

iodine—ī′-ō-dĭn or ī′-ō-dēn ; ī′-ō-dīn or ī′-ō-dĭn (Imp.).
See *aniline*.

Iowa—ī′-ō-wȧ, *not* ī-ō′-wȧ.

ipecac—ĭp′-ē-kăk, *not* ĕp′-ē-kăk.

ipecacuanha—ĭp-ē-kăk-yū-ăn′-ȧ.

Iphigenia—ĭf-ĭ-jē-nī′-ȧ, *not* ĭf-ī-jē′-nĭ-ȧ.

Iran—ē-rän′.
See *Iranian*, *Kurdistan*.

irascible—ī-răs′-ĭb-l, *not* ĭr-ăs′-ĭb-l.

irate—ī-rāt′ ; ī′-rāt (Wor.).

Irenæus—ĭr-ē-nē′-ŭs, *not* ī-rē′-nē-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Irene—ī-rē′-nē.

As a Christian name, it is often pronounced ī-rēn′.

iridium—ī-rĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *not* ĭr-ĭd′-ĭ-ŭm.

iris—ī′-rĭs.

Iris—ī′-rĭs.

iritis—ī-rī′-tĭs.

See *itis*.

iron—ī′-ŭrn.

Haldeman says ī′-ûrn or ī′-rŭn.

"Ah me, what perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold *iron*."
—*Hudibras.*

irony (made of iron)—ī′-ŭrn-ĭ.

irony (ridicule)—ī′-rŭn-ĭ.

Iroquois—ĭr-ō-kwoi′.

irrational—ĭr-răsh′-ŭn-ăl.

irrecognizable—ĭr-rĕk′-ŏg̃-nī-zȧ-bl or ĭr-rē-kŏg̃′-nĭz-ȧ-bl.

irrefragable—ĭr-rĕf′-rȧ-g̃ȧ-bl.

ĭr-rē-frăg̃′-ā-bl is the pronunciation given by Perry and Cull.

irrefutable—ĭr-rē-fū′-tȧ-bl or ĭr-rĕf′-yū-tȧ-bl.

"Though Walker, in deference to all the authorities that preceded him, adopts the pronunciation ir-re-fu′-ta-bl, he says that analogy is in favor of ĭr-rĕf′-yū-tā-bl."—*S. & W.* See *refutable.*

irrelevant—ĭr-rĕl′-ē-vănt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

irremediable—ĭr-rē-mē′-dĭ-å-bl.
Perry says ĭr-rē-mĕd′-ĭ-ā-bl.

irreparable—ĭr-rĕp′-å-rå-bl, *not* ĭr-rē-păr′-å-bl.

irrespirable—ĭr-rĕs′-pĭr-å-bl or ĭr-rē-spī′-rå-bl.

irrevocable—ĭr-rĕv′-ō-kå-bl, *not* ĭr-rē-vō′-kå-bl.

Ischia—ĭs′-kē-ä.

ischiatic—ĭs-kĭ-ăt′-ĭk.

Iser—ē′-zĕr, *not* ī′-zĕr.
"*Iser* rolling rapidly."

Isham—ī′-shăm.

isinglass—ī′-zĭng-glås, *not* ī′-zĭn-glås.
See *ask*.

Isis—ī′-sĭs.

Islam—ĭz′-lăm, *not* ĭs′-lăm.

Ismaïl—ĭs-mä-ēl′. See *Ismaïlia*.

isochronal—ī-sŏk′-rō-năl.

isochronism—ī-sŏk′-rō-nĭzm.

isochronous—ī-sŏk′-rō-nŭs.

Isocrates—ī-sŏk′-rā-tēz.

Isola—ē′-sō-lä.

isolate—ĭs′-ō-lāt, ĭz′-ō-lāt, or ī′-sō-lāt.
Webster gives the first; Worcester, Walker, and Smart the second; Stormonth and Knowles the third. Webster (1900) says ī′-sō-lāt or ĭs′-ō-lāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

isolation—ī-sō-lā′-shŭn, ĭs-ō-lā′-shŭn, or ĭz-ō-lā′-shun.

The first is Webster's and Stormonth's; the second is Webster's; the third is Worcester's.

Isolde—ē-sŏl′-dā or ĭ-sōld′. See *Iseult.*

isomerism—ī-sŏm′-ĕr-ĭzm.

isosceles—ī-sŏs′-ē-lēz.

isotherm—ī′-sō-thĕrm, *not* ĭz′-ō-thĕrm.

isothermal—ī-sō-thĕrm′-ăl, *not* ĭz-ō-thĕrm′-ăl.

Ispahan—ĭs-pă-hän′.

See *Kurdistan.*

Israel—ĭz′-rā-ĕl, *not* ĭs′-rā-ĕl.

issue—ĭsh′-shū, *not* ĭs′-yū.

Isthmian—ĭs′-mĭ-ăn or ĭst′-mĭ-ăn.

"The *Isthmian* Games."

isthmus—ĭs′-mŭs or ĭst′-mŭs.

Worcester gives the last pronunciation only. Webster says that the great majority of speakers in the U. S. suppress the *th*, pronouncing the word ĭs′-mŭs or ĭz′-mŭs.

Italian—ĭ-tăl′-yăn, *not* ī-tăl′-yăn.

italic—ĭ-tăl′-ĭk, *not* ī-tăl′-ĭk.

itch—ĭch, *not* ēch.

ite (chemical termination)—īt.

"In composition, often pronounced ĭt."—*Wor.*

Ithuriel—ĭ-thū′-rĭ-ĕl.

"*Ithuriel's* spear."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

itinerant—ī-tĭn′-ẽr-ănt.
itinerary—ī-tĭn′-ẽr-ā-rĭ.
itis (termination)—ī′-tĭs.
See *bronchitis*, *laryngitis*, *tonsilitis*. This ending (itis) is very often pronounced ē′-tĭs

Iturræa—ĭ-tū-rē′-ȧ, *not* ī-tū′-rē-ȧ.
Ivan—ē-vän′.
"*Ivan* the Terrible."

ivory—ī′-vō-rĭ, *not* ī′-vrĭ.
Ivry—ĭv′-rĭ , Fr. pron. ē-vrē′.
Ixion—ĭks-ī′-ŏn, *not* ĭks′-ĭ-ŏn.
See *Arion*.

Iztaccihuatl—ēs-täk-sē-hwät′-l.

J

jackal—jăk′-ôl.
Walker and Perry say jăk-ôl′.

Jacob—jā′-kŏb, *not* jā′-kŭp.
Jacobean—jăk-ō-bē′-ăn or jȧ-kō′-bē-ăn.
Jacobi—yä-kō′-bē.
Jacquard—zhä-kär′.
Jacques—zhäk.
See *Jaques*.

jaguar—jȧ-gwär′ or jăg′-wär.
Jah—jä.
Jairus—jā-ī′-rŭs in New Testament; jā′-ĭr-ŭs in Apocrypha.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Jakutsk—yä-kōōtsk′.
See *Yakootsk.*

jalap—jăl′-ăp.
Sheridan and Knowles say jŏl′-ŭp.

jalousie—zhå-lōō-zē′.

Jamblichus—jăm′-blĭk-ŭs.
See *Iamblichus.*

Janauschek—yä′-now-shĕk.

janizary—jăn′-ĭz-ā-rĭ.

January—jăn′-yū-ā-rĭ.

Japanese—jăp-ăn-ēz′ or ēs′.
See *Chinese.*

Japheth—jā′-fĕth, *not* jā′-fĕt.
A common error.

Jaques—zhăk or jā′-kwēz.
"As You Like It."
"Sometimes Shakespeare makes one syllable and sometimes two syllables of the word. Sir W. Scott makes one syllable of it, but Charles Lamb two."—*Brewer's Reader's Hand-Book.*

jasmine—jăs′-mĭn or jăz′-mĭn; jăs′-mĭn (Imp.).
Sheridan and Knowles say jĕs′-mĭn.

jaundice—jän′-dĭs.
See *craunch.*

jaunt—jänt; jônt (Stor.).
See *craunch.*

jaunty—jänt′-ĭ; jônt′-ĭ (Stor.).
See *craunch, janty.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Java—jä′-vå or jå′-vå, *not* jăv′-å.
javelin—jăv′-lĭn ; jăv′-ĕl-ĭn (Hal.).
jean—jān, *not* jēn.
Jean Paul—zhäN pŏl or jēn pôl.
See *Richter*. For äN, see p. 26.

Jean Valjean—zhäN văl-zhäN′.
Generally pronounced by those unfamiliar with French, jēn văl-jēn′. For äN, see p. 26.

Jeanne d'Arc—zhän-därk′.
See *Joan of Arc*.

Jeddo—yĕd′-dō.
See *Yeddo*.

jejune—jē-jūn′ ; jē-jo͞on′ (Hal.).
Jemima—jē-mī′-må ; Bib. jē-mī′-må or jĕm′-ĭm-å.
Jena—jĕn′-å ; Ger. pron. yā′-nä.
Jephthah—jĕf′-thå, *not* jĕp′-thå.
jeremiad—jĕr-ē-mī′-ăd.
jeremiade—jĕr-ē-mī′-ăd.
Jerusalem—jē-rū′-sā-lĕm.
Jesuit—jĕz′-yū-ĭt, *not* jĕzh′-yū-ĭt.
Jethro—jē′-thrō or jĕth′-rō.
jeu-d'esprit—zhĕ dĕs-prē′ ; Fr. pron. zhö-dĕs-prē′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Jevons—jĕv′-ŏnz, *not* jē′-vŏnz.
Jew—jū or jo͞o.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

jew's-harp—jūz′-härp or jo͞oz′-härp ; jo͞os′-härp or jo͞oz′-härp (Hal.).

Joachim—jō′-ȧ-kĭm ; Ger. pron. yō′-ȧ-ĸĭm.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Joan of Arc—jōn ŏv ärk or jō-ăn′ ŏv ärk.

jocose—jō-kōs′.

jocund—jŏk′-ŭnd.

Joinville de—dŭ join′-vĭl ; Fr. pron. dŭ zhwăɴ-vēl′.
For ăɴ, see p. 26.

joist—joist, *not* jois.

jonquil—jŏn′-kwĭl.
See *jonquille.*

jonquille—jŏn′-kwĭl.
Worcester accents the *last* syllable. See *jonquil.*

Jordaens—yōr′-däns.

Jorullo—hō-ro͞ol′-yō.
"Often pronounced hō-rō͞o′-yō." — *Gaz.* See *Xorullo*, an old spelling. In Spanish, *j* before every vowel, is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German ĸ. See p. 28.

Joseffy—yō-sĕf′-ĭ.

jostle—jŏs′-l, *not* jŏst′-l.

jostling—jŏs′-lĭng, *not* jŏst′-lĭng.

Joubert—zho͞o-bâr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Joule—jo͞ol, *not* zho͞ol.
"*Joule's* law."

joust—jŭst ; jo͞ost or jŭst (Stor.).
"Tourney and *joust*."

jovial—jō′-vĭ-ăl ; jōv′-yăl (Hal.).
Jowett—jow′-ĕt, *not* jō′-ĕt.
jowl—jōl, *not* jowl.
"Cheek by *jowl*."

Juarez—jo͞o-ä′-rĕz ; Sp. pron. ho͞o-ä′-rĕth.
See *Jorullo*.

Jubilate—jū-bĭl-ä′-tē or ā′-tē.
Stormonth says jū-bĭl-ä′-tē.

Judaic—jū-dā′-ĭk.
Juggernaut—jŭg̃′-ẽr-nôt.
jugular—jū′-g̃ū-lẽr, *not* jŭg̃′-yū-lẽr.
"The *jugular* veins."

jujube—jū′-jūb ; jo͞o′-jo͞ob (Stor.).
Juliet—jū′-lĭ-ĕt.
Jungfrau—yo͝ong′-frow.
Juniata—jū-nĭ-ăt′-å.
Junot—zhü-nō′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Jupiter—jū′-pĭt-ẽr, *not* jū′-bĭt-ẽr.
Jurgensen—yo͞or′-g̃ĕn-sĕn.
In Danish, *j* is pronounced like *y* (consonant) in English, and *g* is always hard.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Jussieu de—dŭ jŭs-sū′ ; Fr. pron. dŭ zhü-sē-ö′.

For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

justificatory—jŭs-tĭf′-ĭk-ā-tō-rĭ ; jŭs-tĭf′-ĭk-ā-tō-rĭ (Wor.).

juvenile—jū′-vē-nīl.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say jū′-vē-nīl.

K

Kaaba—kā-ā′-bā.

See *Caaba.*

Kaaterskill—kä′-tẽr-skĭl, *not* kô′-tẽr-skĭl, unless spelled *Cauterskill.*

kabala—kăb′-ā-lā.

See *cabala.*

kaleidoscope—kā-lī′-dō-skōp.

Kamchatka—käm-chät′-kā.

See *Kamtchatka.*

Kamtchatka—käm-chät′-kā.

See *Kamchatka* and *Kamtschatka.*

Kamtschatka—käm-chät′-kā.

"It may be remarked that *Kamtschatka* is the German, while *Kamtchatka* is the French spelling. *Tch* in French, being equivalent to *tsch* in German, or *ch* in English, it will be perceived that, in either case, the name should be pronounced *Käm-chät′-kā.*"—*Gaz.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Kanawha—kȧ-nô′-wȧ.
kangaroo—kăn-gŭ-rōō′.
Kansas—kăn′-săs, *not* kăn′-zăs.
Kant—känt.
Katahdin (Mount)—kä-tä′-dĭn.
Kavanagh (Julia)—kăv′-ăn-ä, *not* kăv-ăn′-ä.
kayak—kā′-yăk.
Kearney—kär′-nĭ, *not* kēr′-nĭ.
Kearsarge (Mount)—kēr′-särj.
Keble (John)—kē′-bl, *not* kĕb′-l,
keelson—kĕl′-sŭn or kēl′-sŭn.
Kekrops—kē′-krŏps.
See *Cecrops.*

Kenelm—kĕn′-ĕlm, *not* kĕn-ĕlm′.
Kennebec—kĕn-ē-bĕk′, *not* kĕn′-ē-bĕk.
Keokuk—kē′-ō-kŭk, *not* kē-ō′-kŭk.
kept—kĕpt, *not* kĕp.
Kerguelen—kĕr′-gĕl-ĕn ; Fr. pron. kĕr-gā lôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

kettle—kĕt′-l, *not* kĭt′-l.
khan (chief)—kän.
khan (inn)—kän.
Worcester gives kôn the preference.

Khartoom—kär-tōōm′.
The *kh* is slightly aspirated.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

khedive—kā-dēv′ or kē′-dĭv ; kā-dē′-vā or kē-dīv′ (Wor.) ; kĕd-ēv′ (Stor. and Hal.).

Khiva—kē′-vä.

See *Khartoom.*

Khorassan—κō-räs-sän′.

For κ, see p. 28. See *Khartoom.*

Kief—kē-ĕf′.

See *Kiev.*

Kiel—kēl.

Kiev—kē-ĕf′.

See *Kief.*

Kilauea—kē-low-ā′-ä.

kiln—kĭl, *not* kĭln.

Kinchin-Jinga—kĭn-chĭn-jĭng′-gä.

See *Kunchain-Junga*, et seq., for other spellings.

kind—kīnd, *not* kyīnd.

See *card.*

kindergarten—kĭn′-dĕr-gär-tĕn, *not* kĭn′-dĕr-gär-dĕn.

kinematics—kĭn-ē-măt′-ĭks or kī-nē-măt′-ĭks.

kinetics—kĭn-ĕt′-ĭks or kī-nĕt′-ĭks.

kiosk—kē-ŏsk′.

kirschwasser—kērsh′-väs-sĕr.

Worcester says kērsh′-väs-ēr, which more nearly approaches the German pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Kissingen—kĭs′-sĭng-ĕn.
Commonly pronounced kĭs′-sĭn-jĕn.

kitchen—kĭch′-ĕn, *not* kĭch′-n.
See *damage*.

Klamath—klä′-măt.
Klaus (Peter)—klows.
Kléber—klē′-bĕr or klā′-bâr; Fr. pron. klā-bâr′.
knoll—nōl, *not* nŏl.
Knollys—nōlz.
knout—nowt or nōōt.
knowledge—nŏl′-ĕj; nō′-lĕj is obsolete.
kool-slaa—kōl′-slä.
See *cole-slaw*.

Köln—köln.
For ö, see p. 25.

Königsberg—kĕn′-ĭg̃z-bĕrg̃; Ger. pron. kö′-nĭgs-bĕrg.
For ö and g, see pp. 25 and 28.

koran—kō′-răn or kō-rän′; Arabic pron. kŏor′-ân (Hal.).
Sometimes pronounced kō-rän′.

Kordofan—kôr-dō-fän′.
Kosciusko—kŏs-sĭ-ŭs′-kō.
Kosciuszko—kōsh-chōō′-skō.
Kossuth—kŏsh′-ōōt.
Kotzebue von—fōn kŏt′-sē-bōō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

kraal—kräl or krôl.

"Pronounced *krā'-al* by Smart, Clarke, and Worcester, but *krăl* or *krawl* is the pronunciation of the English residents of Cape Colony."—*Webster.*

"The pronunciation (krôl) assigned to this word is that given it by a resident of Cape Colony who recently visited one of the compilers of this volume."—*S. & W.*

Krakow—krä'-kō̆of.

See *Cracow.*

Krause—krow'-zĕ.

kreutzer—krūt'-sẽr or kroit'-sẽr.

Worcester gives the second only.

Krupp—krō̆op.

Kunchain-Junga—kŭn-chīn-jŭng'-gȧ.

Kunchin-Ginga—kŏ̆on-chĭn-jĭng'-gȧ.

Kunchin-Junga—kŏ̆on-chĭn-jŏ̆ong'-gȧ.

Kurdistan—kō̆or-dĭs-tän'.

Also spelled *Koordistan*, and pronounced as above. Names of Oriental places ending in *an* are generally accented on the last syllable, as *Hindostan*, *Iran*, *Ispahan*, *Teheran*, *Turkestan*, etc.

Kurile (Islands)—kō̆o'-rĭl.

Also spelled *Koorile*, and pronounced as above.

kyrie eleison—kĭr'-ĭ-ē ē-lī'-sŭn.

The last word is sometimes spelled *eleeson*, and is then pronounced ē-lē'-ē-sŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

L

laboratory—lăb′-ō-rȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* lăb′-rā-tō-rĭ.

Laboulaye—lä-bo͞o-lā′.

Labrador—lăb-rȧ-dôr′, *not* lăb′-rȧ-dôr. which is the common pronunciation.

La Bruyère de—dŭ lä brü-ē-yâr′ or dŭ lä brü-yâr′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Lacedæmon—lăs-ē-dē′-mŏn.

Lachesis—lăk′-ē-sĭs, *not* lăk-ē′-sĭs.

Lachine (rapids)—lä-shēn′.

lachrymose—lăk′-rĭ-mōs. See *lacrymose.*

Worcester accents the final syllable.

lackadaisical—lăk-ȧ-dā′-zĭk-ăl.

laconism—lăk′-ō-nĭzm.

Webster formerly said lā′-kŏn-ĭzm.

lactometer—lăk-tŏm′-ē-tēr.

lacustrine—lȧ-kŭs′-trĭn.

Ladoga (Lake)—lăd′-ō-gȧ, *not* lăd-ō′-gȧ.

Ladrones (Islands)—lä-drōnz′; Sp. pron. lä-drō′-nĕs.

Laertes—lā-ēr′-tēz.

Lafayette de—dŭ lä-fā-ĕt′.

Laffitte—lä-fēt′.

Lafontaine de—dŭ lä-fŏn-tān′; Fr. pron. dŭ lä fôN-tān′.

For ôN, see p 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

La Fourche—lä fo͝orsh′.
Lagado—lȧ-g̃ä′-dō.
Lagrange de—dŭ lä-g̃räNzh′.
For äN, see p. 26.
La Guayra—lä g̃wī′-rä.
Lahore—lä-hōr′.
Lalla Rookh—lä′-lȧ-ro͝ok, *not* lä-lȧ-ro͝ok′.
L'Allegro—lä-lā′-g̃rō.
Lamech—lā′-mĕk, *not* lăm′-ĕk.
lamentable—lăm′-ĕnt-ȧ-bl, *not* lā-mĕnt′-ȧ-bl.
Frequently mispronounced.
Lancaster—lăngk′-ăs-tẽr, *not* lăn′-kăs-tẽr.
Lancelot du Lac—lȧn′-sē-lŏt dū lăk.
landau—lăn′-dô ; lăn-dô′ (Worcester), *not* lăn′-dō.
landwehr—länt′-vâr or länd′-wâr ; lănt′-vâr (Wor) ; lănt′-vār (Stor.).
Lange—läng′-ĕ.
lang-syne — lăng-sīn′ ; läng-sīn′ (Wor.), lăng-sīn′ (Stor.), *not* lăng-zīn′.
language—lăng′-g̃wāj, *not* lăng′-g̃wĭj.
Languedoc—läN′-g̃ŭ-dŏk.
For äN, see p. 26.
languid—lăng′-g̃wĭd, *not* lăn′-g̃wĭd.
languish—lăng′-g̃wĭsh, *not* lăn′-g̃wĭsh.
languor—lăng′-g̃wẽr.
Lannes—lăn or län.
Laocoön—lā-ŏk′-ō-ŏn, *not* lā-ō-ko͝ōn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Laodamia—lā-ŏd-ā-mī′-ȧ.
Laodicea—lā-ŏd-ĭs-ē′-ȧ.
lapel—lȧ-pĕl′.
lapis-lazuli—lā′-pĭs lăz′-yū-lī.
Laplace de—dŭ lä-pläs′.
Laputa—lȧ-pū′-tȧ.
Lara—lä′-rȧ.
Lares—lā′-rēz.
" *Lares* and Penates."
larghetto—lär-gĕt′-tō.
lariat—lăr′-ĭ-ăt.
La Rochefoucauld de—dŭ lä rōsh-fōō-kō′.
Larrey (Baron)—lä-rā′.
larum—lăr′-ŭm.
lä′-rŭm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.
laryngeal—lăr-ĭn-jē′-ăl or lȧ-rĭn′-jē-ăl.
Worcester gives the second pronunciation only.
laryngitis—lăr-ĭn-jī′-tĭs, *not* lăr-ĭn-jē′-tĭs.
See *itis*.
laryngoscope—lȧ-rĭng′-gō-skōp, *not* lȧ-rĭn′-jō-skōp.
The *g* is hard in the *third* syllable.
larynx—lăr′-ĭngks or lā′-rĭngks.
Do not pronounce the word lär′-nĭks.
Las Cases, de—dŭ läs käz′.
See *Las Casas, de*.
lasso—lăs′-sō, *not* lăs-sō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Latakia—lä-tȧ-kē′-ȧ.

This is the modern name of the ancient *Laodicea.*

latent—lā′-tĕnt, *not* lăt′-ĕnt.

lath—lȧth.

Worcester also says lăth.

lathe (machinē)—lāth.

laths—lȧthz.

See *cloths.*

Latin—lăt′-ĭn.

Do not obscure the *i* in the *final* syllable. See *damage.*

lattice—lăt′-ĭs, *not* lăt′-ŭs.

See *damage.*

laudanum—lô′-dȧ-nŭm.

lŏd′-ȧ-nŭm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the form in common use.

laugh—läf.

See *craunch.*

launch—länch.

See *craunch.* In this word, and the three succeeding ones, Stormonth makes the vowel-sound in the *first* syllable ä.

launder—län′-dẽr.

See *craunch.* It is a common error to use the expression "to laundry," meaning "to launder." There is no verb "to laundry."

laundress—län′-drĕs.

See *craunch.*

laundry—lăn′-drĭ.

See *craunch.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

laurel—lô′-rĕl.

Worcester prefers lŏr′-ĕl.

Lausanne—lō-zän′.

lava—lä′-vȧ or lā′-vȧ, *not* lăv′-ȧ.

Lavater—lä-fä′-tĕr or lä-vä-tär′ (Web.); lä′-vä-tĕr or lä-vä-tär′ (Biog.).

laver—lā′-vĕr, *not* lăv′-ĕr.

Lavoisier—lä-vwä-zē-ā′.

The last two syllables should be pronounced in quick succession.

Layard—lā′-ĕrd.

lazar—lā′-zär.

lazzaroni—lăz-ȧ-rō′-nĭ; It pron lät-sȧ-rō′-nē.

Leamington—lĕm′-ĭng-tŏn.

leaped—lēpt. See *leapt*.

Worcester gives *lĕpt* the preference. Smart says: "The preterite and participle are regular in spelling, *i. e.*, *leaped*, but are pronounced *lĕpt*."

learned (adj.)—lĕr′-nĕd.

learned (part.)—lĕrnd.

Although *ed* final is generally silent in preterits, participles, and adjectives, it should be sounded in the adjectives, *aged*, *beloved*, *blessed*, *crabbed*, *crooked*, *cursed*, *deuced*, *dogged*, *learned*, *rugged*, *wicked*, *winged*, *wretched*, etc. When *ed* is preceded by the sound of *t* or *d*, it is necessarily pronounced, as *commit*, *committed*; *found*, *founded*.

Webster says: "Some persons, chiefly among the clergy, make it a practice to pro-

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nounce the participial termination in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel. * * * This usage * * * is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education."

lease (to let)—lēs.
lease (to glean)—lēz.
leash—lēsh, *not* lĕsh.
Lebbeus—lĕb-bē′-ŭs.
Lebrun—lŭ-brŭn′.

For ŭN, see p. 27.

Le Clerc—lŭ-klâr′, *not* lŭ-klârk′.
Ledru-Rollin—lŭ-drü′-rō-lăN′.

For ü and ăN, see p. 26.

leeward—lē′-wẽrd or lū′-ẽrd.

The second pronunciation is the one universally used by seafaring men. The dictionaries generally prefer the first form.

Lefebvre—lŭ-fāvr′.
Lefèvre—lŭ-fāvr′.
Legaré—lŭ-gr̄ē′.
legate—lĕg̃′-āt, *not* lē′-g̃āt.

Perry says lĕg̃′-ăt.

legato—lā-g̃ä′-tō ; lĕg̃-ā′-tō (Stor.).
legend—lĕj′-ĕnd or lē′-jĕnd ; lĕj′-ĕnd (Stor., Hal., and Imp.).
legendary—lĕj′-ĕn-dâ-rĭ.
Legendre—lŭ-zhäNdr′.

For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Leghorn—lĕg′-hôrn or lĕg-hôrn′, *not* lāk′-hôrn.
See *Newfoundland.*

legislative—lĕj′-ĭs-lā-tĭv, *not* lē-jĭs′-lā-tĭv.
Webster says: "In this word and in *legislator*, *legislatrix*, *legislature*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables; and *a* in the third has its first or long sound." See *legislature.*

legislator—lĕj′-ĭs-lā-tẽr.
See *legislative.*

legislature—lĕj′-ĭs-lāt-yūr.
See *legislative.* Worcester remarks: "We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, legis′-lature (also *legislative*, legis′lative), a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

legume—lĕg′-yūm or lē-gūm′.
Worcester gives the first only.

Leibnitz von—fōn līp′-nĭts.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers the pronunciation fōn līb′-nĭts.

Leicester—lĕs′-tẽr.
See *Alnwick.*

Leigh (Aurora)—lē, *not* lā.

Leila—lē′-lä, *not* lī′-lä.

Leinster—lĭn′-stẽr or lēn′-stẽr, *not* līn′-stẽr.

Leipsic—līp′-sĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Leipzig—līp′-tsĭg.
For G, see p. 28.

leisure — lē′-zhūr; lē′-zhūr or lĕzh′-ūr (Hal.).
"Sometimes, but less properly, pronounced *lezh′-ur.*"—*Webster.* Smart says: "Between leisure (lē) and leisure (lĕzh), there is little, in point of good usage, to choose."

Leith—lēth.

Lely (Sir Peter)—lē′-lĭ.

Leman (Lake)—lē′-măn. See *leman.*

Lemprière—lĕm-prēr′.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers lĕm′-prē-ĕr.

Lena—lē′-nȧ; Russiān pron. lā′-nȧ.

Lenape—lĕn′-ă-pē.
This pronunciation is given on the authority of Mr. H. C. Mercer, author of the book entitled "The Lenape Stone."

L'Enclos, de (Ninon)—nē-nôN′ dŭ läN-klō′.
For ÔN and ÄN, see pp. 27 and 26.

length—lĕngth, *not* lĕnth.

lenient—lē′-nĭ-ĕnt or lēn′-yĕnt.

lenitive—lĕn′-ĭt-ĭv.

Leominster — lĕm′-ĭn-stĕr, *not* lē′-ō-mĭn-stĕr.
See *Alnwick.*

Leonato—lē-ō-nä′-tō.
"Much Ado about Nothing."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

leonine—lē′-ō-nīn.
Haldeman prefers lē′-ō-nĭn.

leper—lĕp′-ẽr.
Leroux—lŭ-rōō′.
Le Sage—lŭ-säzh′.
Lesseps de—dŭ lā-sĕps′; dŭ lā-sĕp′ (Biog.).
lessor—lĕs′-sŏr or lĕs-sôr′.
lĕs-sôr′ is Worcester's secondary pronunciation. "It is pronounced lĕs-sôr′, when contrasted with *les-see′*."—*S. & W.*

Le Sueur—lŭ sü-ör′.
For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

lethal—lē′-thăl.
lethargic—lē-thär′-jĭk, *not* lĕth′-är-jĭk.
lethargy—lĕth′-ar-jĭ.
Lethe—lē′-thē.
Lethean—lē-thē′-ăn, *not* lē′-thē-ăn.
lettuce—lĕt′-ĭs, *not* lĕt′-ŭs.
Leucophryne — lū-ḳō-frī′-nē, *not* lū-kŏf′-rĭn-ē.
Leuk—loik.
"The Baths of *Leuk*."

Leutze—loit′-sĕ.
Leuwenhoeck van—vän lö′-wĕn-hŏŏk.
For ö, see p. 25.

Levant—lē-vănt′.
levantine—lē-văn′-tĭn or lĕv′-ăn-tīn.
levator—lē-vā′-tŏr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

levee (embankment)—lĕv′-ē, *not* lē-vē′.
levee (reception)—lĕv′-ē.
"When used to signify an evening party or assembly, it is often pronounced, in the U. S., lē-vē′."—*S. & W.*

level—lĕv′-ĕl, *not* lĕv′-l.
lever—lē′-vẽr or lĕv′-ẽr.
Of *seventeen* authorities consulted, Webster alone gives lĕv′-ẽr, and this as a secondary pronunciation only.

Lever (Charles)—lē′-vẽr, *not* lĕv′-ẽr.
leverage—lĕv′-ẽr-āj or lē′-vẽr-āj; lē′-vẽr-āj (Stor. and Imp.).
Leverrier—lŭ-vĕr′-ĭ-ẽr; Fr. pron. lŭ-vā-rē-ā′.
Lewes (George Henry)—lū′-ĭs, *not* lūz.
leyden (jar)—lī′-dĕn or lā′-dĕn.
Worcester and Stormonth give the second only.

Leyden—lī′-dĕn.
liaison—lē-ā-zôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

liard (coin)—lyär.
Libanus—lĭb′-ȧ-nŭs.
See *Anti-Libanus.*

libertine—lĭb′-ẽr-tĭn; lĭb′-ẽr-tīn (Stor.).
licentiate—lī-sĕn′-shĭ-āt or lī-sĕn′-shāt.
lichen—lī′-kĕn or lĭch′-ĕn.
"As a medical word, Smart pronounces it

lī'-kĕn, but as a botanical term, *lĭch'-ĕn*."—*Webster*.

"The pronunciation of *lī'-kĕn* appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists."—*Worcester*.

licorice—lĭk'-ō-rĭs, *not* lĭk'-ō-rĭsh ; lĭk'-ēr-ĭs (Hal.).

Also spelled *liquorice*, and pronounced as above.

Liddell—lĭd'-ĕl, *not* lĭd-ĕl'.

There is, in America, a tendency to pronounce the names of persons of two syllables ending in *ell* (as Lyell, Parnell, etc.) with the accent on the *last* syllable. Such names are, in England, accented upon the *first* syllable.

Lieber—lē'-bĕr.

Liebig von—fōn lē'-bĭG.

For G, see p. 28.

lief—lēf, *not* lēv.

Liége—lēj ; Fr. pron. lē-āzh'.

lien—lēn or lī'-ĕn.

This word is by most persons pronounced lēn.

lieutenant—lū-tĕn'-ănt, lĕf-tĕn'-ănt or lĕv-tĕn'-ănt.

The pronunciations *lĕf* and *lĕv* are passing out of use.

lignine—lĭg'-nĭn, *not* lĭg'-nēn.

See *aniline*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

lilac—lī′-lăk.
Stormonth says lĭl′-ăk.

Lima (Peru)—lē′-mä.

Lima (U. S.)—lī′-mä.

limner—lĭm′-nēr.

Limoges—lē-mōzh′.

Lincoln—lĭng′-kŭn, *not* lĭn′-kŭn.

lineament—lĭn′-ē-ā-mĕnt.
See *liniment.*

lingual—lĭn′-gwăl.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say lĭng′-gwăl.

linguist—lĭn′-gwĭst.
Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation, lĭng′-gwĭst, is the one generally heard.

linguistics—lĭng-gwĭs′-tĭks ; lĭng-gwĭs′-tĭks (Hal.).
See *linguist.*

liniment—lĭn′-ĭm-ĕnt.
See *lineament.*

Linlithgow—lĭn-lĭth′-gō.

Linnæan—lĭn-ē′-ăn.
Also spelled *Linnean*, and pronounced as above.

Linnæus von—fōn lĭn-ē′-ŭs, *not* fōn lĭn′-ē-ŭs.

Linné von—fōn lĭn′-ā.
The *ā* in the last syllable is to be prolonged in utterance. This (von Linné) is the *Swedish* spelling and pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

linoleum—lĭn-ō′-lē-ŭm, *not* lĭn-ō-lē′-ŭm.

linsey woolsey — lĭn′-sĭ wo͝ol′-sĭ ; lĭn′-zĭ wo͝ol′-zĭ (Stor.).

Lipari (Islands)—lĭp′-ä-rē, *not* lĭp-ä′-rē.

The pronunciations given in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer are lĭp′-ä-rē or lē′-pä-rē.

liqueur—lē-kẽr′ ; Fr. pron. lē-kör′.

Worcester says le-kūr′, and Stormonth lē-kẽr′. For ö, see p. 25.

Lisle—līl ; Fr. pron. lēl.

listen—lĭs′-n, *not* lĭst′-n.

Liszt (Franz)—fränts lĭst.

literati—lĭt-ẽr-ā′-tī.

Often pronounced lĭt-ẽr-ä′-tē.

literature—lĭt′-ẽr-à-tūr.

litharge—lĭth′-ärj.

lithe—līth.

Stormonth said līth formerly.

lithesome—līth′-sŭm.

lithographer — lĭth-ŏg′-rà-fẽr, *not* lĭth′-ō-g̃răf-ẽr.

lithography—lĭth-ŏg′-rà-fĭ, *not* lĭth′-ō-g̃răf-ĭ.

litigious—lī-tĭj′-ŭs.

litre (measure)—lē′-tẽr or lī′-tẽr.

Worcester gives the first only. See *liter (measure)*.

littérateur—lē-tā-rà-tẽr′.

In French, the last syllable is pronounced tör. For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

livelong—lĭv′-lŏng, *not* līv′-lŏng.

livery—lĭv′-ẽr-ĭ.

Haldeman prefers lĭv′-rĭ.

livre—lē′-vĕr ; Fr. pron. lē′-vrŭ.

llama—lä′-mȧ or lā′-mȧ ; Sp. pron. lyä′-mȧ.

Worcester gives the second only.

llano (prairie)—lä′-nō.

Worcester says lyä′-nō, which is the Spanish pronunciation. *Ll* in Spanish is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

Llewellyn—lōō-ĕl′-ĭn. See *Llywelyn*.

loath—lōth.

Webster formerly said lŏth.

loathe—lōth.

loathsome—lōth′-sŭm, *not* lōth′-sŭm.

lobelia—lō-bē′-lĭ-ȧ or lō-bēl′-yȧ.

Loch Eil—lŏĸ ēl.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Loch Katrine—lŏĸ kăt′-rĭn.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Loch Lomond—lŏĸ lō′-mŏnd.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Lochinvar (lake)—lŏĸ-ĭn′-vär.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Lochinvar (Scott's Marmion)—lŏk-ĭn-vär′.

Lodi—lō′-dē.

"The bridge of *Lodi*."

Lodovico—lō-dŏv′-ē-kō, *not* lō-dō-vē′-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Loffoden (Islands)—lŏf-fō′-dĕn.
loggia—lŏd′-jȧ; lôd′-jē-ȧ (Wor.).
loggie—lŏd′-jā.
Worcester says lôd′-jē-ā.
logomachy—lō-gŏm′-ȧ-kĭ.
Loire—lwär.
Lombardy—lŏm′-bär-dĭ, *not* lŭm′-bär-dĭ.
Longimanus—lŏn-jĭm′-ā-nŭs.
long-lived—lŏng′-līvd, *not* lŏng′-lĭvd.
Lopé de Vega—lō′-pā dā vā′-gȧ.
Lopez—lō′-pĕs; Sp. pron. lō′-pĕth.
Z, in Spanish, is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.
Los Angeles—lōs ăn′-jĕl-ĕz; Sp. pron. lōs ăng′-hĕl-ĕs.
loth—lōth.
See *loath*, a more correct spelling.
Lothario—lō-thā′-rĭ-ō, *not* lō-thä′-rĭ-ō.
Lotophagi—lō-tŏf′-ȧ-jī.
Lotze (Hermann)—lōt′-sĕ.
Louisiana—lōō-ē-zē-ă′-nȧ, *not* lōō-ē-zē-ăn′-ȧ.
Louisville—lōō′-ĭs-vĭl or lōō′-ĭ-vĭl.
lower (to threaten)—low′-ẽr.
lower (to let down)—lō′-ẽr.
Loyola de—dā loi-ō′-lȧ; Sp. pron. dā lō-yō′-lä.
lozenge—lŏz′-ẽnj.
Lübke—lüp′-kĕ.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Lucknow—lŭk′-now.

lucre—lū′-kẽr ; lo͞o′-kẽr (Stor.).

Lucrezia Borgia—lo͞o-krät′-sē-ä bōr′-jä.

ludicrous—lū′-dĭ-krŭs ; lo͞o′-dĭ-krŭs (Stor.).

Ludwig—lo͝od′-vĭg.

For G, see p. 28.

Lugano (Lake)—lo͞o-gä′-nō.

Luigi—lo͞o-ē′-jē.

Luis—lo͞o-ēs′.

lukewarm—lūk′-wôrm ; lo͞ok′-wôrm (Stor.).

lullaby—lŭl′-ȧ-bī.

Lupercal—lū-pẽr′-kăl or lū′-pẽr-kăl.

"In Shakespeare, the accentuation is *Lu′-per-cal.*"—*Web.* See *Andronicus*, *Dunsinane*.

lute—lūt ; lo͞ot (Stor.).

Luther—lū′-thẽr ; Gr. pron. lo͞o′-tẽr.

In German, the digraph *th* is pronounced like *t* in English.

Luxembourg—lüks-ȧN-bo͞or′.

For ü, ȧN, see p. 26. See *Luxemburg*.

Luxor—lŭks′-ôr or lo͝oks′-ôr.

luxuriance—lŭg̃z-yū′-rĭ-ăns or lŭks-yū′-rĭ-ăns.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭg̃-zū′-rĭ-ăns. Haldeman says lŭk-sho͞o′-rĭ-ăns or lŭg̃-zho͞o′-rĭ-ăns.

luxuriant—lŭg̃z-yū′-rĭ-ănt or lŭks-yū′-rĭ-ănt.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭg̃-zū′-rĭ-ănt. Haldeman says lŭk-sho͞o′-rĭ-ănt or lŭg̃-zho͞o′-rĭ-ănt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

luxurious—lŭg̃z-yū′-rĭ-ŭs or lŭks-yū′-rĭ-ŭs.
Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭg̃-zū′-rĭ-ŭs.

luxury—lŭk′-shū-rĭ; lŭks′-yū-rĭ (Stor.); lŭg̃′-zū-rĭ (Imp.); lŭk′-shŭr-ĭ (Hal.).

Lycaon—lī-kā′-ŏn.

Lyceum—lī-sē′-ŭm, *not* lī′-sē-ŭm.
Almost universally mispronounced. See *abdomen.*

Lycidas—lĭs′-ĭ-dăs.

Lyell (Sir Charles)—lī′-ĕl.
See *Liddell.*

Lyly (John)—lĭl′-ĭ.

Lyon (France)—lē-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27. See *Lyons.*

Lyonnaise—lī-ŏn-āz′; Fr. pron. lē-ŏ̃n-āz′

Lyons (France)—lī′-ŏnz.
See *Lyon.*

lyricism—lĭr′-ĭs-ĭzm.

lyrist—lĭr′-ĭst.
Stormonth says lī′-rĭst.

Lysias—lĭs′-ĭ-ăs; lĭsh′-ĭ-ăs (Biog.).

Lysippus—lī-sĭp′-ŭs.

M

ma'am—mäm or măm.

Mabel—mā′-bĕl, *not* măb′-ĕl.

Macao—mä-kä′-ō or mä-kow′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Macbeth—măk-bĕth′, *not* măk′-bĕth.
Maccabæus (Judas)—măk-ȧ-bē′-ŭs.
Maccabean—măk-kȧ-bē′-ăn.
Maccabees—măk′-kȧ-bēz.
Machiavel—măk′-ĭ-ȧ-vĕl.
Machiavelian—măk-ĭ-ȧ-vēl′-yăn ; măk-ĭ-ă-vē′-lĭ-ăn (Stor.).
Machiavelism—măk′-ĭ-ȧ-vĕl-ĭzm.
Machiavelli de—dā mäk-ē-ä-vĕl′-ē.
machination—măk-ĭn-ā′-shŭn.
Machpelah—măk-pē′-lä.
"The Cave of *Machpelah*." Perry accents the *first* syllable.
Mackay (Charles)—măk-ī′ or măk-ā′.
mackerel—măk′-ēr-ĕl, *not* măk′-rĕl.
Macleod—măk-lowd′.
Maclise—măk-lēs′, *not* măk-līz′.
Macready—măk-rē′-dĭ, *not* măk-rā′-dĭ.
macrocosm — măk′-rō-kŏzm or mā′-krō-kŏzm.
madam—măd′-ăm.
See *madame.*
madame—mȧ-dȧm′.
See *madam.*
madeira (wine)—mȧ-dē′-rȧ or mȧ-dā′-rȧ,
The second is the pronunciation in general use. Port. pron. mȧ-dā′-ē-rȧ.
Madeira (Islands)—mȧ-dē′-rȧ ; Port. pron. mä-dā′-ē-rä or mä-dā′-rä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mademoiselle — mȧd-mwȧz-ĕl′ ; măd-ĕm-wä-zĕl′ (Wor.).

Madras—măd-răs′.

Madrid—măd-rĭd′ ; Sp. pron. mä-thrēth′.
See *Guadalquivir.*

maelstrom—māl′-strŭm.
Stormonth says māl′-strŏm.

maestro—mä-ās′-trō, *not* mā′-strō.

Magdala—măg′-dȧ-lȧ.

Magdalen—măg′-dȧ-lĕn.

Magdalen (College at Oxford)—môd′-lĭn.
See *Alnwick.*

Magdalene — măg-dȧ-le′-nē ; măg′-dȧ-lĕn (Biog.).

Magellan—mȧ-jĕl′-ăn; Sp. pron. mä-hĕl-yän′.
See *Ilano, Magalhaens.*

Magendie—mä-zhäN-dē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Magenta—mȧ-jĕn′-tȧ.

Maggiore (Lake)—mäd-jō′-rā.

magi—mā′-jī.

magian—mā′-jĭ-ăn.

magna charta—măg′-nȧ kär′-tȧ.
The digraph *ch* is pronounced like *k* in all Greek and Latin words.

magnesia—măg-nē′-zhĭ-ȧ or măg-nē′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* măg-nē′-shȧ.
Worcester gives the first only, and Stormonth says măg-nē′-shĭ-ȧ. See *Magnesia.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

magnificent—măg-nĭf′-ĭs-ĕnt.

Magyar—măg′-yär; Hung. pron. mŏd-yŏr′; măd′-yär (Stor.).

Mahabarata—mä-hä-bä′-rä-tä.

Also spelled *Mahabharata*, and pronounced as above.

Mahaleel—mȧ-hā′-lē-ĕl.

Mahomet—mȧ-hŏm′-ĕt, mā′-hō-mĕt or mä′-hō-mĕt.

"Mā-hŏm′-ĕt is not only the prevailing English pronunciation, but it corresponds more nearly with the Arabic."—*Biog.* See *Mohammed.*

Mahopac (Lake)—mā-hō′-păk.

The pronunciation mā′-hō-păk is very frequently heard.

Mahratta—mä-rä′-tȧ.

"The *Mahratta* States."

Main (river)—mān; Ger. pron. mīn.

"Frankfort-on-the-*Main.*"

maintain—mān-tān′.

maintenance—mān′-tĕn-ăns.

Maintenon de—du măN-tŭ-nôN′.

For ăN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Mainz—mīnts.

See *Mayence.*

maiolica—mī-ŏl′-ĭk-ȧ.

See *majolica.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

majolica—mȧ-jŏl′-ĭk-ȧ.
See *maiolica*. Haldeman says mȧ-yŏl′-ĭk-ȧ.

Malabar—măl-ā-bȧr′, *not* măl′-ȧ-bär.
mal apropos—măl-ăp′-rō-pō.
malaria—mȧ-lā′-rĭ-ȧ.
Haldeman gives măl-ȧr′-ĭ-ȧ as a secondary pronunciation.

Malay—mȧ-lā′, *not* mā′-lā.
Malaysia — mā-lā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* mā-lā′-zhĭ-ȧ *nor* mā-lā′-zhȧ.
Malcolm—măl′-kŭm.
Malebranche—mäl-brĂNsh′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.

Malesherbes de—dŭ mäl-zârb′.
malfeasance—măl-fē′-zăns.
Stormonth and Smart say măl-fā′-zăns. Haldeman gives măl-fā′-zăns or măl-fē′-zăns.

Malibran—mȧ-lē-brĂN′ ; anglicized, măl′-ĭ-brăn.
For ĂN, see p. 26.

malic (acid)—mā′-lĭk.
Stormonth says măl′-ĭk.

malign—mȧ-līn′.
maligner—mȧ-lī′-nẽr.
malinger—mȧ-lĭng′-gẽr.
mall (mallet)—môl.
Stormonth says môl, măl, or měl. Walker and Smart say măl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mall (walk)—măl.
Stormonth gives môl, măl, or měl. See *pall-mall.*

mallecho—măl′-ē-chō, *not* măl-ē′-chō.
"Miching *mallecho.*"—*Shakespeare.*

mallow (marsh)—măl′-ō, *not* měl′-ō.

Malmesbury—mämz′-bĕr-ĭ, *not* môm z′-bĕr-ĭ.

Malpighi—mäl-pē′-gē.

malpractice—măl-prăk′-tĭs, *not* măl′-prăk-tĭs.

Malta—môl′-tȧ; It. pron. mäl′-tä.
See *Melita.*

Malthus—măl′-thŭs.

maltster—môlt′-stẽr, *not* môl′-stẽr.
Pronounce the *t* in the *first* syllable.

Malvolio—măl-vō′-lĭ-ō.

Mambrino—mäm-brē′-nō.

mamma—mȧ-mä′ or mä′-mȧ.
The note under *papa* applies to this word also.

mammillary—măm′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary.*

Mamre—măm′-rē.
"The plain of *Mamre.*"

mandamus—măn-dā′-mŭs, *not* măn-dăm′-ŭs.

mandarin—măn-dȧ-rēn′, *not* măn′-dȧ-rĭn.

manes—mā′-nēz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Manetho—măn′-ē-thō.

manganese—măng-gȧ-nēs′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

mange—mānj, *not* măn̆j.

mangel-wurzel—măng′-gl wûr′-zl.

manginess—mān′-jĭ-nĕs.

mango—măng′-gō.

mangy—mān′-jĭ, *not* măn′-jĭ.

maniacal—mȧ-nī′-ȧk-ăl, *not* mā′-nĭ-ăk-ăl.

Manilla—mȧ-nĭl′ȧ.
Also spelled *Manila*, and pronounced mȧ-nē′-lä.

Manitoba—măn-ĭ-tō-bä′; măn-ĭ-tō′-bȧ (Gaz.).
The second pronunciation is perhaps most frequently heard.

manœuvre—mȧ-nōō′-vr.

manœuvring—mȧ-nōō′-vrĭng, *not* mȧ-nōō′-vēr-ĭng.

manor—măn′-ôr; măn′-ėr (Web., 1900).
Worcester marks the vowel-sound, in the last syllable, obscure; Webster, '84, left it open to conjecture; I have made it *ôr*.

mansard (roof)—măn′-särd.

Mansard—măN-sär′; anglicized măn′-särd.
For ăN, see p. 26.

mantua—măn′-tū-ȧ or măn′-tū.

mantua-maker—măn′-tū-ȧ or măn′-tū mā′-kėr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

manufactory—măn-yū-făk′-tō-rĭ, *not* măn-yū-făk′-tū-rĭ.

Maori—mä′-ō-rē.

Maracaybo—mä-rä-kī′-bō.

Marah—mā′-rȧ, *not* mä′-rȧ.

"The waters of *Marah*."

maraschino—măr-ȧs-kē′-nō.

marasmus—mȧ-răz′-mŭs, *not* mȧ-răs′-mŭs.

Marat—mä-rä′, *not* măr-ăt′.

marchioness—mär′-shŭn-ĕs.

Mardigras—mär-dē-ḡrä′.

marguerite—mär′-ḡä-rēt.

Maria Theresa—mā-rī′-ȧ tē-rē′-sä.

Marian—mā′-rĭ-ăn.

Marie Antoinette—mä-rē′ ĂN-twä-nĕt′.

For ĂN, see p. 26.

marigold—măr′-ĭ-ḡōld.

Knowles says mā′-rĭ-ḡōld.

mariolatry—mā-rĭ-ŏl′-ȧ-trĭ.

Marion—măr′-ē-ŏn.

Mariotte—mä-rē-ŏt′.

"*Mariotte's* law."

marital—măr′-ĭt-ăl.

Smart says mā-rī′-tăl.

maritime—măr′-ĭt-ĭm.

The New Imperial says măr′-ĭt-īm.

Marius—mā′-rĭ-ŭs, *not* măr′-ĭ-ŭs.

marjoram—mär′-jō-ṛăm, *not* mär-jō′-răm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Marjoribanks—märch′-băngks.
See *Alnwick.*

market—mär′-kĕt, *not* mär′-kĭt.
See *damage.*

Marlborough (town in Eng.)—märl′-brŭ or môl′-brŭ.

Marlborough (Duke) — môl′-brō ; môl′-bŭr-ŭ (Biog.).

marmalade—mär′-mȧ-lād.

Marmora (sea)—mär′-mō-rȧ, *not* mär-mō′-rȧ.

Marochetti—mȧ-rō-kĕt′-ē.

marquee—mär-kē′.

Marquesas (Islands)—mär-kā′-säs or mär kwē′-săs.

marquetry—mär′-kĕt-rĭ.

Marquette—mär-kĕt′.

marquis—mär′-kwĭs ; Fr. pron. mär-kē′.

Marseillaise (hymn)—mär-sā-yāz′.

Marseille (Fr.)—mär-sāl′.

marseilles—mär-sālz′.

Marseilles (Fr.)—mär-sālz′.

Marshalsea—mär′-shăl-sē.
See *Anglesea.*

Marsyas—mär′-sĭ-ăs.

Martinique—mär-tĭn-ēk′.

Marullus—mȧ-rŭl′-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Marylebone—măr′-ĭ-bŭn or mā′-rĭ-lŭ-bōn.
See *Alnwick.*

Masaccio—mä-zä′-chō.
See *Bertuccio.*

Masaniello—mä-sä-nē-ĕl′-lō.
The *s* in the second syllable approaches the sound of *z.*

masculine—măs′-kū-lĭn, *not* măs′-kū-līn.

mask—måsk, *not* măsk.
See *ask.*

Maskelyne—măs′-kē-līn.

masque—måsk, *not* măsk.
See *ask.*

massacre—măs′-så-kẽr.

massacred—măs′-så-kẽrd.

massacring—măs′-så-krĭng.

Massasoit—măs′-sā-soit.

massage—mås′-āj ; må-såzh′ (Wor.).

Masséna—mä-sā′-nä, *not* măs-sē′-nä.

masseter (muscle)—măs′-sē-tẽr.
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary says măs-sē′-tẽr.

Massillon—măs′-ĭl-ŏn ; Fr. pron. mä-sē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Massinger—măs′-sĭn-jẽr.

master—mås′-tẽr, *not* măs′-tẽr.
See *ask.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

masticatory—măs′-tĭk-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* măs-tĭk′-ā-tō-rĭ.

matadore—măt′-ā-dōr; Sp. pron. mā-tā-dor′.

Worcester says măt-ā-dōr′.

Matapan (Cape)—mä-tä-pän′.

maté—mä′-tā.

Mater Dolorosa—mä′-tĕr dō-lō-rō′-sä.

Mather (Cotton)—măth′-ĕr.

Mathilde—mä-tēld′.

matin—măt′-ĭn.

matricide—măt′-rĭ-sīd.

matrix—mā′-trĭks.

Haldeman prefers măt′-rĭks.

matron—mā′-trŏn, *not* măt′-rŏn.

matronage—măt′-rŏn-āj or mā′-trŏn-āj.

matronal—măt′-rŏn-ăl or mā′-trŏn-ăl.

matronize—măt′-rŏn-īz or mā′-trŏn-īz.

matronly—mā′-trŏn-lĭ.

Matsys (Quentin)—kwĕn′-tĭn mät-sīs′.

Matthew—măth′-yū; Bib. măth′-ū.

Matthias—măth-ī′-ăs, *not* măth′-ĭ-ăs.

mattress—măt′-rĕs.

"It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced măt-răs′."—*Worcester.*

matutinal—măt-yū-tī′-năl.

Knowles says mā-tū′-tĭn-ăl.

Mauch Chunk—môk-chŭngk′.

maugre—mô′-gĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Mauna Loa—mow′-nä lō′-ä.
Maupertuis de—dŭ mō-pâr-twē′.
Mauritius—mô-rĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
mausoleum—mô-sō-lē′-ŭm.
Mausolus—mô-sō′-lŭs.
mauve—mōv.
maxillary—măks′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary*, *maxillar*.
Maximilian (Emperor)—măks-ĭ-mĭl′-yăn.
As a Christian name, it is pronounced măks-ĭ-mĭl′-ĭ-ăn.
Mayence—mä-yäns′.
See *Mainz*. For äN, see p. 26.
mayonnaise — mȧ-yō-nāz′ ; mȧ-yŏn-āz′ (Wor.).
mayor—mā′-ẽr.
"Colloquially, mâr."—*Web.*
mayoralty—mā′-ẽr-ăl-tĭ.
"Colloquially, mâr′-ăl-tĭ."—*Web.*
Mazarin—măz-ăr-ēn′; Fr. pron. mä-zä-răN
For ăN, see p. 26.
mazarine—măz-ȧ-rēn′.
Mazzini—mät-sē′-nē.
measure—mĕzh′-ūr.
Meaux—mō.
meaw—mū, *not* mĭ-ow′.
mechanist—mĕk′-ăn-ĭst.
Mechlin—mĕk′-lĭn ; Dutch pron. mĕK′-lĭn
For K, see p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mediæval—mē-dĭ-ē′-văl.

Worcester and the New Imperial say mĕd-ĭ-ē′-văl.

medicament—mĕd′-ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt.

Webster says: "*me-dic′-a-ment* would be more analogical, but *med′-i-ca-ment* is more common."

Medici de'—dā mĕd′-ē-chē or dā mā′-dē-chē.

"The Venus *de' Medici*."

Anthony Trollope, in his *Autobiography*, speaks of an illiterate fellow-traveller who expressed the desire, while at Florence, to see the "*Medical* Venus."

Médicis de—dŭ mā-dē-sēs′.

"Cathérine *de Médicis*."

medicinal—mē-dĭs′-ĭn-ăl.

In poetry, this word is sometimes pronounced mĕd-ĭs-ī′-năl.

"Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *medicinal* gum."

—*Shakespeare.*

medicine—mĕd′-ĭs-ĭn; coll. mĕd′-sĭn or mĕd′-sn.

The New Imperial says mĕd′-sĭn or mĕd′-ĭs-ĭn

Medina—mā-dē′-nȧ, *not* mē-dī′-nȧ.

mediocre—mē′-dĭ-ō-kr, *not* mĕd′-ĭ-ō-kr.

meerschaum — mēr′-shôm; mēr′-showm (Wor.).

Mefistofele — mā-fēs-tō-fā′-lā, *not* mĕf-ĭs-tŏf′-ē-lē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

megrim—mē′-grĭm.
Mehemet Ali—mā′-hĕm-ĕt ä′-lē.
Méhul—mā-ül′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Meissonier—mā-sō-nē-ā′.
Pronounce the last two syllables in quick succession.
meistersinger—mī′-stĕr-sĭng-ĕr.
Melanchthon—mē-lăngk′-thŏn ; Ger. pron. mĕ-länK′-tōn.
For K, see p. 28.
mélange—mā-länzh′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Melchisedek—mĕl-chĭz′-ē-dĕk.
Meleager—mē-lē-ā′-jēr or mē-lē′-ā-jēr.
mêlée—mā-lā′.
Melita—mĕl′-ĭt-å, *not* mĕl-ē′-tå.
See *Malta*.
melodrama—mĕl-ō-drä′-må or drā′-må.
The common pronunciation is mĕl-ō-drä′-mă.
Melpomene—mĕl-pŏm′-ē-nē.
membraneous—mĕm-brā′-nē-ŭs.
membranous—mĕm′-brå-nŭs.
memoir—mĕm′-wŏr or mē′-mwŏr.
Worcester says mē-moir′ or mĕm′-wôr. The New Imperial gives mĕm′-oir or mĕm′-wôr.
memory—mĕm′-ō-rĭ, *not* mĕm′-rĭ.
ménage—mā-nåzh′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

menagerie—mĕn-ăzh′-ĕr-ĭ; mē-nä-zhē-rĭ (Wor.); *also* mĕn-ăj′-ĕr-ĭ.

Menai (Straits)—mĕn′-ī, *not* mē′-nī.

Mencius—mĕn′-shĭ-ŭs.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy—mĕn′-dĕl-sōn bär-tōl′-dē.

Mendocino (Cape)—mĕn-dō-sē′-nō.

meningitis—mĕn-ĭn-jī′-tĭs.

See *itis*.

menu—mē-nōō′; Fr. pron. mē-nü′.

For ü, see p. 26.

mercantile—mĕr′-kăn-tĭl.

Smart and the New Imperial say mer′-kăn-tīl. Worcester remarks: "This word is often incorrectly pronounced in this country, *mĕr-kăn′-tĭl* and *mēr′-kăn-tēl′*; but these modes have no countenance from the orthoëpists."

meringue—mĕ-răng′; Fr. pron. mē-răN′-gŭ.

For äN, see p. 26.

Meroë—mĕr′-ō-ē.

Merom (Lake)—mē′-rŏm.

Merope—mĕr′-ō-pē.

Merrilies (Meg)—mĕr′-ĭl-ēz, *not* mĕr′-ĭl-ĭz.

Mersey—mēr′-zĭ, *not* mĕr′-sĭ.

mésalliance—māz-ăl-yäNs′.

For äN, see p. 26.

mesdames—mā-dăm′.

Worcester says mâ-dăm′.

mesdemoiselles—mād-mwŏz-ĕl′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Meshach—mē′-shăk.
Mesmer (Dr.)—měs′-mēr.
mesmerize—měz′-mēr-īz.
mesmerism—měz′-mēr-ĭzm.
mesne—mēn.
Messalina—měs-sā-lī′-nȧ.
Messianic—měs-sĭ-ăn′-ĭk, *not* měs-sī′-ăn-ĭk
messieurs—měsh′-yĕrz ; Fr. pron. mās-yö′.
Worcester gives měsh′-ŭrz or měs′-yĕrz.
For ö, see p. 25.

metallurgist—mĕt′-ăl-ûr-jĭst.
metallurgy—mĕt′-ăl-ûr-jĭ.
metamorphose — mĕt-ȧ-môr′-fōs : mĕt-ȧ-mŏr′-fōs (Stor.).
metamorphosis — mĕt-ȧ-môr′-fō-sĭs, *not* mĕt-ȧ-môr-fō′-sĭs.
See *apotheosis*.

Metastasio—mā-tăs-tā′-zē-ō.
metathesis—mē-tăth′-ē-sĭs.
metempsychosis—mē-tĕmp-sī-kō′-sĭs.
meteorolite —mē-tē-ŏr′-ō-līt.
Haldeman and Smart accent the *first* syllable.

Methuselah — mē-thū′-sē-lȧ, *not* mē-thū′-zē-lȧ.
metonymy—mē-tŏn′-ĭm-ĭ or mĕt′-ō-nĭm-ĭ.
metope—mĕt′-ō-pē.
metric—mĕt′-rĭk, *not* mē′-trĭk.

(*For Key of Signs see p.* 37.)

metropolitan—mĕt-rō-pŏl′-ĭt-ăn.
Smart says mē-trō-pŏl′-ĭt-ăn.

Metternich von—fōn mĕt′-ĕr-nĭĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Meuse—mūz ; Fr. pron. möz.
For ö, see p. 25.

Meyer—mī′-ĕr.

Meyerbeer—mī′-ĕr-bār.

mezzanine—mĕz′-ȧ-nĭn.
Worcester says mĕz′-ā-nīn.
Dr. Thomas says that in Italian *zz* is generally pronounced like *ts* ; but that to this rule there are a number of exceptions.

mezzo—mĕd′-zo or mĕt′-sō.

Mezzofanti — mĕd-zō-fän′-tē ; mĕt-sō-fän′-tē (Biog.).

mezzotint—mĕz′-zō-tĭnt or mĕd′-zō-tĭnt.

Miami—mī-ă′-mĭ.
Longley says mī-ăm′-ĭ. This is the common pronunciation in Ohio.

miasma—mī-ăz′-mȧ.
Stormonth says mĭ-ăs′-mȧ.

mi-carême—mē-kä-râm′.

Michael—mī′-kā-ĕl ; coll. mī′-kĕl.

Michael Angelo—mī′-kā-ĕl ăn′-jā-lō.
See *Buonarotti.*

Michaelmas—mĭk′-ĕl-măs, *not* mī′-kĕl-măs.

Michel-Ange (Fr.)—mē-kĕl′-äNzh.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Michelangelo (It.)—mē-kĕl-ăn′-jā-lō.
microbe—mī′-krōb or mĭk′-rōb.
microscope—mī′-krō-skōp or mĭk′.
microscopic—mī-krō-skŏp′-ĭk or mĭk.
microscopist—mī-krŏs′-kō-pĭst or mī′-krō-skō-pĭst.

Worcester gives the *second* pronunciation only.

microscopy—mī-krŏs′-kō-pĭ or mĭk.
Midas—mī′-dăs.
midwifery—mĭd′-wīf-rĭ or mĭd′-wĭf-rĭ.
mien—mēn.
Mikado—mĭ-kä′-dō.
Milan—mĭl′-ăn or mĭl-ăn′, *not* mī-lăn′.

Webster says: "The usage of the best English poets, as well as the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation."

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer remarks: "All the poets place the accent on the first syllable of this name. Byron and Moore rhyme it with *villain*. This appears to be the prevailing, if not universal, pronunciation among correct speakers."

milch—mĭlch, *not* mĭlk.
Millais—mĭl-lā′.
Millet—mē-yā′. See *Millet* (*F. D.*).
millionaire—mĭl-yŭn-âr′.

Worcester also accents the *last* syllable, but spells the word *millionnaire*.

Milnes—mĭlnz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

minaret—mĭn′-ā-rĕt, *not* mĭn-ā-rĕt′.

mineralogy—mĭn-ĕr-ăl′-ō-jĭ, *not* mĭn-ĕr-ōl′-ō-jĭ.

A common error.

miniature—mĭn′-ĭ-ā-tūr or mĭn′-ĭ-tūr.

minnesinger—mĭn′-nē-sĭng-ĕr.

minotaur—mĭn′-ō-tôr.

minuet—mĭn′-yū-ĕt, *not* mĭn-yū-ĕt′.

minus—mī′-nŭs.

Haldeman gives mĭn′-ŭs as a secondary form.

minute (n.)—mĭn′-ĭt.

Worcester prefers mĭn′-ŭt.

minute (adj.)—mī-nūt′.

Worcester gives mi-nut as a secondary form.

minutely—mĭ-nūt′-lĭ.

minuteness—mī-nūt′-nĕs.

minutia—mĭ-nū′-shĭ-ā, *not* mĭ-nū′-shâ.

minutiæ—mī-nū′-shĭ-ē, *not* mī-nū′-shē.

miocene—mī′-ō-sēn.

Mirabeau de—dŭ mē-rā-bō′ ; anglicized, mĭr′-ă-bō.

miraculous—mĭr-ăk′-yū-lŭs.

mirage—mē-räzh′ ; mē-räzh′ (Wor.).

Mirandola—mē-rän′-dō-lä, *not* mē-rän-dō′-lä.

This word is an exception to the general rule of Italian pronunciation which places

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

the accent on the *penultima* of words ending in a vowel.

misanthrope—mĭs′-ăn-thrōp, *not* mĭz′-ăn-thrōp.

miscegenation—mĭs-ē-jē-nā′-shŭn.

mischievous—mĭs′-chē-vŭs, *not* mĭs-chē′-vŭs.

Smart says: "Old authors, and the modern vulgar, accent the *second* syllable of *mischievous*."

mischievously—mĭs′-chē-vŭs-lĭ, *not* mĭs-chē′-vŭs-lĭ.

mischievousness—mĭs′-chē-vŭs-nĕs, *not* mĭs-chē′-vŭs-nĕs.

misconstrue—mĭs-kŏn′-strū, *not* mĭs-kŏn-strū′.

See *construe*.

mise-en-scène—mēz-äN-sān′.

For äN, see p. 26.

miserere—mĭz-ē-rē′-rē.

misnomer—mĭs-nō′-mĕr, *not* mĭz-nō′-mĕr.

misogynist—mĭs-ŏj′-ĭn-ĭst.

misogyny—mĭs-ŏj′-ĭn-ĭ; mĭs-ŏg̃′-ɪn-ĭ (Stor.).

Mississippi—mĭs-sĭs-sĭp′-pĭ.

Missouri—mĭs-sōō′-rĭ, *not* mĭz-zōō′-rĭ.

mistletoe—mĭz′-l-tō, *not* mĭs′-l-tō.

mistrial—mĭs-trī′-ăl.

mistura—mĭs-tū′-rȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mitrailleuse — mē-trȧ-yĕz′ ; mē-trăˊ-yûz′ (Wor.) ; Fr. pron. mē-trä-yöz′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Mitylene—mĭt-ĭl-ē′-nē.
See *Mytilene.*

Mivart (St. George)—mĭv′-ärt.

Mizraim—mĭz′-rā-ĭm or mĭz-rā′-ĭm.

mnemonics—nē-mŏn′-ĭks.
M is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable.

Mnemosyne—nē-mŏs′-ĭn-ē.
See *mnemonics.*

mobile—mō′-bĭl ; mō-bēl′ or mŏb′-ĭl (Wor.).
See *immobile.*

Mobile—mō-bēl′.

Mocha—mō′-kȧ, *not* mŏk′-ȧ ; Arabic pron. mō′-ĸȧ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

mock—mŏk.
See *accost.*

model—mŏd′-ĕl, *not* mŏd′-l.
See *damage.*

Modena—mŏd′-ā-nȧ.
See *Mirandola.*

modiste—mō-dēst′.

Mœris (Lake)—mē′-rĭs.

Mohammed—mō-hăm′-ĕd.
See *Mahomet.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

moiety—moi′-ē-tĭ or mō′-ē-tĭ.
Worcester gives the first only.

moire antique—mwär ȧN-tēk′, *not* mō′-rē ăn-tēk′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

moisten—mois′-n, *not* moist′-n.
molecular—mō-lĕk′-yū-lĕr.
molecule—mŏl′-ē-kūl, *not* mōl′-kūl.
molestation—mŏl-ĕs-tā′-shŭn or mō-lĕs-tā′-shŭn.
Molière—mō-lē-âr′ ; Fr. pron. mŏl-yâr′.
Moloch—mō′-lŏk.
Moltke von—fōn mōlt′-kĕ.
Moluccas—mō-lŭk′-ȧz, *not* mō-lū′-kȧz.
molybdenum—mŏl-ĭb-dē′-nŭm.
momentary—mō′-mĕnt-ā-rĭ.
Monaco—mŏn′-ä-kō.
monad—mŏn′-ăd.
Knowles says mō′-năd.

monadic—mō-năd′-ĭk.
monarchic—mō-när′-kĭk, *not* mŏn′-är-kĭk.
monastery—mŏn′-ăs-tĕr-ĭ ; coll. mŏn′-ăs-trĭ.
monetary—mŭn′-ē-tĕr-ĭ.
Worcester prefers mŏn′-ē-tĕr-ĭ.

moneyed—mŭn′-ĭd.
mongrel—mŭng′-grĕl, *not* mŏng′-grĕl.
monocotyledon—mŏn-ō-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn.
monogamy—mō-nŏg′-ȧ-mĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

monogram — mŏn′-ō-grăm, *not* mō′-nō-grăm.

monograph—mŏn′-ō-grȧf, *not* mō′-nō-grȧf.

monologue—mŏn′-ō-lŏg, *not* mō′-nō-lŏg.

monomania—mŏn-ō-mā′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* mō-nō-mā′-nĭ-ȧ.

monomaniac—mŏn-ō-mā′-nĭ-ăk, *not* mō-nō-mā′-nĭ-ăk.

monosyllabic—mŏn-ō-sĭl-ăb′-ĭk, *not* mō-nō-sĭl-ăb′-ĭk.

monsieur—mŏ-syĕ′ or mŏ-sēr′ (Web.); mōs-yûr′ or mŏn-sēr′ (Wor.); mŏs′-sū (Stor.); Fr. pron. mŭs-yö′.

For ö, see p. 25.

Montaigne de—dŭ mŏn-tān′; Fr. pron. dŭ môN-tân′-yŭ.

Pronounce the syllable yŭ, lightly. For ôN, see p. 27.

Montauk (Point)—mŏn-tôk′, *not* mŏn′-tôk.

Mont-Blanc—môN-blăN′; often anglicized mŏnt-blăngk′.

For ôN and ăN, see pp. 27 and 26.

Montcalm de—dŭ mŏnt-käm′; Fr. pron. dŭ môN-kälm′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mont-Cenis—môN-sŭ-nē′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Montenegro—mŏn-tā-nā′-grō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Montespan de—dŭ mŏn-tĕs-păn′; Fr. pron. dŭ môN-tĕs-päN′.
For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

Montesquieu de — dŭ mŏn-tĕs-kū′; Fr. pron. dŭ môN-tĕs-kyö′.
For ôN and ö, see pp. 27 and 25.

Montevideo—mōn-tā-vē′-dā-ō; Sp. pron. mōn-tā-vē-thā′-ō.
Commonly pronounced mŏn-tē-vĭd′-ē-ō. See *Guadalquivir.*

Montgolfier — mŏnt-gŏl′-fĭ-ĕr; Fr. pron. môN-gōl-fē-ā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Monticello (Italy)—mŏn-tē-chĕl′-ō.

Montpensier de—dŭ môN-päNs-yā′.
For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

moor—mo͝or.

Moore (Thomas)—mōr or mo͝or.

morale—mō-răl′.

Mordecai—môr′-dē-kā, *not* môr-dĕk′-ī.

Morghen—mōr′-gĕn.

moribund—mŏr′-ĭb-ŭnd, *not* mō′-rĭb-ŭnd.

morion—mō′-rĭ-ŏn or mŏr′-ĭ-ŏn.

Morpheus—môr′-fē-ŭs or môr′-fūs.
The first pronunciation is the popular one, and the second the classical one.

morphine—môr′-fĭn or môr′-fēn.
The New Imperial says môr′-fīn. See *aniline*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Morrisania—mŏr-rĭs-ā′-nĭ-å, *not* mŏr-rĭs-ē′ nĭ-å.

Moscheles—mŏsh′-ĕl-ĕs.

Moscow—mŏs′-kō.

Mosenthal—mō′-zĕn-täl. See *Luther.*

Moses—mō′-zĕz.

Mosheim von—fŏn mōs′-hīm.

Moskva—mŏsk′-vä; Russian pron. mŏsk-vä′.

moslem—mŏz′-lĕm.
Worcester and Stormonth say mŏs′-lĕm.

moss—mo̊s.
See *accost.*

moths—mo̊thz, *not* môthz, *nor* môths.
See *cloths.*

Moultrie—mōō′-trĭ or mōōl′-trĭ.

mountain—mown′-tĭn.
Stormonth and New Imperial say mown′-tĭn or mown′-tān. See *captain.*

mountainous—mown′-tĭn-ŭs.
See *mountain.* Never mown-tā′-nĭ-ŭs.

Mount Desert—mownt dē-zẽrt′ or dĕz′-ẽrt.
"Everybody now seems to say *Mount Desert* (dē-zẽrt′)."—*Boston Globe.*

mouths—mowthz.
See *cloths.*

mow (heap)—mow.
Stormonth says mow or mō. "A hay-*mow.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mow (mouth)—mow.

Mozambique—mō-zăm-bēk′.

Mozart—mō-zärt′; Ger. pron. mōt′-särt.

Mrs.—mĭs′-sĭs, *not* mĭs′-sĭz.

Msta—mstä.

muezzin—mū-ĕz′-zĭn.

Mühlbach—mül′-bäĸ.

For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28.

Müller (Max)—mül′-ĕr.

For ü, see p. 26.

multiplicand—mŭl′-tĭ-plĭk-ănd.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman accent the *last* syllable.

multiplication—mŭl-tĭ-plĭk-ā′-shŭn.

Munchausen—mŭn-chô′-sĕn.

See *Münchhausen.*

München—mün′-ĸĕn.

For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28. See *Munich.*

Münchhausen von—fōn münĸ′-how-zĕn.

See *Munchausen.* For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28.

Munich—mū′-nĭk.

See *München.*

municipal—mū-nĭs′-ĭp-ăl, *not* mū-nĭs-ĭp′-ăl.

Munkacsy de—dŭ mo͝on′-käch-ē.

In Hungarian, *cs* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin.*

Murat—mū-răt′; Fr. pron. mü-rä′.

For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Murchison—mûr′-kĭs-ŏn, *not* mûr′-chĭs-ŏn.
murderer—mûr′-dĕr-ĕr.
Murillo—mū-rĭl′-lō; Sp. pron. mo͞o-rēl′-yō.
See *llano.*

murrain—mŭr′-rĭn; mŭr′-rān (Stor.).
See *captain.*

muscovado—mŭs-kō-vä′-dō, *not* mŭs-kō-vä′-dō.
museum—mū-zē′-ŭm.
Worcester remarks: "Erroneously mū′-zē-ŭm."

mushroom—mŭsh′-ro͞om, *not* mŭsh′-ro͞on.
muskallonge—mŭs′-kăl-lŏnj.
Muskingum—mŭs-kĭng′-gŭm.
muskmelon—mŭsk′-mĕl-ŭn, *not* mŭsh′-mĕl-ŭn.
Musset de—dŭ mü-sā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

mussulman—mŭs′-ŭl-măn, *not* mŭz′-ŭl-măn.
mustache—mŭs-tåsh′. See *mustachio.*
Worcester gives mŭs-tāsh′ as a secondary form,—a pronunciation scarcely ever heard.

Mustafa—mo͝os′-tä-fä.
my—mī or mĭ.
When this word is emphasized, it is pronounced mī; but when unemphatic, it degenerates into mŭ.

Mycenæ—mī-sē′-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

myrmidon—mĕr′-mĭd-ŏn.
Mysore—mī-sōr′.
mystery—mĭs′-tĕr-ĭ, *not* mĭs′-trĭ.
mythological—mĭth-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
Perry and Knowles say mī-thō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
mythology—mĭth-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* mī-thŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Mytilene—mĭt-ĭl-ē′-nē.
See *Mitylene.*

N

nabob—nā′-bŏb.
nacreous—nā′-krē-ŭs.
nadir—nā′-dĕr.
Haldeman prefers **nä′-dēr.**
Nahant—nă-hănt′.
naiad—nā′-yăd.
Haldeman prefers nä′-yăd.
naiades—nā-ī′-ă-dēz or nā′-yă-dēz.
The first is the classical, the second the common, pronunciation.
naïf—nä′-ēf.
naïve—nä′-ēv.
naïvely—nä′-ēv-lĭ.
naïveté—nä′-ēv-tā ; nä-ēv-tā′ (Stor.).
naked—nā′-kĕd.
See *learned.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Nankin—nän-kĭn′ or năn-kēn′.
See *Nanking.*

Nanking—nän-kĭng′.
See *Nankin.*

Nantes—nănts ; Fr. pron. näNt.
For äN, see p. 26.

Naomi—nā-ō′-mī or nā′-ō-mī.
nape—nāp, *not* năp.
napery—nā′-pẽr-ĭ, *not* năp′-ẽr-ĭ.
naphtha—năf′-thȧ or năp′-thȧ.
Naphthali—năf′-thȧ-lī.
Napier—nā′-pē-ẽr.
Narcissus—när-sĭs′-ŭs.
nargile—när′-ḡĭl.
Worcester says när′-ḡīl. See *nargileh.*
nargileh—när′-ḡĭl-ā.
See *nargile.*
nasal—nā′-zăl.
nascent—năs′-ĕnt, *not* nā′-sĕnt.
Naseby—nāz′-bĭ.
See *Nasby (Petroleum V.).*
Nasmyth—nā′-smĭth, *not* năz′-mĭth.
Natal—nä-täl′.
Natchitoches—năk-ē-tŏsh′ or năch-ĭ-tŏch′-ĕs.
national—năsh′-ŭn-ăl.
The New Imperial says nā′-shŏn-ăl. See *rational.*
nationality—năsh-ŭn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

naturalization—năt-yū-răl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.

nature—nāt′-yūr.

Stormonth says nā′-tūr or nā′-cho͝or.

Smart says: "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

Webster observes: "There is a vicious pronunciation of *ture* like *tur*, as na′-tur for *nature*, which is heard, at the present day, only among the most illiterate speakers, but which, as shown by White and others, was formerly in general use among the politest and best educated classes of society."

nausea—nô′-shē-ȧ or nô′-shȧ, *not* nô′-sē-ȧ.

nauseate—nô′-shē-āt, *not* nô′-sē-āt.

nauseous—nô′-shŭs; nô′-shĭ-ŭs or nô′-shŭs (Stor.).

Nautch—nôch, *not* nowch.

nautilus—nô′-tĭl-ŭs.

Nazarene—năz-ȧ-rēn′.

Stormonth says năz′-ă-rēn.

nearest—nēr′-ĕst, *not* nēr′-ĭst.

See *damage.*

'neath—nēth or nēth.

Nebuchadnezzar—nĕb-yū-kăd-nĕz′-är.

necrology—nē-krŏl′-ō-jĭ.

Stormonth gives nĕk-rŏl′-ŏ-jĭ.

necromancy—nĕk′-rō-măn-sĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

necropolis — nē-krŏp′-ō-lĭs ; nĕk-rŏp′-ŏ-lĭs (Stor.).

nectarean—nĕk-tā′-rē-ăn, *not* nĕk-tā-rē′-ăn.

nectarine—nĕk′-tĕr-ĭn, *not* nĕk-tĕr-ēn′.

née—nā.

ne'er—nār or nâr.

Walker, Smart, Knowles, and Stormonth say nār.

negligee—nĕg̃-lĭ-zhā′. See *négligé*.

negotiate—nē-g̃ō′-shĭ-āt.

neighboring—nā′-bĕr-ĭng.

neither—nē′-thĕr or nī′-thĕr.

See *either*.

Nemean—nē′-mē-ăn.

Worcester says : "Often incorrectly spelt (Nemæan) and pronounced nē-mē′-ăn." "The *Nemean* Games."

Nemesis—nĕm′-ē-sĭs, *not* nē-mē′-sĭs.

Neoptolemus—nē-ŏp-tŏl′-ē-mŭs.

nephew—nĕf′-yū ; in England, nĕv′-yū.

Worcester says nĕv′-vū or nĕf′-fū.

The New Imperial gives nē′-vū.

Webster remarks : "English authorities pronounce this word *nĕv′-yū*.

nephritis—nē-frī′-tĭs.

See *itis*.

Nepissing—nĕp′-ĭs-ĭng.

See *Nipissing*.

Nepos (Cornelius)—nē′-pŏs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nepotism—nĕp′-ō-tĭzm.
Perry says nē′-pō-tĭzm.

Neptune—nĕp′-tūn, *not* nĕp′-chūn.
nereid—nē′-rē-ĭd.
nereides—nē-rē′-ĭd-ēz.
Nereus—nē′-rē-ŭs or nē′-rūs.
See *Morpheus.*

nervine—nĕr′-vĭn, *not* nĕr′-vēn.
See *aniline.*

nescience—nĕsh′-ĕns.
Worcester says nĕsh′-ē-ĕns, and the New Imperial, nē′-shĭ-ĕns.

Nesselrode von—fōn nĕs′-ĕl-rō-dĕ.
nestle—nĕs′-l, *not* nĕst′-l.
nethermost—nĕth′-ĕr-mōst.
Neufchâtel—nö-shä-tĕl′.
Also spelled *Neuchâtel*, and pronounced as above. For ö, see p. 25.

Neumann—noi′-män, *not* nū′-măn.
In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in *join.*

neuralgia—nū-răl′-jĭ-ȧ, *not* nū-răl′-jȧ.
A word of *four* syllables when correctly pronounced.

Nevada—nē-vă′-dȧ.
new—nū, *not* nōō *nor* nyū.
Newfoundland—nū′-fŭnd-lănd.
"This word is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

and last syllables; when, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase 'a Newfoundland dog,' euphony requires that the accent should be placed on the *penultima*. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names: Leghorn and Cashmere, as nouns, are usually accentuated on the last syllable, but as adjectives, almost invariably on the first."—*Gaz.*

New Orleans—nū ôr′-lē-ănz, *not* nū ôr-lēnz′.

"All our best speakers concur in making this word a trisyllable, with the accent on the first."—*Gaz.*

newspaper—nūz′-pā-pẽr, *not* nūs′-pā-pẽr.

Ngami (Lake)—nḡä′-mē.

Niagara—nī-ăḡ′-ȧ-rȧ, *not* nē-ăḡ′-ȧ-rȧ.

"Originally nē-ä-ḡä′-rä or rather nē-ä-ḡä-rä′."—*Gaz.*

niaiserie—nē-ā-zẽr-ē′.

Nibelungen-Lied—nē′-bĕl-o͝ong-ĕn-lēd.

Nicaea—nī-sē′-ȧ.

Nicaragua—nē-kä-rä′-ḡwä.

Nice—nēs.

nicety—nī′-sē-tĭ, *not* nīs′-tĭ.

"In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *e*."—*Walker.*

niche—nĭch.

Nicolaitans—nĭk-ō-lā′-ĭt-ănz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nicotine—nĭk′-ō-tĭn or nĭk′-ō-tēn.
See *aniline.*

Niebuhr—nē′-bo͝or.
In German, *ie* is pronounced like long *e* (*ē*).

Niemen—nē′-mĕn ; Polish pron. nyĕm′-ĕn.
Niger—nī′-jĕr.
nihilism—nī′-hĭl-ĭzm, *not* nē′-hĭl-ĭzm.
nihilist—nī′-hĭl-ĭst, *not* nē′-hĭl-ĭst.
Nijni-Novgorod — nĭzh′-nē nŏv-gō′-rŏd ; nĭzh′-nē nŏv-gō-rŏd′ (Gaz.).
See *Nizhnee-Novgorod.*

Niobe—nī′-ō-bē.
Niphon—nĭf-ŏn′.
See *Nippon.*

Nipissing—nĭp′-ĭs-ĭng.
See *Nepissing.*

Nippon—nĭp-ŏn′.
See *Niphon.*

Nirvana—nĭr-vä′-nȧ.
Nismes—nēm.
See *Nîmes.*

Nitocris—nī-tō′-krĭs.
Nizhnee-Novgorod—nĭzh′-nē nŏv-gō′-rŏd : nĭzh′-nē nŏv-gō-rŏd′ (Gaz.).
See *Nijni-Novgorod.*

noblesse oblige—nō-blĕs′ ō-blēzh′.
nomad—nŏm′-ăd.
Haldeman says nō′-măd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nomadic—nō-măd′-ĭk.

nom de plume—nôN dŭ plüm.

For ôN and ü, see pp. 27 and 26.

nomenclature—nō′-mĕn-klāt-yūr ; nō′-mĕn-klāt-yūr (Wor. and Hal.) ; nō′-mĕn-klā-tūr (Imp.).

Do not say nō-mĕn′-klā-tūr.

nominative—nŏm′-ĭn-ā-tĭv, *not* nŏm′-nā-tĭv.

nonage—nŏn′-āj, *not* nō′-nāj.

nonchalance — nōn-shā-lŏns′ ; Fr. pron. nôN-shä-läNs′. See *nonchalant*.

For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

none—nŭn or nōn.

Nōn is an old pronunciation of Webster's, but is not given in edition of 1900.

nonpareil—nŏn-pā-rĕl′, *not* nôn-pā-rēl′.

"Thou art the *nonpareil*."—*Shakespeare.*

nook—nŏŏk.

Worcester gives nŏŏk as a secondary form. Webster says: "Walker and a few other orthoëpists mark the words *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *hook*, and others ending in *ook*, to be pronounced with the long sound of the o͞o, as in *food* ; but the best authorities at the present day, and the best and almost universal usage, are decidedly in favor of the regular short sound of the vowel."

noose—nōōs or nōōz.

The first pronunciation is the one in general use ; the second is the one preferred by Worcester.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Nordensjöld—nôr′-dĕn-shöld.
For ö, see p. 25.

northeast—nôrth-ēst′; coll. nôr-ēst′.
northwest—nôrth-wĕst′; coll. nôr-wĕst′.
Norwich (Eng.)—nôr′-ĭj.
Norwich (U. S.)—nôr′-wĭch or nŏr′-ĭch.
nosology—nō-sŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Worcester gives nō-zŏl′-ō-jĭ as a secondary form.

nostalgia—nŏs-tăl′-jĭ-ȧ.
nostrum—nŏs′-trŭm, *not* nō′-strŭm.
notable (remarkable)—nō′-tȧ-bl.
notable (thrifty)—nŏt′-ȧ-bl.
nothing—nŭth′-ĭng or nŏth′-ĭng.
Webster gives the first form only.

notochord—nō′-tō-kôrd, *not* nŏt′-ō-kôrd.
Notre Dame—nō-tr-däm′.
noumenon — nō͞o′-mē-nŏn; now′-mē-nŏn (Web.).
nous (intellect) nows.
nouveau-riche—nō͞o-vō-rēsh′.
Novalis—nō-vä′-lĭs.
novel—nŏv′-ĕl.
"It is often pronounced **nŏv′-vl** in the United States."—*Worcester.*

novelty—nŏv′-ĕl-tĭ.
novice—nŏv′-ĭs, *not* nŏv′-ŭs.
See *damage.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

novitiate—nō-vĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
noxious—nŏk′-shŭs, *not* nŏk′-shĭ-ŭs.
nuance—nü-ăNs′.

For ü and ăN, see p. 26.

nucleolus—nū-klē′-ō-lŭs, *not* nū-klē-ō′-lŭs.
nuisance—nū′-sāns, *not* nōō′-sāns.
numismatics—nū-mĭz-măt′-ĭks.

Stormonth and Haldeman say nū-mĭs-măt′-ĭks.

nuncio—nŭn′-shĭ-ō, *not* nŭn′-sĭ-ō.
nuncupative—nŭn-kū′-pā-tĭv or nūn′-kū-pā-tĭv; nŭng′-kū-pā-tĭv (C.).

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the first only. "A *nuncupative* will."

Nuneaton—nŭn′-ē-tŭn.
nuptial—nŭp′-shăl, *not* nŭp′-chăl.
Nyassa (Lake)—nē-äs′-sä.
nymphean—nĭm-fē′-ăn, *not* nĭm′-fē-ăn.

O

oasis—ō′-ā-sĭs or ō-ā′-sĭs.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth and the New Imperial give the last only.

oaths—ōthz, *not* ōths.

See *cloths, oath.*

obduracy—ŏb′-dū-rā-sĭ or ŏb-dū′-rā-sĭ.
obdurate—ŏb′-dū-rāt or ŏb-dū′-rāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

obeisance—ō-bē′-săns or ō-bā′-săns.

Worcester, and lexicographers generally, prefer the *second* pronunciation.

obeisant—ō-bē′-sănt or ō-bā′-sănt.

See *obeisance.*

obelisk—ŏb′-ĕ-lĭsk, *not* ŏb′-lĭsk.

Ober Ammergau—ō′-bĕr ăm′-mĕr-gow.

Oberon—ŏb′-ēr-ŏn, *not* ō′-bēr-ōn.

obese—ō-bēs′.

obesity—ō-bĕs′-ĭt-ĭ.

obiit—ō′-bĭ-ĭt.

object (n.)—ŏb′-jĕkt.

object (vb.)—ŏb-jĕkt′.

See *absent.*

objurgate—ŏb-jûr′-gāt, *not* ŏb′-jûr-gāt.

obligato—ŏb-lē-gä′-tō.

obligatory—ŏb′-lĭ-gā-tō-rĭ, *or* ŏb-lĭg′-ā-tō-rĭ.

oblige—ō-blīj′.

"Formerly ō-blēj′, and still so pronounced by some old-fashioned speakers."—*Webster.*

Smart says: "The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly."

Worcester remarks: "John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales [George IV.] for adhering to the former pronunciation, by saying, 'It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblīge*.'"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

oblique—ŏb-lēk′ or ŏb-līk′.

The last pronunciation, though given by many orthoëpists, is rarely heard.

oboe—ō′-boi or ō′-bō-ā.

See *hautboy.*

obolus—ŏb′-ō-lŭs.

obscenity—ŏb-sĕn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ŏb-sē′-nĭt-ĭ.

obsequies—ŏb′-sē-kwĭz.

obsolete—ŏb′-sō-lēt.

obtrusive—ŏb-trū′-sĭv, *not* ŏb-trū′-zĭv.

obverse (n.)—ŏb′-vẽrs.

obverse (adj.)—ŏb-vẽrs′.

See *absent.*

occult—ŏk-kŭlt′, *not* ŏk′-kŭlt.

Oceana (imaginary country)—ō-sē′-ā-nȧ or ō-shē-ȧ′-nȧ.

Oceania—ō-shē-ā′-nĭ-ȧ.

oceanic—ō-shē-ăn′-ĭk ; ō-sĭ-ăn′-ĭk (Hal.).

Oceanica—ō-shē-ăn′-ĭk-ȧ.

Oceanus—ō-sē′-ȧ-nŭs.

ocelot—ō′-sē-lŏt.

ochrea—ō′-krē-ȧ.

Ocklawaha—ŏk-lä-wä′-hȧ.

octagonal—ŏk-tăg̃′-ō-năl.

octavo—ŏk-tā′-vō.

ŏk-tȧ′-vō is a secondary pronunciation of Haldeman's.

octogenary — ŏk-tŏj′-ĕn-ā-rĭ or ŏk′-tō-jĕ-nā-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

octopus—ŏk′-tō-pŭs, *not* ŏk-tō′-pŭs.
octuple—ŏk′-tū-pl.
odalisque—ō′-dȧ-lĭsk ; Fr. pron. ō-dȧ-lēsk′.
Odeon—ō-dē′-ŏn.
"This word, when applied to a modern building, is often incorrectly pronounced ō′-dē-ŏn."—*Wor.*

odic—ō′-dĭk or ŏd′-ĭk.
"*Odic* force."

odious—ō′-dĭ-ŭs.
Worcester prefers ōd′-yŭs.

Odoacer—ō-dō-ā′-sēr, *not* ō-dō′-ā-sēr.
Odysseus—ō-dĭs′-ē-ŭs or ō-dĭs′-sūs.
See *Morpheus.*

Odyssey—ŏd′-ĭs-ē, *not* ō-dĭs′-ē.
Oedipus Tyrannus—ĕd′-ĭp-ŭs tĭr-ăn′-ŭs.
See *Ægean.*

Oehlenschläger—ö′-lĕn-shlā-gĕr.
For ö, see p. 25.

Oersted—ör′-stĕd.
For ö, see p. 25.

oesophagus—ē-sŏf′-ȧ-gŭs.
official—ŏf-fĭsh′-ăl.
officinal—ŏf-fĭs′-ĭn-ăl or ŏf-fĭs-ī′-năl.
Worcester prefers the second.

often—ô̆f′-n, *not* ô̆f′-tĕn.
See *accost.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ogee—ō-jē′.
ogle—ō′-gl.
Oileus—ō-ĭl′-ē-ŭs or ō-ī′-lūs.
See *Morpheus.*

Oise—wäz.
"Almost wīz."—*Gaz.*

Okefinokee—ō-kē-fĭn-ō′-kē.
Okhotsk (Sea)—ō-ĸōtsk′; Russian pron. ō-hōtsk′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

oleander—ō-lē-ăn′-dĕr, *not* ō′-lē-ăn-dĕr.
Ole Bull—ō′-lĕ bo͝ol.
olefiant—ō-lē′-fī-ănt or ō-lĕf′-ĭ-ănt.
Worcester's preference is for the second pronunciation.

oleomargarine—ō-lē-ō-mär′-ḡä-rĭn or ō-lē-ō-mär′-ḡä-rēn.
See *aniline.*

olfactory—ŏl-făk′-tō-rĭ, *not* ŏl-făk′-trĭ.
olibanum—ō-lĭb′-ä-nŭm.
olio—ō′-lĭ-ō or ōl′-yō.
Omaha—ō′-mä-hô, *not* ō′-mä-hä.
omega—ō-mē′-ḡä or ō′-mē-ḡä; ō′-mĕḡ-ä (Stor. and Hal.).
omelet—ŏm′-ē-lĕt; ŏm′-lĕt (Wor.); ŏm′-ĕl-ĕt or ŏm′-lĕt (Stor.).
Webster gives ŏm′-lĕt as a secondary pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs see p.* 37.)

ominous—ŏm′-ĭn-ŭs, *not* ō′-mĭn-ŭs.
omniscient—ŏm-nĭsh′-ĕnt.
Worcester and Stormonth say ŏm-nĭsh′-ĭ-ĕnt.

on dit—ôN-ḍē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Onega (Lake)—ō-nē′-ḡȧ ; Russian pron. ō-nā′-ḡä.
Oneida—ō-nī′-dȧ.
onerous—ŏn′-ẽr-ŭs.
Onesiphorus—ō-nē-sĭf′-ō-rŭs.
only—ŏn′-lĭ, *not* ōn′-lĭ.
Onondaga (Lake)—ŏn-ŏn-dô′-ḡȧ.
onyx—ō′-nĭks or ŏn′-ĭks.
Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say ŏn′-ĭks.

oolong—o͞o′-lŏng.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

opacity—ō-păs′-ĭt-ĭ.
opal—ō′-pl.
Smart says ō̆′-pôl.

Ophir—ō′-fẽr.
Ophiucus—ō-fī-yū′-kŭs.
ophthalmy—ŏf-thăl′-mĭ or ŏp′-thăl-mĭ.
Worcester prefers the second pronunciation. Stormonth says ŏf-thăl′-mĭ.

Opie—ō′-pĭ.
Opigena—ō-pĭj′-ē-nȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

opinable—ō-pī′-nȧ-bl.
opine—ō-pīn′.
opodeldoc—ŏp-ō-dĕl′-dŏk.
opponent—ŏp-pō′-nĕnt.
" Erroneously, ŏp′-pō-nĕnt."—*Worcester.*

opportune—ŏp-pôr-tūn′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

oppugner—ŏp-pū′-nĕr.
oral—ō′-răl.
orang-outang—ō-răng′-o͞o-tăng.
Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation, says ō′-răng-o͞o′-tăng. See *orang-utan.*

orange—ôr′-ĕnj, *not* ŏr′-ĕnj *nor* ôr′-ĕnj.
See *accost.*

orchestra—ôr′-kĕs-trȧ or ôr-kĕs′-trȧ.
The first pronunciation is almost universal.

orchestral—ôr′-kĕs-trăl or ôr-kĕs′-trăl.
orchid—ôr′-kĭd, *not* ôr′-chĭd.
orchis—ôr′-kĭs, *not* ôr′-chĭs.
ordeal—ôr′-dē-ăl, *not* ôr-dē′-ăl.
A very common error.

ordinance—ôr′-dĭn-ăns.
See *ordnance.*

ordinary—ôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ.
ordnance—ôrd′-năns.
See *ordinance.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

orgeat—ôr′-zhăt or ôr-zhȧ′.
Worcester gives the first only.

orgies—ôr′-jĭz, *not* ôr′-jēz.

oriel—ō′-rĭ-ĕl.

orifice—ŏr′-ĭf-ĭs.

oriflamme—ŏr′-ĭ-flăm.

Origen—ŏr′-ĭ-jĕn.

original—ō-rĭj′-ĭn-ăl.

Orion—ō-rī′-ŏn, *not* ō′-rĭ-ŏn.
See *Arion.*

orison—ŏr′-ĭz-ŭn, *not* ō-rī′-zŭn.

ormolu—ôr-mō-lo͞o′.
Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

Ormuzd—ôr′-mŭzd or ôr′-mo͝ozd.
See *Ahriman.*

ornate—ôr′-nāt or ôr-nāt′.
Stormonth says ŏr-nāt′.

oroide—ō′-roid.

orotund—ō′-rō-tŭnd.
Stormonth says ŏr-ō-tŭnd′.

Orphean—ôr-fē′-ăn or ôr′-fē-ăn.
Worcester gives the first only.
Webster says: "*Orphean*, being derived from *Or′pheus*, is more properly accented *or′phean.*"

Orpheus—ôr′-fē-ŭs or ôr′-fūs.
See *Morpheus.*

orthoëpist—ôr′-thō-ē-pĭst.
Haldeman prefers ôr-thō′-ē-pĭst, and the New Imperial gives it as a secondary form.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

orthoëpy—ôr′-thō-ē-pĭ.
The New Imperial gives ôr-thō′-ē-pĭ as a secondary form.

Osage—ō-sāj′ ; Fr. pron. ō-zäzh′.
osier—ō′-zhẽr.
Osiris—ō-sī′-rĭs.
Osrick—ŏz′-rĭk, *not* ŏs′-rĭk.
Ossian—ŏsh′-ăn.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says ŏsh′-ē-ăn.

Ossoli—ŏs′-sō-lē.
" Margaret Fuller *Ossoli*."

Osterode—ŏs′-tẽr-ō-dĕ.
ostler—ŏs′-lẽr.
Worcester and Stormonth also say ŏs′-lẽr See *hostler*.

ostrich—ôs′-trĭch.
See *accost*.

Otaheite—ō-tä-hē′-tē.
otium—ō′-shĭ-ŭm.
Ottawa—ŏt′-ä-wä.
Oude—owd, *not* o͞od.
Oudinot—o͞o-dē-nō′.
Ouida—wē′-dä.
ousel—o͞o′-zl.
oust—owst, *not* o͞ost.
outré—o͞o-trā′.
Ovalle de—dā ō-väl′-yā.
See *llano*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

overalls—ō′-vẽr-ôlz, *not* ō′-vẽr-hôlz.

overseer—ō-vẽr-sēr′ or ō-vẽr-sē′-ẽr.

Worcester says ō-vẽr-sē′-ẽr.

overt—ō′-vẽrt.

Ovid—ŏv′-ĭd, *not* ō′-vĭd.

oviparous—ō-vĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.

Oxenstiern—ŏks′-ĕn-stērn.

oxide—ŏks′-ĭd or ŏks′-īd.

See *ide.*

Oyer—ō′-yẽr, *not* oi′-yẽr.

"*Oyer* and Terminer."

Oyez—ō′-yĕs.

Worcester and Stormonth accent the *last* syllable. The word is also spelled *oyes* and pronounced as above.

ozone—ō′-zōn or ō-zōn′.

P

pacha—pȧ-shä′ or pȧ-shô′

Worcester gives the second only. See *pashaw.*

pachyderm—păk′-ĭ-dẽrm.

pacification—pȧ-sĭf-ĭk-ā′-shŭn or păs-ĭf-ĭk-ā′-shŭn.

Worcester prefers the second.

pacificator—pā-sĭf′-ĭk-ā-tẽr or păs′-ĭf-ĭk-ā-tẽr.

Pactolus—păk-tō′-lŭs, *not* păk′-tō-lŭs.

padrone—pȧ-drō′-nā, *not* păd-rōn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Padua—păd′-yū-å.

pæony—pē′-ō-nĭ.

See *peony* and *piony*.

Pæstum—pĕs′-tŭm.

Paganini—pä-gä-nē′-nē.

pageant—păj′-ănt or pā′-jănt.

The New Imperial gives the first only.

pageantry—păj′-ănt-rĭ or pā′-jănt-rĭ.

Worcester gives the first only.

Paget—păj′-ĕt.

paillasse—păl-yăs′, *not* pĭl-ĭ-ăs′-tēr.

Also spelled *palliasse* and pronounced as above.

pajama—på-jå′-må. See *pyjama*.

Palæmon—på-lē′-mŏn.

Palamedes—păl-å-mē′-dēz.

palanquin—păl-ăng-kēn′.

Also spelled *palankeen* and pronounced as above.

palatial—på-lā′-shăl, *not* păl-ăsh′-ăl.

palatine—păl′-å-tīn or păl′-å-tĭn.

Palatinus—păl-å-tī′-nŭs.

palaver—på-lä′-vēr.

palazzo—på-lät′-sō.

paleontology—pā-lē-ŏn-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.

paleosaurus—pā-lē-ō-sô′-rŭs.

Palestine—păl′-ĕs-tīn, *not* păl′-ĕs-tēn.

paletot—păl′-ĕ-tō ; Fr. pron. pål-tō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

palette—păl′-ĕt, *not* păl-ĕt′.

palfrey—pôl′-frĭ.

Worcester gives păl′-frĭ as a secondary form.

Palfrey—pôl′-frĭ.

Palgrave—pôl′-grāv.

Pali—pä′-lē ; pä′-lī (Imp.).

Worcester says pä′-lĭ.

Palissy—păl′-ĭs-ĭ ; Fr. pron. pä-lē-sē′.

pall-mall—pĕl-mĕl′. See *pell-mell.*

Pall-Mall (street in London)—pĕl-mĕl′, *not* păl-măl′, *nor* pôl-môl′.

palm—päm ; *never* păm.

Palmerston—päm′-ẽr-stŭn, *not* păl′-mẽr-stŭn.

palmistry—păl′-mĭs-trĭ, *not* pä′-mĭs-trĭ.

Palos—pä′-lōs, *not* pā′-lŏs.

palsied—pôl′-zĭd.

paltry—pôl′-trĭ.

palustrine—pȧ-lŭs′-trĭn.

Panama—păn-ä-mä′.

pancreas—păng′-krē-ăs or păn′-krē-ăs,

Worcester gives the first only.

pancreatine—păn′-krē-ȧ-tĭn.

See *aniline.*

Pandoor—păn′-do͞or.

Worcester says păn-do͞or′. Also spelled *Pandour*, and pronounced as above.

Pandora—păn-dō′-rȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

panegyric—păn-ē-jĭr′-ĭk.

Smart says păn-ē-jĕr′-ĭk.

Worcester remarks: "Though Smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric* squĕr′-rĕl and păn-ē-jĕr′-ĭk, yet he says, 'The irregular sound of *i* and *y*, in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed; a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once pronounced spĕr′-it and mĕr′-a-cle.'"

panegyrist—păn′-ē-jĭr-ĭst.

pannier—păn′-yĕr or păn′-nĭ-ĕr.

panorama—păn-ō-rä′-mȧ or păn-ō-rā′-mȧ; *not* păn-ō-răm′-ȧ.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation; the New Imperial gives the first only.

pantaloons—păn-tȧ-lōōnz′.

Pantheon—păn-thē′-ŏn or păn′-thē-ŏn.

Worcester gives the first only. As a classical word, Walker and Smart pronounce it păn′-thē-ŏn; as an English word, păn-thē′-ŏn.

pantomime—păn′-tō-mīm, *not* păn′-tō-mīn.

pantomimic—păn-tō-mĭm′-ĭk.

pantomimist—păn′-tō-mī-mĭst.

Paoli di—dē pä′-ō-lē, almost pow′-lē.

paolo (coin)—pä′-ō-lō.

papa—pȧ-pä′, *or* pä′-pȧ.

See *mamma*.

The first is the marking of the dictionaries; the second, the pronunciation heard among children generally.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

papaw—pȧ-pô′.
papier-mâché—pāp-yā′ mä-shā′.
Papua—păp′-o͞o-ȧ or pä′-po͞o-ȧ.
papyrus—pȧ-pī′-rŭs, *not* păp′-ĭr-ŭs.
Para—pä-rä′.
parabola—pȧ-răb′-ō-lȧ.
Paracelsus—păr-ȧ-sĕl′-sŭs.
parachute—păr′-ȧ-shūt.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

paraclete—păr′-ȧ-klēt.
paradigm—păr′-ȧ-dĭm.
paradisiacal—păr-ăd-ĭs-ī′-ăk-ăl.
paraffine—păr′-ăf-ĭn.
See *aniline.*

Paraguay—pä-rä-ḡwī′ or pä′-rä-ḡwā.
parallelopiped—păr-ăl-ĕl-ō-pī′-pĕd.
Smart and Haldeman say păr-ăl-ĕl-ō-pĭp′-ĕd.

parallelopipedon—păr-ăl-ĕl-ō-pĭp′-ē-dŏn.
Paramaribo—păr-ȧ-măr′-ĭb-ō.
Paraná—pä-rä-nä′.
parasol—păr′-ȧ-sŏl.
Worcester gives păr′-ȧ-sōl as a secondary pronunciation.

Parcæ—pär′-sē.
parcel—pär′-sĕl.
"Colloquially pär′-sl."—*Webster.*

paregoric—păr-ē-ḡŏr′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

parenchyma—pȧ-rĕng′-kĭm-ȧ.
Worcester says pȧ-rĕn′-kĭm-ȧ.
Webster formerly agreed with Worcester in the pronunciation of this word.

parent—pâr′-ĕnt or pā′-rĕnt.
"Sometimes improperly pronounced pā′-rĕnt."—*Webster* (1884).

parentage—pâr′-ĕnt-āj.
Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation, gives păr′-ĕnt-āj.

paresis—păr′-ē-sĭs, *not* pā-rē′-sĭs.

par excellence—pär ĕk-sĕl-ȧNs′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

pariah—pā′-rĭ-ȧ or pā′-rī-ȧ.
Stormonth says păr′-ĭ-ȧ.

Parian—pā′-rĭ-ăn, *not* păr′-ĭ-ăn.

parietal—pȧ-rī′-ē-tăl.

Parisian—pȧ-rĭzh′-ăn.
Worcester says pȧ-rĭzh′-ē-ăn, and Stormonth, păr-ĭz′-ĭ-ăn.

parliament—pär′-lĭm-ĕnt.
This is a word, the pronunciation of whose second syllable, it is impossible to determine from an inspection of Worcester.
I am pleased that Stormonth, whose careful marking of *unaccented* syllables is to be specially commended, marks the second syllable distinctly, and pronounces the word *pär′-lĭ-mĕnt*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Parmesan—pär-mē-zăn′, *not* pŏm′-ē-zăn.
Parnell—pär′-nĕl, *not* pär-nĕl′.
See *Liddell.*

parol—pȧ-rōl′.
Worcester says păr′-ŏl.

parole—pȧ-rōl′.
paroquet—păr′-ō-kĕt.
Paros—pā′-rŏs.
parotid—pȧ-rŏt′-ĭd, *not* pȧ-rō′-tĭd.
" The *parotid* glands."

parquet—pär-kā′ or pär-kĕt′.
Worcester gives the first only. The New Imperial says pär-kĕt′. See *parquette.*

parquette—pär-kĕt′.
See *parquet.*

Parrhasius—păr-rā′-shĭ-ŭs, almost păr-rā′-shŭs.
partiality—pär-shĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ or pär-shăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
participle—pär′-tĭ-sĭp-l, *not* pärt′-sĭp-l.
partner—pärt′-nĕr, *not* pärd′-nĕr.
From this mispronunciation comes the contraction " pard," occasionally heard.

partridge—pär′-trĭj, *not* păt′-rĭj.
Pascal—păs′-kăl ; Fr. pron. päs-käl′.
pashaw—pȧ-shô′.
See *pacha.*

Pasiphae—pā-sĭf′-ā-ē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pasquinade—păs-kwĭn-ād′.
passé—pä-sā′.
Pasteur—päs-tör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

pastel—păs′-tĕl.
pasticcio—päs-tē′-chē-ō.
Worcester says păs-tĭch′-yō, and Stormonth păs-tĭch′-ĭ-ō.

pastil—păs′-tĭl.
See *pastille.*

pastille—păs-tēl′.
See *pastil.*

pastorale—päs-tō-rä′-lā.
Stormonth says păs-tŏ-rā′-lĕ.

Patchogue—păt-chōg′.
patchouly—pa-chōō′-lĭ.
pâté de foie gras—pä-tā′ dŭ fwä grä.
paten—păt′-ĕn.
"*Patens* of bright gold."—*Shakespeare.* See *patine.*

patent (n.)—păt′-ĕnt or pā′-tĕnt.
In this and the three following words, the second pronunciation is rarely heard; it is, however, preferred by many authorities, and is accordingly given in this book.

patent (adj.)—păt′-ĕnt or pā′-tĕnt.
patent (vb.)—păt′-ĕnt or pā′-tĕnt.
patentee—păt′-ĕn-tē or pā′-tĕn-tē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pater-noster—pā′-tẽr nŏs′-tẽr.
Stormonth says păt′-ẽr nŏs′-tẽr.

path—pȧth.
See *ask*.

pathos—pā′-thŏs, *not* păth′-ŏs.

paths—pȧthz.
See *ask* and *cloths*.

patine—păt′-ĭn, *not* păt′-ēn.
See *paten*. Also written *patin* and pronounced as above.

patois—pȧ-twä′ ; păt-wô′ (Wor.).

patrimony—păt′-rĭm-ō-nĭ.

patriot—pā′-trĭ-ŏt ; păt′-rĭ-ŏt is obsolete.

patriotic—pā-trĭ-ŏt′-ĭk.
Worcester gives păt-rĭ-ŏt′-ĭk as a secondary pronunciation.

patriotism—pā′-trĭ-ŏt-ĭzm.

Patroclus—pȧ-trō′-klŭs.

patrol—pȧ-trōl′
Stormonth says păt-rōl′.

patron—pā′-trŭn, *not* păt′-rŭn.

patronage—păt′-rŭn-āj.
Smart and Stormonth say pā′-trŏn-āj.

patronal—păt′-rŭn-ăl.
Knowles, Smart, Cooley, and Cull say pā′-trŏn-ăl.

patroness—pā′-trŭn-ĕs, *not* păt′-rŭn-ĕs.

patronize—păt′-rŭn-īz.
Smart, Stormonth, and Cull say pā′-trŏn-īz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

patronless—pā′-trŭn-lĕs, *not* păt′-rŭn-lĕs.
Pau—pō.
paunch—pônch or pänch.
Worcester prefers the second form.
Pavia—pä-vē′-ä.
pecan (nut)—pē-kăn′ or pē-kôn′.
Webster and Stormonth give the first only.
peculiar—pē-kūl′-yĕr.
Worcester gives pē-kū′-lĭ-ăr as a secondary pronunciation.
peculiarity—pē-kūl-yăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
Worcester gives pē-kūl-yē-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
pecuniary—pē-kūn′-yā-rĭ.
Worcester gives as a secondary form, pē-kū′-nĭ-ā-rĭ.
pedagogics—pĕd-ȧ-gŏj′-ĭks.
pedagogism—pĕd′-ȧ-gŏg̃-ĭzm.
Worcester says pĕd′-ȧ-gō-gĭzm.
pedagogue—pĕd′-ȧ-gŏg̃.
pedagogy—pĕd′-ȧ-gō-jĭ; pĕd′-ȧ-gŏj-ĭ (Wor.).
pedal (n.)—pēd′-ăl.
Perry says pē′-dăl.
pedal (pertaining to a foot)—pē′-dăl.
pedal (pertaining to a pedal)—pĕd′-ăl.
pedestal—pĕd′-ĕs-tăl, *not* pē-dĕs′-tăl.
peduncle—pē-dŭngk′-l.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Pegasus—pĕg′-ȧ-sŭs.
peignior—pān-ywär′.
See *baignoire.*
Pekin—pē-kĭn′.
See *Peking.*
Peking—pē-kĭng′.
See *Pekin.*
Pelagius—pē-lā′-jĭ-ŭs.
Pelasgi—pē-lăs′-jī.
Pelissier—pā-lē-sē-ā′.
Peloponnesus—pĕl-ō-pŏn-ē′-sŭs.
Pemigewasset—pĕm-ĭj-ē-wŏs′-ĭt.
penance—pĕn′-ăns.
Penates—pē-nā′-tēz.
pencil—pĕn′-sĭl.
See *pensile.*
Penelope—pē-nĕl′-ō-pē.
penguin—pĕn′-gwĭn, *not* pĕng′-gwĭn.
penitentiary—pĕn-ĭ-tĕn′-shȧ-rĭ.
penknife—pĕn′-nīf, *not* pĕn′-īf.
Penrith—pĕn′-rĭth ; often pronounced pē′-rĭth.
pensile—pĕn′-sĭl.
See *pencil.*
Pentateuch—pĕn′-tȧ-tūk.
Pentecost—pĕn′-tē-kŏst.
Sheridan and Craig say pĕn′-tē-kōst.
Pentheus—pĕn′-thē-ŭs or pĕn′-thūs.
See *Morpheus.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

penult—pē′-nŭlt ōr pē-nŭlt′.

peony—pē′-ō-nĭ.

See *pæony* and *piony*.

Pepin—pĕp′-ĭn or pĭp′-ĭn; Fr. pron. pĕp-ĂN′.

For ĂN, see p. 26.

pepsine—pĕp′-sĭn, *not* pĕp′-sēn.

See *aniline*.

Pepys—pĕp′-ĭs or pēps.

peradventure—pĕr-ăd-vĕn′-tūr.

percale—pĕr-kāl′; Fr. pron. pār-kȧl′.

Perdiccas—pĕr-dĭk′-ăs.

Perdita—pĕr′-dĭt-ȧ, *not* pĕr-dē′-tȧ.

"A Winter's Tale."

père—pâr.

"Dumas *père*."

peremptorily — pĕr′-ĕmp-tō-rĭl-ĭ, *not* pē-rĕmp′-tō-rĭl-ĭ.

peremptory—pĕr′-ĕmp-tō-rĭ, *not* pē-rĕmp′-tō-rĭ.

perfect (adj.)—pĕr′-fĕkt.

perfect (vb.)—pĕr′-fĕkt or pĕr-fĕkt′.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only. Although weight of authority favors the first pronunciation, yet usage and analogy (see *absent*) favor the second.

perfidious—pĕr-fĭd′-ĭ-ŭs.

Worcester gives, as a secondary pronunciation, pĕr-fĭd′-yŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

perfume (n.)—pĕr′-fūm or pĕr-fūm′.
See *perfect.*
perfume (vb.)—pĕr-fūm′.
perfunctory—pĕr-fŭngk′-tō-rĭ.
Worcester gives pĕr′-fŭngk-tō-rĭ as a secondary pronunciation.
perhaps—pĕr-hăps′, *not* prăps.
peri (fairy)—pē′-rĭ.
peri (prefix)—pĕr′-ĭ, *not* pĕr′-ī.
perigee—pĕr′-ĭ-jē.
perihelion—pĕr-ĭ-hēl′-yŭn or pĕr-ĭ-hē′-lĭ-ŏn.
pĕr-ĭ-hē′-lĭ-ŏn is a secondary pronunciation of Webster's, and the only form given by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.
periodic—pē-rĭ-ŏd′-ĭk.
periphrasis—pē-rĭf′-rà-sĭs.
perissad—pĕr′-ĭs-săd ; pē-rĭs′-săd (Wor.).
peritonitis—pĕr-ĭ-tō-nī′-tĭs, *not* pĕr-ĭ-tō-nē′-tĭs.
See *itis.*
permit (n.)—pĕr′-mĭt or pĕr-mĭt′ ; pĕr′-mĭt (Imp.).
See *perfect.*
permit (vb.)—pĕr-mĭt′.
Pernambuco—pĕr-năm-bōō′-kō.
perpetuity—pĕr-pē-tū′-ĭ-tĭ.
perruquier—pĕr-rōōk-ē-ĕr or pā-rōōk-yā′.
Persephone—pĕr-sĕf′-ō-nē.
Perseus—pĕr′-sē-ŭs or pĕr′-sūs.
See *Morpheus.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Persia—pĕr′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* pĕr′-zhȧ.
Persian—pĕr′-shăn, *not* pĕr′-zhăn.
persiflage—pār-sē-flȧzh′.
Stormonth says pĕr′-sĭ-flȧzh.

persist—pĕr-sĭst′, *not* pĕr-zĭst′.
persistent—pĕr-sĭst′-ĕnt, *not* pĕr-zĭst′-ĕnt.
personnel—pâr-sŏ-nĕl′.
perspiration — pĕr-spĭr-ā′-shŭn, *not* prĕs-pĭr-ā′-shŭn.
persuasive—pĕr-swā′-sĭv.
pĕr-swā′-zĭv is the pronunciation given by Haldeman.

pertinacious—pĕr-tĭn-ā′-shŭs, *not* pĕr-tĭn-ăsh′-ŭs.
Perugino—pā-rōō-jē′-nō.
peruke—pĕr′-ōōk.
Stormonth says pĕr-ōōk′, and Haldeman, pĕr′-ōōk.

peruse—pē-rūz′.
Stormonth and Haldeman say pĕr-ōōz′.

Peshawur — pā-show′-ĕr ; pĕsh-ow′-ĕr (Gaz.).
Pestalozzi—pĕs-tä-lŏt′-sē.
Pesth—pĕst ; Hungarian pron. pĕsht.
See *Buda-Pesth.*

pestle—pĕs′-sl.
pĕs′-tl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Stormonth's.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

petal—pĕt′-ăl or pē′-tăl ; pĕt′-ăl (Imp.).

"However right the long sound of *e* may be by analogy, I am apprehensive * * * that the short sound is in more general use." —*Walker.*

Petchora—pĕt-chō′-rä ; pĕt′-chō-rä (Gaz.).

petit—pĕt′-ĭ ; Fr. pron. pĕ-tē′.

petite—pē-tēt′.

Petrarch—pē′-trärk.

petrel—pĕt′-rĕl.

pē′-trĕl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Petruccio—pā-trōō′-chō.

See *Petruchio* and *Bertuccio.*

Petruchio—pē-trū′-chĭ-ō ; It. pron. pā-trōō′-kē-ō.

See *Petruccio.*

"Katharine and *Petruchio.*"

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *k.*

pewit—pē′-wĭt.

Phædo—fē′-dō.

Phædrus—fē′-drŭs.

Phaethon—fā′-ē-thŏn.

"This word has been vulgarly corrupted into *Phaeton.*"—*Wor.*

phaeton—fā′-ē-tŏn, *not* fā′-tŏn.

phalanx—fā′-lăngks or făl′-ăngks.

The New Imperial and Haldeman prefer făl′-ăngks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Pharaoh—fā′-rō or fā′-rā-ō.
pharmaceutic—fär-mȧ-sū′-tĭk.
pharmaceutist—fär-mȧ-sū′-tĭst.
pharmacist—fär′-mȧ-sĭst.
pharmacopœia—fär-mȧ-kō-pē′-yȧ.
Pharos—fā′-rŏs.
"The *Pharos* of Alexandria."
pharyngeal—făr-ĭn-jē′-ăl or fȧ-rĭn′-jē-ăl.
Worcester gives the second only.
pharyngitis—făr-ĭn-jī′-tĭs.
See *itis*.
pharynx—făr′-ĭngks.
Phenice—fē-nī′-sē or fē′-nĭs.
Perry says fē′-nĭs.
phial—fī′-ăl.
See *vial*, the usual spelling.
Philemon—fī-lē′-mŏn.
"The Epistle to *Philemon*."
Philippi—fĭl-ĭp′-ī, *not* fĭl′-ĭp-ī.
philippic—fĭl-ĭp′-ĭk, *not* fĭl′-ĭp-ĭk.
Philippine (Islands)—fĭl′-ĭp-ĭn, *not* fĭl′-ĭp-ēn.
Philistine—fĭl-ĭs′-tĭn; fĭl′-ĭs-tĭn (Stor.); *not* fĭl′-ĭs-tīn.
philistinism—fĭl-ĭs′-tĭn-ĭzm.
Stormonth says fĭl′-ĭs-tĭn-ĭzm.
Philo—fī′-lō, *not* fē′-lō.
philologic—fĭl-ō-lŏj′-ĭk, *not* fī-lō-lŏj′-ĭk.
In this and the two following words, the *i* in the first syllable is *short*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

philologist—fĭl-ŏl′-ō-jĭst.
See *philologic.*

philology—fĭl-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
See *philologic.*

philopena—fĭl-ō-pē′-nȧ.

philosophic—fĭl-ō-sŏf′-ĭk or fĭl-ō-zŏf′-ĭk.
The first form is the only one given by Webster; Worcester gives both, but prefers the second.

philosophy—fĭl-ŏs′-ō-fĭ.

Phlegethon—flĕj′-ē-thŏn.

phlegm—flĕm.

Phlegyas—flē′-jĭ-ăs.

Phocion—fō′-shĭ-ŏn, *not* fō′-shŏn.

Phœbus—fē′-bŭs.

phonics—fŏn′-ĭks.
Stormonth says fō′-nĭks.

phosphorus—fŏs′-fŏr-ŭs, *not* fŏs-fō′-rŭs.

photographer—fō-tŏg′-rȧ-fĕr.

photogravure—fō-tō-grä-vür′.
For ü, see p. 26.

phrenitis—frē-nī′-tĭs.
See *itis.*

phrenology—frē-nŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Stormonth and Haldeman say frĕn-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

phthisic—tĭz′-ĭk.
Smart says: "As to the letters *phth* meeting in the same syllable, who can wonder that an English eye, affrighted by such an

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

assemblage, should close its lid on the first two letters, and consider only how the second two are to be pronounced?"

phthisis—thī′-sĭs.

Worcester prefers tī′-sĭs. Haldeman says thī′-sĭs, tĭs′-ĭs, and tī′-sĭs. Do not say tē′-sĭs.

physicist—fĭz′-ĭs-ĭst.

physiognomy—fĭz-ĭ-ŏg′-nō-mĭ.

"There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French."—*Walker.*

physique—fĭ-zēk′.

Stormonth says fĭz-ēk′.

pianist—pĭ-ȧ′-nĭst. See *pianiste.*

Stormonth says pĭ-ăn′-ĭst. Do not pronounce the word pē′-ăn-ĭst.

piano—pē-ä′-nō.

pē-ăn′-ō is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

piano-forte—pē-ä′-nō fōr′-tā.

Worcester gives pĭ-ä′-nō fōr′-tē or pĭ-ăn′-ō fôr′-tē, and remarks "often pē-ăn′-ō fort." "The pronunciation pē-ăn′-ō fōrt is not countenanced by any good orthoëpist except Worcester."—*S. & W.*

piazza—pĭ-ăz′-zȧ ; It. pron. pē-ät′-sä.

pibroch—pē′-brŏk.

Smart also says pē′-brŏk.

pica (type)—pī′-kȧ.

picador—pē-kȧ-dōr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

piccolo—pĭk′-ō-lō ; It. pron. pē′-kō-lō.

Piccolomini—pĭk-ō-lō′-mē-nē.

Pichegru—pēsh′-grōō ; Fr. pron. pēsh-grü′.

For ü, see p. 26.

piebald—pī′-bôld.

pied—pīd.

"The *pied* piper of Hamelin."

Piedmont—pēd′-mŏnt.

pigeon—pĭj′-ŭn.

pĭj′-ĭn is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

pilaster—pĭl-ăs′-tẽr, *not* pĭl′-ăs-tẽr.

pimpernel—pĭm′-pẽr-nĕl.

Pinacotheca—pĭn-ȧ-kō-thē′-kȧ.

Pinacothek—pē-nä-kō-tāk′.

pincers—pĭn′-sẽrz.

Haldeman says pĭn′-chẽrz.

pinchbeck—pĭnch′-bĕk, *not* pĭnch′-băk.

Pindarus—pĭn′-dȧ-rŭs.

pineal—pī′-nē-ăl or pĭn′-ē-ăl.

"The *pineal* gland." Worcester gives the second only.

piony—pī′-ō-nĭ.

See *pæony* and *peony*.

Piqua—pĭk′-wȧ ; often pronounced pĭk′-wā.

piquant—pē′-kănt or pĭk′-ănt.

Webster (1900) prefers pē′-kănt; Stormonth and the New Imperial say pē′-kănt ; Haldeman says pē′-kănt or pĭk′-ănt. See *piquancy*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pique—pēk.
See *amber-gris*.
piquet (game)—pē-kĕt′ or pĭk′-ĕt.
Piraeus—pī-rē′-ŭs.
Pisa—pē′-zä or pē′-sä.
Piscataqua—pĭs-kăt′-à-kwà.
piscatory—pĭs′-kà-tō-rĭ.
Pisces—pĭs′-ēz.
Pisistratus—pī-sĭs′-trā-tŭs, *not* pĭs-ĭs-trā′-tŭs.
pistole (coin)—pĭs-tōl′.
Pitcairn (Island) — pĭt-kârn′; pĭt-kârn′ (Gaz.).
pithecoid—pĭth′-ē-koid.
"The *pithecoid* apes."
Pizarro—pē-zăr′-ō; Sp. pron. pē-thär′-ō.
See *Lopez*.
placable—plā′-kà-bl.
plăk′-ă-bl is a secondary pronunciation of Stormonth's, and the form preferred by Haldeman.
placard—plà-kärd′ or plăk′-ärd.
Stormonth and Haldeman say plăk′-ärd. The New Imperial gives plăk′-ärd or plā-kärd′.
plagiarism—plā′-jà-rĭzm or plā′-jĭ-à-rĭzm.
plagiarist — plā′-jà-rĭst; plā′-jĭ-à-rĭst (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

plagiarize—plā′-jȧ-rīz ; plā′-jĭ-a-rīz (Wor.).
plagiary—plā′-jȧ-rĭ.

Worcester prefers plā′-jĭ-ā-rĭ, which is the pronunciation of the New Imperial also.

plague—plāg̃, *not* plĕg̃.
plaice—plās.
plaid—plăd.

Stormonth says plād or plăd. "Pronounced *plād* by the Scotch."—*Webster.*

Soule and Wheeler say : "The Scottish pronunciation is *plād*, which is current to some extent in England.

plaintiff—plān′-tĭf, *not* plĕn′-tĭf.
plait—plāt ; coll. plēt.

Webster says : "Vulgarly pronounced *plēt*"; and Smart remarks : "Often wrongly pronounced *plēt.*"

Plata, Rio de la—rē′-ō dā lä plä′-tä.
Plataea—plä tē′-å.
plateau—plȧ-tō′.
platina—plăt′-ĭn-ȧ or plȧ-tē′-nȧ.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only. "This word is from the Spanish, and is often pronounced, as in that language, *plȧ-tē′-na ;* but the English, as well as the American orthoëpists, are unanimous in Anglicizing the pronunciation, by accenting the first syllable."—*S. & W.* See *platinum.*

platinum—plăt′-ĭn-ŭm or plȧ-tē′-num.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only. See *platina.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

plaza—plä′-zȧ ; Sp. pron. plä′-thȧ.

See *Lopez.*

plebeian—plē-bē′-yăn, *not* plē′-bē-yăn.

plebiscite—plĕb′-ĭs-ĭt.

Worcester prefers plĕb′-ĭs-īt.

plebiscitum—plē-bĭs-sī′-tŭm.

Pleiades—plē′-yȧ-dēz.

Pleiads—plē′-yădz.

pleistocene—plī′-stō-sēn.

plenary—plē′-nȧ-ri.

Worcester prefers plĕn′-ā-rĭ.

plenipotentiary—plĕn-ĭ-pō-tĕn′-shĭ-ā-rĭ.

Stormonth makes it a word of *six* syllables —plĕn-ĭ-pō-tĕn′-shăr-ĭ.

plethora—plĕth′-ō-rȧ.

plethoric—plē-thŏr′-ĭk or plĕth′-ō-rĭk.

"Although all the principal English orthoëpists place the accent of this word on the second syllable, yet Mr. Todd says: 'It is now usually placed on the first.'"—*Worcester.*

Pliny—plĭn′-ĭ.

pliocene—plī′-ō-sēn.

Plotinus—plō-tī′-nŭs.

plover—plŭv′-ẽr, *not* plō′-vẽr.

pneumatics—nū-măt′-ĭks.

Pnyx—nĭks.

podgy—pŏj′-ĭ.

Also spelled *pudgy*, and pronounced pŭj′-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

podophylline—pŏd-ō-fĭl′-ĭn.
See *aniline.*
podophyllum—pŏd-ō-fĭl′-ŭm.
poem—pō-ĕm, *not* pō′-ŭm.
See *damage.*
poesy—pō′-ē-sĭ, *not* pō′-ē-zĭ.
poetaster—pō′-ĕt-ăs-tĕr.
poignant—poin′-ănt, *not* poin′-yănt.
A few lexicographers say pwoin′-ănt.
poison—poi′-zn.
Poitevin—pwät-văN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Poitiers—pwå-tĭ-ā′ ; sometimes anglicized poi-tērz′.
Polaris—pō-lā′-rĭs, *not* pō′-lā-rĭs.
Polignac de—dŭ pō-lēn-yäk′.
pollen—pŏl′-lĕn.
polliwig—pŏl′-ĭ-wĭg̃.
"Vulgarly called in the U. S. polliwog (pŏl′-ĭ-wŏg̃)."—*Wor.*
polonaise—pō-lō-nāz′.
Polycrates—pō-lĭk′-rā-tēz.
polygamy—pō-lĭg̃′-ă-mĭ, *not* pŏl′-ĭg̃-ā-mĭ.
Polygnotus—pŏl-ĭg̃-nō′-tŭs.
Polyhymnia—pŏl-ĭ-hĭm′-nĭ-å.
See *Polymnia.*
Polymnia—pō-lĭm′-nĭ-å.
See *Polyhymnia.*
Polynesia—pŏl-ĭ-nē′-shĭ-å, *not* pŏl-ĭ-nē′-zhå.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

polype—pŏl′-ĭp.
pŏl′-ĭp-ē is preferred by Worcester.

Polyphemus—pŏl-ĭ-fē′-mŭs.

pomade—pō-mād′.
Haldeman says pō-măd′ or pō-mād′, and Stormonth, pō-mäd′.

pomegranate—pŭm-ḡrăn′-āt; pŏm′-ḡrăn-āt (Stor.); pŭm′-ḡrăn-āt (Hal.).

pommel—pŭm′-mĕl, *not* pŏm′-mĕl.

Pomona—pō-mō′-nȧ.

Pompadour de—dŭ pôN-pä-dōōr′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Pompeia—pŏm-pē′-yȧ.

Pompeii—pŏm-pā′-yē, *not* pŏm′-pē-ī.

Ponce de Leon—pōn′-thā dā lā-ōn′; anglicized pŏns dē lē′-ŏn.
The pronunciation pŏn′-sē dē lē′-ŏn is often heard.

Pondicherry—pŏn-dĭ-shĕr′-ĭ.

poniard—pŏn′-yĕrd, *not* pwŏn′-yärd.

Poniatowski—pō-nē-ä-tŏvs′-kē.

Pontchartrain (Lake)—pŏnt-chär-trān′.

Pontine (Marshes)—pŏn′-tīn or pŏn′-tĭn pŏn′-tīn (Gaz.).
Webster in the body of the Dictionary says *ĭn*, and in the supplement, *īn*.

Pontius—pŏn′-shĭ-ŭs, *not* pŏn′-shŭs.

poor—pōōr, *not* pŏŏr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Popocatapetl — pō-pō′-kăt-ā-pā-tl ; pō-pō-kä-tā-pĕtl′ (Gaz.).

porcelain — pôr′-sē-lĭn.

Worcester prefers pōr′-sē-lān. Stormonth says pŏrs′-lān, and Haldeman, pōrs′-lân.

porch — pōrch, *not* pôrch.

porpoise — pôr′-pŭs ; pōr′-pŭs (Stor.).

Port au Prince — pōrt′-ō-prĭns ; Fr. pron pōrt-ō-prĂNs′.

For ĂN, see p. 26.

porte-monnaie — pōrt′-mŭn-nā.

portent — pôr-tĕnt′.

Portia — pōr′-shĭ-ȧ or pôr′-shĭ-ȧ.

Portici — pōr′-tē-chē.

portière — pôr-tĭ-âr′ ; Fr. pron. pôrt-yâr′.

portmanteau — pōrt-măn′-tō, *not* pōrt-măn-tō′.

Porto Rico — pōr′-tō rē′-kō.

portrait — pōr′-trāt, *not* pôr′-trŭt.

Pronounce the final syllable distinctly. See *damage*.

Portuguese — pōr′-tū-gēz.

See *Chinese*.

portulaca — pōr-tū-lā′-kȧ.

Poseidon — pō-sī′-dŏn.

Also spelled *Posidon*, and pronounced as above.

posse — pŏs′-sē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

possess—pŏs-sĕs′ or pŏz-zĕs′.

In this word, and the two following ones, the first pronunciation is Webster's secondary form; the second pronunciation is the one given by Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial.

possession—pŏs-sĕsh′-ŭn or pŏz-zĕsh′-ŭn.

See *possess*.

possessive—pŏs-sĕs′-ĭv or pŏz-zĕs′-ĭv.

See *possess*.

poste restante—pōst rĕs-tänt′.

For ä, see p. 26.

posterior—pŏs-tē′-rĭ-ẽr, *not* pŏs-tē′-rĭ-ẽr.

posthumous—pŏst′-hū-mŭs; pŏst′-ū-mŭs.

Perry says pŏst′-hū-mŭs. See *acclimate*.

Posthumus—pŏst′-hū-mŭs.

"Cymbeline."

potable—pō′-tȧ-bl, *not* pŏt′-ȧ-bl.

potentate—pō′-tĕn-tāt.

Potosi—pō-tō-sē′.

Pō-tō′-sē is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

pot pourri—pō pōō-rē′.

Poughkeepsie—pō-kĭp′-sĭ, *not* pō-kēp′-sĭ.

pour boire—pōōr′ bwär.

pour prendre congé—pōōr präN′-dr kôN-zhā′.

For ä and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Pouschkin—pŏŏsh′-kĭn or pŏŏsh′-kēn.
Four additional spellings of this name are found (Pooshkin, Pushkin, Pouchekine, Puschkin), all of which are pronounced like the above.

Poussin—pōō-săN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Powhatan—pow-hăt-ăn′, *not* pow-hăt′-ăn.

Pozzuoli—pŏt-sōō-ō′-lē.
See *Puteoli.*

Prag—prägG.
For G, see p. 28. See *Prague.*

Prague—prāg̃.
See *Prag.*

prairie—prā′-rĭ.
Haldeman says prâr′-ĭ.

Prairie du Chien—prā′-rē dū shēn; **Fr.** pron. prā-rē′ dü shē-ăN′.
For ü and ăN, see p. 26.

Prakrit—prä′-krĭt; prăk′-rĭt (Wor.).

Praxiteles—prăks-ĭt′-ē-lēz.

prayer (petition)—prâr.
Worcester says prâ′-ĕr or prâr.

prayer (one who prays)—prā′-ĕr.

prebend—prĕb′-ĕnd.

prebendary—prĕb′-ĕnd-ā-rĭ.

precedence—prē-sē′-dĕns, *not* prĕs′-ē-dĕns.
See *precedency.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

precedency—prē-sē′-dĕn-sĭ, *not* prĕs′-ē-dĕn-sĭ.

"These words (*precedence*, *precedency*) are sometimes erroneously pronounced with the accent on the *first* syllable,—a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Worcester.*

precedent (n.)—prĕs′-ē-dĕnt.

The New Imperial says prē′-sē-dĕnt.

precedent (adj.)—prē-sē′-dĕnt.

"A slave, that is not twentieth part the tithe
Of your *precedent* lord."

—*Shakespeare.*

precedented—prĕs′-ē-dĕnt-ĕd.

precedently—prē-sē′-dĕnt-lĭ.

precise—prē-sīs′, *not* prē-sīz′.

precisely—prē-sīs′-lĭ, *not* prē-sīz′-lĭ.

preclude—prē-klūd′.

Stormonth and Haldeman say prē-klo͞od′.

precocious—prē-kō′-shŭs.

precocity—prē-kŏs′-ĭt-ĭ.

predatory—prĕd′-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* prē′-dȧ-tō-rĭ.

predecessor—prĕd-ē-sĕs′-ẽr.

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say prē-dē-sĕs′-ẽr. Haldeman, as a secondary pronunciation, gives prĕd′-ē-sĕs-ẽr.

predicament—prē-dĭk′-ȧ-mĕnt, *not* pẽr-dĭk′-ȧ-mĕnt.

predilection—prē-dĭl-ĕk′-shŭn, *not* prĕd-ĭl-ĕk′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

preface (n.)—prĕf′-ās.
preface (vb.)—prĕf′-ās, *not* prē-fās′, as analogy would suggest.
See *absent.*

prefect—prē′-fĕkt.
prefecture—prē′-fĕk-tūr.
Worcester says prĕf′-ĕk-tūr.

preferable—prĕf′-ẽr-a-bl, *not* prē-fẽr′-a-bl.
preferment—prē-fẽr′-mĕnt.
prefix (n.)—prē′-fĭks.
prefix (vb.)—prē-fĭks′.
See *absent.*

prehensile—prē-hĕn′-sĭl, *not* prē-hĕn′-sēl.
prelacy—prĕl′-a-sĭ.
prelate—prĕl′-āt, *not* prē′-lāt.
prelude (n.)—prē′-lūd or prĕl′-ūd.
prelude (vb.)—prē-lūd′.
See *absent.*

premature—prē-ma-tūr′ or prē′-ma-tūr.
premier—prē′-mĭ-ẽr or prĕm′-yẽr.
Worcester gives prēm′-yẽr as a secondary pronunciation. Sheridan says prĕm′-yẽr.

premise (n.)—prĕm′-ĭs.
premise (vb.)—prē-mīz′.
preparative—prē-păr′-a-tĭv, *not* prē-pâr′-a-tĭv.
presage (n.)—prē′-sāj or prĕs′-āj.
Worcester gives the second only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

presage (vb.)—prē-sāj′.
See *absent.*

Presbyterian—prĕz-bĭ-tē′-rĭ-ăn ; prĕs-bĭ-tē′-rĭ-ăn (Stor.).

presbytery—prĕz′-bĭt-ĕr-ĭ or prĕs.
Perry and Stormonth say prĕs′-bĭt-ĕr-ĭ.
Worcester says : "This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres-bȳt′-e-ry — a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

prescience—prē′-shĭ-ĕns or prē′-shĕns.
Perry says prĕsh′-ĕns.

present (n. and adj.)—prĕz′-ĕnt.

present (vb.)—prē-zĕnt′.
See *absent.*

presentation—prĕz-ĕn-tā′-shŭn.

presentiment—prē-sĕnt′-ĭm-ĕnt, *not* prē-zĕnt′-ĭm-ĕnt.
A common error.

presentment—prē-zĕnt′-mĕnt.

prestidigitateur—prĕs-tē-dē-jē-tä-tör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

prestidigitator—prĕs-tĭ-dĭj′-ĭ-tā-tĕr.

prestige—prĕs′-tĭj ; Fr. pron. prĕs-tēzh′.
prĕs-tēj′ is preferred by Worcester. Stormonth says prĕs′-tĭj or prĕs-tēzh′.

presumptuous—prē-zŭmpt′-yū-ŭs.
Walker says : "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in three syllables (prē-zŭm′-shŭs), which should be carefully avoided."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pretence—prē-tĕns′, *not* prē′-tĕns.

preterit—prĕt′-ẽr-ĭt or prē′-tẽr-ĭt.

Also spelled *preterite* and pronounced as above.

pretext—prē′-tĕkst or prē-tĕkst′.

prettily—prĭt′-ĭl-ĭ, *not* prĕt′-ĭl-ĭ.

pretty—prĭt′-ĭ, *not* prĕt′-ĭ.

pretzel—prĕt′-sĕl.

Also spelled *bretzel*, which see.

preventive—prē-vĕnt′-ĭv.

Prichard—prĭch′-ärd.

prima-facie—prī′-mȧ fā′-shĭ-ē.

princess—prĭn′-sĕs, *not* prĭn-sĕs′.

"By the English sometimes accented on the last syllable; but this, as Walker remarks, is a 'glaring absurdity.'"—*Webster*.

pristine—prĭs′-tĭn, *not* prĭs′-tīn, *nor* prĭs′-tēn.

prithee—prĭth′-ē, *not* prĭth′-ē.

privacy—prī′-vȧ-sĭ.

Knowles says prĭv′-ȧ-sĭ.

privily—prĭv′-ĭl-ĭ.

probatory—prō′-bȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* prŏb′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

probity—prŏb′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* prō′-bĭt-ĭ.

process—prŏs′-ĕs.

prō′-sĕs is a secondary pronunciation of Stormonth's, and the form preferred by Haldeman.

procès verbal—prō-sā′ vār-bȧl′.

Procrustean—prō-krŭs′-tē-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Procyon—prō′-sĭ-ŏn.
Stormonth says prŏs′-ĭ-ŏn.

prodigy—prŏd′-ĭj-ĭ.
produce (n.)—prŏd′-ūs ; prō′-dūs (Imp.); *not* prō-dūs′.
produce (vb.)—prō-dūs′.
See *absent.*

product—prŏd′-ŭkt.
profile—prō′-fīl or prō′-fēl (Web.) ; prō′-fēl, prō-fēl′ or prō′-fīl (Wor.) ; prō′-fīl (Imp.).
The form prō′-fēl is to be preferred.

profuse (adj.)—prō-fūs′.
progress (n.)—prŏg′-rĕs.
The New Imperial says prō′-grĕs.

progress (vb.)—prō-grĕs′.
See *absent.*
"The accent was formerly on the first syllable, but is now on the second."—*Webster.*

prohibition—prō-hĭb-ĭsh′-ŭn.
project (n.)—prŏj′-ĕkt.
project (vb.)—prō-jĕkt′.
See *absent.*

projectile—prō-jĕk′-tĭl.
proletariat—prōl-ē-tā′-rĭ-ăt.
prolix—prō-lĭks′ or prō′-lĭks.
prō′-lĭks is authorized by some lexicographers, Webster included.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

prologue—prō′-lŏg̃.
Worcester says prŏl′-ŏg̃.

promenade—prŏm-ē-näd′ or prŏm-ē-nād′.
Haldeman prefers the first.

Prometheus—prō-mē′-thē-ŭs or prō-mē′-thūs.
See *Morpheus.*

promissory—prŏm′-ĭs-ō-rĭ.

promulgate—prō-mŭl′-g̃āt.

promulgation—prō-mŭl-g̃ā′-shŭn.
Worcester says prŏm-ŭl-g̃ā′-shŭn.

promulgator—prō′-mŭl-g̃ā-tĕr.
Worcester says prŏm′-ŭl-g̃ā-tôr or prŏm-ŭl-g̃ā′-tôr.

pronunciamento—prō-nŭn-sĭ-ȧ-mĕn′-tō.

pronunciation—prō-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or shĭ.
The first is preferred by Webster and the Century. Perry, Knowles, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial (all of them *English* authorities) say prō-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn.

prophecy—prŏf′-ē-sĭ.

prophesy—prŏf′-ē-sī.

propinquity—prō-pĭng′-kwĭt-ĭ.

pro rata—prō rā′-tȧ, *not* prō răt′-ȧ.

prorogue—prō-rōg̃′, *not* prō-rŏg̃′.

prosaic—prō-zā′-ĭk, *not* prō-sā′-ĭk.

proscenium—prō-sē′-nĭ-ŭm, *not* prō-sĕn′-ĭ-ŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Proserpine—prŏs′-ẽr-pīn, *not* prŏz′-ẽr-pīn.
prosody—prŏs′-ō-dĭ.
protasis—prŏt′-ȧ-sĭs.
Protean—prō′-tē-ăn.
Stormonth says prō′-tē-ăn or prō-tē′-ăn.
protégé—prō-tā-zhā′.
protégée—prō-tā-zhā′.
proteid—prō′-tē-ĭd.
proteine—prō′-tē-ĭn.
See *aniline.*
pro tempore—prō tĕm′-pō-rē.
Protesilaus—prō-tĕs-ĭl-ā′-ŭs.
protest (n.)—prō′-tĕst.
protest (vb.)—prō-tĕst′.
See *absent.*
Protestant — prŏt′-ĕs-tănt, *not* prŏd′-ĕs-tănt.
protestation—prŏt-ĕs-tā′-shŭn, *not* prō-tĕs-tā′-shŭn.
Proteus—prō′-tē-ŭs or prō′-tūs.
See *Morpheus.*
prothonotary — prō-thŏn′-ō-tā-rĭ, *not* prō-thō-nō′-tā-rĭ.
protrusive—prō-trū′-sĭv, *not* prō-trū′-zĭv.
Provençal—prō-vĕn′-săl ; Fr. pron. prō-väN-sȧl′.
For äN, see p. 26.
provocation—prŏv-ō-kā′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

provocative — prō-vō′-kȧ-tĭv ; prō-vŏk′-ȧ-tĭv (Imp.).

provost (magistrate)—prŏv′-ŭst.

The New Imperial says prŏv′-ŏst.

provost (executioner)—prŏv′-ŭst or prō-vō′.

Worcester prefers the second, and the New Imperial gives the first only.

prow—prow or prō.

The second pronunciation, although given as a secondary form by Worcester, is rarely heard.

prowess—prow′-ĕs.

Prussian—prŭsh′-ăn or prōōsh′-ăn.

This last form, though in good repute, is rare.

prussic—prŭs′-ĭk or prōō′-sĭk.

"*Prussic* acid."

Prytaneum—prĭt-ȧ-nē′-ŭm.

psalm—säm.

"*P* is silent before *s* and *t*, at the beginning of words."—*Worcester*.

psalmist—säm′-ĭst.

Worcester and Stormonth prefer the pronunciation săl′-mĭst.

psalmistry—säm′-ĭst-rĭ.

Worcester says săl′-mĭst-rĭ.

psalmody—săl′-mō-dĭ or säm′-ō-dĭ.

săl′-mō-dĭ is preferred by Stormonth. It is also the pronunciation given by Smart.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

psalter—sôl′-tẽr.

Smart gives săl′-tẽr, and in defence of this pronunciation, remarks: "Such is the present pronunciation of this word, with reference to the original Greek, and not the intervening Saxon."

pseudo—sū′-dō.

pseudonym—sū′-dō-nĭm.

pseudonymous—sū-dŏn′-ĭm-ŭs.

pshaw—shô, *not* shä.

psoas—sō′-ăs.

Psyche—sī′-kē.

See *Cnidus*.

psychic—sī′-kĭk.

psychical—sī′-kĭk-ăl.

psychology—sī-kŏl′-ō-jĭ.

ptarmigan—tär′-mĭg̃-ăn.

pterodactyl—tĕr-ō-dăk′-tĭl.

ptisan—tĭz′-ăn.

Worcester prefers tĭz-zăn′.

Ptolemaic—tŏl-ē-mā′-ĭk.

See *Cnidus*.

Ptolemy—tŏl′-ē-mĭ.

See *Cnidus*.

ptyaline—tī′-ă-lĭn.

Also spelled *ptyalin*, and pronounced as above. See *aniline*.

publicist—pŭb′-lĭs-ĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pudding—pŏŏd′-ĭng, *not* pŏŏd′-ĭn.

Puebla—pwĕb′-lä.

puerile—pū′-ẽr-ĭl.

Stormonth's Dictionary says pū′-ẽr-īl or pū′-ẽr-ĭl.

puerility—pū-ẽr-ĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

Puerto Rico—pwĕr′-tō rē′-kō.

Puget (Sound)—pū′-jĕt.

pugnacious—pŭg̃-nā′-shŭs.

puisne—pū′-nĭ.

puissance—pū′-ĭs-ăns or pū-ĭs′-ăns.

Perry says pū-ĭs′-ăns.

puissant—pū′-ĭs-ănt or pū-ĭs′-ănt, *not* pwē′-sănt.

Worcester gives the first only.

pumice—pŭm′-ĭs.

Worcester and Stormonth prefer pū′-mĭs.

pumpkin—pŭmp′-kĭn, *not* pŭng′-kĭn.

A vulgar error.

Punjab—pŏŏn-jäb′.

Also spelled *Panjab* and *Punjaub*, and pronounced as above.

Purana—pū-rä′-nä.

Stormonth says pū-rā′-nă.

purport—pûr′-pōrt.

Stormonth says pẽr′-pŏrt.

purposive—pûr′-pō-sĭv, *not* pûr-pō′-sĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pursuivant—pûr′-swē-vănt.
purulent—pū′-rū-lĕnt.
Pusey (Dr.)—pū′-zĭ, *not* pū′-sĭ.
Puseyism—pū′-zĭ-ĭzm, *not* pū′-sĭ-ĭzm.
pustule—pŭst′-yūl.
pŭs′-tūl is preferred by Worcester.

Puteoli—pū-tē′-ō-lī.
See *Pozzuoli*.

pyæmia—pī-ē′-mĭ-å.
pygmean—pĭg-mē′-ăn.
Perry says pĭg′-mē-ăn.

Pylades—pĭl′-å-dēz, *not* pī-lā′-dēz.
pylorus—pĭl-ō′-rŭs.
pyramidal—pĭr-ăm′-ĭd-ăl.
pyramidical—pĭr-å-mĭd′-ĭk-ăl.
Pyrenees—pĭr′-ē-nēz.
pyrites—pĭr-ī′-tēz.
Stormonth gives pĭr′-īts as a secondary pronunciation.

Pythagoras—pĭth-ăg′-ō-răs, *not* pī-thăg′-ō-răs.
Pythagorean—pĭth-å-gō′-rē-ăn or pĭth-ăg-ō-rē′-ăn.
Worcester gives the second only.

python—pī′-thŏn.
pythoness—pĭth′-ō-nĕs.
pyx—pĭks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Q

quadrille—kwȧ-drĭl′ or kȧ-drĭl′.

Worcester gives the last only. Stormonth prefers kă-drĭl′, and Haldeman kwŏd-rĭl′ or kā-drĭl′.

quadrumana—kwŏd-rū′-mȧ-nȧ, *not* kwŏd-rū-mā′-nȧ.

quadrupedal—kwŏd-rū′-pē-dăl, *not* kwŏd-rū-pē′-dăl.

quaff—kwȧf, *not* kwăf.

Stormonth and Haldeman say kwäf. See *ask*.

quaggy—kwăg̃′-ĭ, *not* kwŏg̃′-ĭ.

quagmire—kwăg̃′-mīr, *not* kwŏg̃′-mīr.

qualm—kwäm, *not* kwôm.

quandary—kwŏn′-dȧ-rĭ or kwŏn-dā′-rĭ.

Worcester prefers the second form. The first is the pronunciation generally heard; the second is supported by the most authorities.

quantivalence—kwŏn-tĭv′-ȧ-lĕns, *not* kwăn-tĭv′-ȧ-lĕns.

quarantine (n.)—kwŏr′-ăn-tēn.

Worcester says kwŏr-ăn-tēn′, thus making no distinction in *accent* between the noun and the verb.

quarantine (vb.)—kwŏr-ăn-tēn′.

quarrel—kwŏr′-ĕl, *not* kwôr′-ĕl.

quash—kwŏsh, *not* kwăsh.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

quassia—kwŏsh′-ĭ-ȧ or kwăsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
Worcester gives the first only.

quaternary—kwȧ-tĕr′-nā-rĭ.
quaternion—kwȧ-tĕr′-nĭ-ŭn.
Quatre Bras—kä′-tr brä.
quay—kē.
Quebec—kwē-bĕk′, *not* kwē′-bĕk.
querulous—kwĕr′-yū-lŭs.
queue—kyū.
quietus—kwī-ē′-tŭs.
Quincy (Mass.)—kwĭn′-zĭ, *not* kwĭn′-sĭ.
" *Quincy* granite.

quinine—kwĭ′-nīn or kwĭn-īn′ (Web.); kwĭn-īn′ or kwĭn′-īn (Wor.); kwĭn′-īn (Imp.); Webster (1900) gives also kwĭn-ēn′.
The pronunciation kĭn-ēn′, though without dictionary authority, is very common.

quinsy—kwĭn′-zĭ, *not* kwĭn′-sĭ.
Spelled also *quinsey* and pronounced as above.

Quirinal—kwĭr′-ĭn-ăl.
Quito—kē′-tō.
qui vive—kē vēv′, *not* kwē vēv′.
quixotic—kwĭks-ŏt′-ĭk.
quoin—kwoin or koin.
Stormonth gives the last only.

quoit—kwoit or koit.
Stormonth says koit or kwoit.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

quoth—kwōth or kwŭth.
Stormonth gives the first only.

R

rabbi—răb′-bī or răb′-bĭ.
"In reading the Scripture, it should be pronounced răb′-bī."—*Walker.*

Rabelais — räb-lā′; rä-bĕl-ā′ or rä-blā′ (Biog.).

rabies—rā′-bĭ-ēz.

Raca—rā′-kȧ.

racemous—răs′-ē-mŭs or rȧ-sē′-mŭs.

Rachel (actress)—rä-shĕl′.

racial—rā′-shăl.
Worcester says rā′-shē-ăl.

Racine—rä-sēn′.
răs-sēn′ is preferred by Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

radish—răd′-ĭsh, *not* rĕd′-ĭsh.

Raffaele—räf-fä-ĕl′-lā.
See *Raphael.*

ragoût—rā-g͞oo′.

Rahway—rô′-wā.

raillery—răl′-ĕr-ĭ or rā′-lĕr-ĭ; rā′-lĕr-ĭ is preferred by Stormonth.

raison d'être—rā-zôN′ dātr.
For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

raisonné—rā-zō-nā′.

rajah—rä′-jä or rā′-jà.
Stormonth prefers rā′-jà. See *raja.*

Raleigh (city)—rô′-lĭ.

Raleigh (Sir Walter)—rô′-lĭ.

Rama—rä′-mä.

Ramayana—rä-mä′-yà-nà (Web.); răm-ä-yä′-nä (Wor.); răm-ā′-ăn-ă (Stor.); rä-mä′-yä-nä (Biog.).

Rambouillet de—dŭ räN-bo͞o-yā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Rameses—răm′-ē-sēz.
Stormonth prefers ră-mē′-sēz.

Ramillies—răm′-ĭl-ēz; Fr. pron. rä-mēl-yē′ or rä-mē-yē′.

ranchero—răn-chā′-rō (Web.); răn-chä′-rō (Wor.).

rancor—răng′-kẽr, *not* răn′-kẽr.

Rangoon—răn-g̃o͞on′.

ransack—răn′-săk, *not* răm′-săk.

rapacious—rà-pā′-shŭs.

Raphael—răf′-à-ĕl; rā′-fà-ĕl or rä′-fä-ĕl (Biog.).
See *Raffaele.*

Raphaelite—răf′-à-ĕl-īt.

Rapidan—răp-ĭd-ăn′, *not* răp′-ĭd-ăn.

rapier—rā′-pĭ-ẽr.
Haldeman says rā′-pyẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rapine—răp′-ĭn.

The New Imperial says răp′-īn.

raspberry—răz′-bĕr-ĭ.

răs′-bĕr-ĭ is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by Walker. Haldeman says răz′-bĕr-ĭ.

rather—răth′-ẽr or rä′-thẽr, *not* rŭ′-thẽr.

The first is the pronunciation of many orthoëpists, including Webster and Worcester. Stormonth, Haldeman, Smart, and Knowles say rä′-thẽr, which is perhaps more frequently heard.

ratio—rā′-shĭ-ō or rā′-shō.

Worcester gives the first only; and Haldeman, the last only.

ration—rā′-shŭn or răsh′-ŭn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.

rational—răsh′-ŭn-ăl.

"It is very common in the U. S. to pronounce *rational* and *national* with the first syllable long—rā′-tional, nā′-tional; but this mode is not countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists."—*Wor.*

rationale—răsh-ŭn-ā′-lē (Web.); răsh-ē-ō-nā′-lē (Wor.); răsh-ō-nā′-lē (Imp.).

rationalist—răsh′-ŭn-ăl-ĭst.

rationality—răsh-ŭn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ; răsh-ē-ō-năl′-ĭt-ĭ (Wor.).

ratlines—răt′-lĭnz, *not* răt′-līnz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ravenous—răv′-n-ŭs.
Reading—rĕd′-ĭng.
real—rē′-ăl, *not* rēl,
realization—rē-ăl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn, *not* rē-ăl-ī-zā′-shŭn.
really—rē′-ăl-ĭ, *not* rē′-lĭ.
Réaumur de—dŭ rā-ō-mūr′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Récamier—rā-kä-mē-ā′.
receptivity—rĕs-ĕp-tĭv′-ĭt-ĭ or rē-sĕp-tĭv′-ĭt-ĭ.
recess—rē-sĕs′.

Worcester says: "Although all the orthoëpists accent this word on the second syllable, yet we often hear it pronounced with the accent on the first."

Rechabite—rē′-kăb-īt.
réchauffé—rā-shō-fā′.
recherché—rŭ-shâr-shā′.
recipe—rĕs′-ĭp-ē.
reciprocity—rĕs-ĭ-prŏs′-ĭt-ĭ.
recital—rē-sī′-tăl.
recitative—rĕs-ĭ-tà-tēv′.
See *amber-gris*.
reclamation—rĕk-là-mā′-shŭn, *not* rē-klā-mà′-shŭn.
recluse—rē-klūs′.

Stormonth says rĕ-klōōs′, and Haldeman rē-klōōs′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

recognizable—rĕk′-ŏg̃-nī-zȧ-bl or rē-kŏg̃′-nĭz-ȧ-bl.

Haldeman prefers the second. The New Imperial gives the first only.

recognizance—rē-kŏg̃′-nĭz-ăns or rē-kŏn′-ĭz-ăns.

Worcester gives the first only.

Smart says: "In the general sense, the *g* is sounded; in professional, legal sense, it is usually sunk."

recognize—rĕk′-ŏg̃-nīz.

"Sometimes incorrectly pronounced **rē-kŏg̃′-nīz**."—*Wor.*

recompense—rĕk′-ŏm-pĕns.

recondite—rĕk′-ŏn-dīt or rē-kŏn′-dĭt.

reconnaissance—rē-kŏn′-ĭs-ăns.

See *reconnoissance.*

reconnoissance—rē-kŏn′-ĭs-ăns.

See *reconnaissance.*

reconnoiter—rĕk-ŏn-oi′-tĕr, *not* rē-kŏn-oi′-tĕr.

record (n.)—rĕk′-ẽrd.

record (vb.)—rē-kôrd′.

See *absent.*

recourse—rē-kōrs′.

recreant—rĕk′-rē-ănt.

recreate (amuse)—rĕk′-rē-āt.

recreate (create anew)—rē-krē-āt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

recusancy—rē-kū′-zăn-sĭ or rĕk′-yū-zăn-sĭ.
Stormonth says rĕk′-yū-zăn-sĭ.

recusant—rē-kū′-zănt.
Worcester gives rĕk′-yū-zănt as a secondary pronunciation.

redivivus—rĕd-ĭv-ī′-vŭs.

redolent—rĕd′-ō-lĕnt.

refectory—rē-fĕk′-tō-rĭ.

referable—rĕf′-ĕr-à-bl, *not* rē-fĕr′-à-bl.

referrible—rē-fĕr′-rĭ-bl.

reflex (n.)—rē′-flĕks; formerly rē-flĕks′.
Worcester and Stormonth also say rē′-flĕks.

reflex (adj.)—rē′-flĕks.

refluent—rĕf′-lū-ĕnt, *not* rē-flū′-ĕnt.

refragable—rĕf′-rà-gà-bl.

refuse (n.)—rĕf′-yūs.

refuse (vb.)—rē-fūz′.

refutable—rē-fū′-tà-bl, *not* rĕf′-yū-tà-bl.
The New Imperial says rē-fū′-tà-bl **or** rĕf′-yū-tà-bl. See *irrefutable.*

regalia—rē-gā′-lĭ-à.

regatta—rē-găt′-à.

régime—rā-zhēm′.

regress (n.)—rē′-grĕs.

regress (vb.)—rē-grĕs′.
See *absent.*

Reichsrath—rīĸs′-rät.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* **37.**)

Reichstadt—rīĸ′-stät.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Reichstag—rīĸ′-stäG.
For ĸ and G, see p. 28.

Reikiavik—rī′-kĭ-ä-vĭk.
See *Reykjavik.*

Reinhold—rīn′-hōlt.
relaxation—rē-lăks-ā′-shŭn.
Worcester says rĕl-ăks-ā′-shŭn.

relict—rĕl′-ĭkt.
relievo—rē-lē′-vō.
See *rilievo.*

reliquary—rĕl′-ĭ-kwā-rĭ.
Rembrandt — rĕm′-brănt ; Dutch pron. rĕm′-bränt.
remediable—rē-mē′-dĭ-à-bl.
Perry says rē-mĕd′-ĭ-à-bl.

remediless—rē-mĕd′-ĭ-lĕs or rĕm′-ē-dĭ-lĕs.
Worcester prefers the second.
"By some orthoëpists the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives; but *remedilessly*, *remedilessness*, require the accent on the second syllable."—*Webster.*

remonstrate—rē-mŏn′-strāt.
Rémusat de—dŭ rā-mü-zä′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

renaissance—rē-nā′-săns ; Fr. pron. rŭ-nā-săns′.
Worcester says re-nā′-săns. For ăn, see p. 26.

Renan—rŭ-năn′ ; anglicized. rē′-năn or rē-năn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

rendez-vous—rĕn′-dĕ-vo͞o ; Fr. pron. răn′-dā-vo͞o.
rĕn′-dē-vo͞oz is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's. For ăn, see p. 26.

Rensselaer—rĕn′-sē-lēr.

rentes—rănt ; Fr. pron. răNt.
For ăn, see p. 26.

renunciation—rē-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or shĭ.
Stormonth and Haldeman also say rē-nŭn sĭ-ā′-shŭn.

reparable—rĕp′-à-rà-bl, *not* rē-pâr′-à-bl.

repartee—rĕp-ar-tē′.

répertoire—rĕp-ĕr-twär ; Fr. pron. rā-pâr-twär′.

repertory—rĕp′-ĕr-tō-rĭ.

replevin—rē-plĕv′-ĭn.

replica—rĕp′-lĭk-à.

repoussé—rŭ-po͞o-sā′.

reprimand (n.)—rĕp′-rĭm-ănd.

reprimand (vb.)—rĕp′-rĭm-ănd.

reptile—rĕp′-tĭl.
Stormonth says rĕp′-tīl.

reputable—rĕp′-yū-tà-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

requiem—rē′-kwĭ-ĕm.

rĕk′-wĭ-ĕm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and Stormonth's only form. Haldeman says rĕk′-wĭ-ĕm or re′-kwĭ-ĕm.

reredos—rēr′-dŏs ; rē′-rĕ-dŏs (Stor.).

research—rē-sĕrch′, *not* rē′-sĕrch.

reservoir—rĕz′-ẽr-vwôr.

resignation—rĕz-ĭg̃-nā′-shŭn, *not* rĕs-ĭg̃-nā′-shŭn.

resin—rĕz′-ĭn.

resoluble—rĕz′-ō-lū-bl; rĕz′-ŏ-lo͝o-bl (Stor.).

resonance—rĕz′-ō-năns.

resource—rē-sōrs′, *not* rē′-sōrs.

respirable—rē-spī′-rȧ-bl or rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl.

Perry and Knowles say rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl. Haldeman gives rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl as a secondary form ; and the New Imperial says rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl or rē-spī′-rȧ-bl.

respirator—rĕs′-pĭr-ā-tẽr, *not* rē-spī′-rā-tẽr.

respiratory—rē-spī′-rȧ-tō-rĭ or rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

respite (n. and vb.)—rĕs′-pĭt, *not* rē-spīt′.

restaurant—rĕs′-tō-rȧnt or rĕs′-tō-räng.

The first is the better pronunciation of this word. The second (once preferred by Webster), is a poor imitation of the French pronunciation (rĕs-tō-räN′). For äN, see p. 26.

restaurateur—rās-tō-rȧ-tẽr′.

Worcester says rĕs-tō′-rä-tūr. Fr. pron. rĕs-tō-rä-tör′. For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

restorative—rē-stō′-rā-tĭv, *not* rē-stŏr′-ā-tĭv.

résumé—rā-zo͝o-mā′; Fr. pron. rā-zü-mā′.

For ü, see p. 26. Worcester says rĕz-ū-mā′; and Stormonth, rā-zo͞o′-mā.

retail (n.)—rē′-tāl.

retail (vb.)—rē-tāl′.

See *absent*.

retailer—rē-tā′-lẽr or rē′-tā-lẽr.

"This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in America."—*Webster*.

retardation—rē-tär-dā′-shŭn.

Worcester says rĕt-är-dā′-shŭn.

retch—rĕch or rēch.

Worcester prefers rēch, which is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth.

reticent—rĕt′-ĭs-ĕnt, *not* rē-tī′-sĕnt.

reticule—rĕt′-ĭ-kūl.

retina—rĕt′-ĭn-å.

retributive—rē-trĭb′-yū-tĭv.

retroact—rē-trō-ăkt′ or rĕt-rō-ăkt′.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retroaction—rē-trō-ăk′-shŭn or rĕt-rō-ăk′-shŭn.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retrocede—rē′-trō-sēd or rĕt′-rō-sēd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

retrocession — rē-trō-sĕsh′-ŭn or rĕt-rō-sĕsh′-ŭn.
Worcester gives the first only.

retrograde—rē′-trō-grād or rĕt′-rō-grād.
Worcester gives the second only.

retrogression—rē-trō-grĕsh′-ŭn or rĕt-rō-grĕsh′-ŭn.
Worcester gives the second only.

retrospect—rē′-trō-spĕkt or rĕt′-rō-spĕkt.
Worcester gives the second only.

retrospection—rē-trō-spĕk′-shŭn or rĕt-rō-spĕk′-shŭn.
Worcester gives the second only.

retroversion — rē-trō-vĕr′-shŭn or rĕt-rō-vĕr′-shŭn.
Worcester gives the second only.

retrovert—rē′-trō-vĕrt or rĕt′-rō-vĕrt.
Worcester gives the second only.

reveillé—rĕ-vāl′-yā.
"In the United States service, commonly pronounced rĕv-ȧ-lē′."—*Webster*. Worcester and Haldeman prefer rē-vāl′. Soule and Wheeler remark: "Although Smart authorizes the pronunciation rā-vāl′ only, yet he says, in a note, 'also pronounced rā-vāl′-yā.'"

revenue—rĕv′-ē-nū.
In poetry, sometimes pronounced re-ven′-yū.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

reverie—rĕv′-ẽr-ĭ or rĕv-ẽr-ē′.
Cooley, Cull, and Stormonth say rĕv′-ẽr-ĭ.
See *revery*.

revery—rĕv′-ẽr-ĭ.
See *reverie*.

revocable—rĕv′-ō-ka-bl, *not* rē-vō′-ka-bl.

revolt—rē-vōlt′ or rē-vŏlt′.

revolting—rē-vōlt′-ĭng or rē-vŏlt′-ĭng.
Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

Reykjavik—rīk′-yä-vĭk.
See *Reikiavik*.

reynard—rā′-nẽrd or rĕn′-ẽrd.
Worcester prefers the second.

Rheims—rēmz ; Fr. pron. rĂNs.
Also spelled *Reims*, and pronounced as above. For ĂN, see p. 26.

rheum—rūm.

rheumatism — rū′-ma-tĭzm, *not* rŏŏm′-a-tĭzm.

rhizoma—rī-zō′-ma.

Rhodes—rōdz.

rhomb—rŏmb or rŏm. See *rhumb*.
Worcester prefers rŭmb. Stormonth says rŏm. According to Walker, "In the mathematical term *rhomb*, the *b* is always heard."

rhythm—rĭthm or rĭthm, *not* rĭth′-ŭm.

rythmic—rĭth′-mĭk or rĭth′-mĭk.
Worcester gives the first only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rhythmical—rĭth′-mĭk-ăl or rĭth′-mĭk-ăl.
Worcester gives the first only.

ribald—rĭb′-ăld, *not* rī′-bôld.

Ricardo—rē-kär′-dō.

Ricci—rē′-chē.

Richelieu de—dŭ rĭsh-ĕl-ōō′; Fr. pron. dŭ rēsh-lē-ö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Richter—rĭĸ′-tĕr.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

ricochet (n.)—rĭk-ō-shā′ or rĭk′-ō-shĕt.

ricochet (vb.)—rĭk-ō-shĕt′.

ridiculous—rĭd-ĭk′-yū-lŭs, *not* rĭd-ĭk′-lŭs.

Riesen-Gebirge—rē′-zĕn gĕb-ērg′-ĕ.
For g, see p. 28.

Riga—rē′-gȧ.

Rigel—rī′-gĕl.

rile—rīl.
"The proper orthography of this word is *roil;* but *rile* is not uncommon, especially in colloquial and humorous language."—*Webster.* See *roil.*

rilievo—rē-lyā′-vō.
See *relievo.*

rind—rīnd, *not* rīn.
Pronounce the *d.*

rinderpest—rĭn′-dĕr-pĕst, *not* rīn′-dĕr-pĕst.

rinse—rĭns, *not* rĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Rio Grande—rī′-ō-grănd ; Sp. pron. rē′-ō grän′-dā.

Rio Janeiro—rī′-ō jā-nē′-rō or rē′-ō zhä-nā′-rō.

rise (n.)—rīs or rīz ; rīz (C.).

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say rīz.

Walker says: "This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, etc., for we sometimes hear 'the *rise* and fall of the Roman empire,' 'the *rise* and fall of provisions,' etc., with the *s* like the *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers."

rise (vb.)—rīz.

Riviera—rē-vē-ā′-rä.

rivière—rēv-yâr′.

Rivinus—rē-vē′-nŭs.

Rivoli—rē′-vō-lē.

Rizzio—rĭt′-sē-ō.

Roanoke—rō-å-nōk′.

Accent the final syllable.

Robespierre de—dŭ rō′-bĕs-pēr ; Fr. pron. dŭ rŏb-ĕs-pyâr′.

robust—rō-bŭst, *not* rō′-bŭst.

Rochambeau de—dŭ rō-shäN-bō′.

For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Rochefort—rŏsh-fōr′.

rococo—rō-kō′-kō.

Roderigo—rō-dā-rē′-gō.

Rodriguez—rō-drē′-gĕth.

See *Lopez.*

Rohan de—dŭ rō-ăn′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

roil—roil, *not* rīl.

Webster says: "Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* for *join*, *rile* for *roil*, etc.; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes." See *rile.*

Rokeby—rōōk′-bĭ.

Roland—rō′-lănd; Fr. pron. rō-läN′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Rollin—rŏl′-ĭn; Fr. pron. rō-läN′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Rollo—rŏl′-ō. See *Rolla.*

romance—rō-măns′; more properly rō-måns′; *not* rō′-măns.

Webster says that no orthoëpist has given any sanction to rō′-măns, although it is a pronunciation frequently heard in America.

Romanof—rō-mä′-nŏf.

Romilly—rŏm′-ĭl-ĭ.

Romola—rŏm′-ō-lå.

This is the pronunciation given in Webster's International Dictionary.

The editor of the New York Tribune is of

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

the following opinion : "rŏm′-ō-lȧ, rō′-mō-lȧ, or rō-mō′-lȧ. All three used ; I don't know that the dispute was ever authoritatively settled."

roof—rōōf, *not* rŏŏf.
See *broom.*

rook—rŏŏk.
Worcester says rōōk or rŏŏk.

room—rōōm, *not* rŏŏm.
See *broom.*

root—rōōt, *not* rŏŏt.
See *broom.*

Roquefort—rōk-fōr′.

Rosalind—rŏz′-ȧ-lĭnd.

Rosaline—rŏz′-ȧ-lĭn or rŏz′-ȧ-līn.

Rosamond—rŏz′-ȧ-mŭnd.

Roscommon—rŏs-kŏm′-ŏn.

roseate—rō′-zē-āt.
Worcester prefers rō′-zhē-āt.

roseola—rō-zē′-ō-lȧ, *not* rō-zē-ō′-lȧ, the common pronunciation.

Rosicrucian—rŏz-ĭ-krū′-shăn.

rosin—rŏz′-ĭn.

Rossetti—rŏs-sĕt′-ē.

Rossini—rŏs-sē′-nē.

Rostoptchin—rŏs-tŏp-chēn′.

rostrum—rŏs′-trŭm, *not* rō′-strŭm.

Rothschild—rōs′-chīld ; Ger. pron. rōt′-shĭlt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

roué—rōō-ā′.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

Rouen—rōō′-ĕn ; Fr. pron. rōō-äN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

rouge—rōōzh.

rout—rowt.

route—rōōt or rowt.

The New Imperial says rōōt.

According to Webster : "Most of the orthoëpists who have succeeded Walker give the preference to *rōōt ;* but *rowt* is perhaps the more common pronunciation in the United States."

routine—rōō-tēn′.

See *amber-gris.*

rowel—row′-ĕl.

Do not say rō′-ĕl.

Rowland—rō′-lănd.

"A *Rowland* for an Oliver."

Royer-Collard—rwä′-yā kŏl-lär′.

Rozinante—rŏz-ĭn-ăn′-tē.

rubeola—rū-bē′-ō-lȧ, *not* rū-bē-ō′-lȧ.

Rubinstein—rōō′-bĭn-stīn.

Rucellai—rōō-chĕl-ī′.

"The *Rucellai* Gardens."

rude—rūd.

rudiment—rū′-dĭm-ĕnt.

ruffian—rŭf′-yăn or rŭf′-ĭ-ăn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only. See *ruffianism.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rule—rūl.
rural—rū′-răl.
Russia—rŭsh′-à or rōō′-shà, *not* rŭsh′-ĭ-à nor rōō′-shĭ-à.
Russian—rŭsh′-ăn or rōō′-shăn.
ruthless—rūth′-lĕs.
Ruy Blas—rōō′-ē bläs.
Ruysdael—rois′-däl.
Ruyter de—dŭ rī′-tĕr ; Dutch pron. dŭ roi′-tĕr.
Ryswick—rĭz′-wĭk ; Dutch pron. rĭs′-vĭk.

S

Sabacthani—sā-băk′-thā-nī or sā-băk-thā′-nī.
Sabaoth—săb′-ā-òth or sā-bā′-òth.
Sabeans—sā-bē′-ănz.
Sabines—sā′-bīnz or săb′-ĭnz ; sà′-bēnz is frequently heard.
" The rape of the *Sabines*."
sabot—sä-bō′.
Sabrina—sà-brī′-nà, *not* sà-brē′-nà.
Milton's " Comus."
saccharine—săk-à-rīn ôr săk′-à-rĭn, *not* săk′-à-rēn.
Stormonth says săk′ kă-rīn or rĭn
sacerdotal—săs-ĕr-dō′-tăl, *not* sä-sĕr-dō′-tăl.
Perry says sā-sĕr-dō′-tăl.
(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sachem—sā′-chĕm, *not* săch′-ĕm.

sachet—sä-shā′.

Worcester's pronunciation (săsh-ā′) is the one generally heard.

Saco—sô′-kō.

sacrament—săk′-rȧ-mĕnt, *not* sā′-krȧ-mĕnt.

Walker says: "This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies of the language."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists are unanimous against the practice" [of making the a *long* in the first syllable].

sacrifice (n.)—săk′-rĭf-īz.

Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say săk′-rĭf-īs. Haldeman says săk′-rĭf-ĭs. See *sacrament*.

sacrifice (vb.)—săk′-rĭf-īz.

Stormonth says săk′-rĭf-īs. Worcester says: "In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, *c* is allowed, by the common consent of orthoëpists, and by general usage, to take the sound of *z*. Some speakers, however, pronounce *sacrifice* with the proper sound of *c* soft, and Smart countenances this pronunciation of it when used as a noun: yet he says it is 'the practice of most speakers [to pronounce it *sacrifize*], and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries.'" See *sacrament*.

sacrilege—săk′-rĭl-ĕj.

See *sacrament*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sacrilegious—săk-rĭl-ē′-jŭs, *not* săk-**rĭl-ĭj′-ŭs.**
Almost always mispronounced.

sacristan—săk′-rĭs-tăn.
sacristy—săk′-rĭs-tĭ.
See *sacrament.*

sacrum—sā′-krŭm.
Sadducee—săd′-yū-sē.
Sadowa—sä-dō′-vä.
saengerfest—sâng′-ĕr-fĕst.
Safed—sä-fĕd′.
saga—sā′-gȧ.
sagacious—sȧ-gā′-shŭs, *not* sȧ-găsh′-ŭs.
sagittal—săj′-ĭt-ăl.
Knowles says săj-ĭt′-ăl.

Sagittarius—săj-ĭt-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.
sagittary—săj′-ĭt-ā-rĭ.
Saguenay—săg̃-ĕn-ā′, *not* săg̃′-ĕn-ā, sä-g̃ĕn-ā′ (Gaz.).
Sahara—sȧ-hä′-rä.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives as a secondary pronunciation, sä′-hä-rä.

said—sĕd.
Said (Port)—sä-ēd′.
Saïda (ancient Sidon)—sī′-dä.
Saïgon—sä-ē-g̃ŏn′.
St. Alban's—sānt ôl′-bănz.
St. Augustine (city)—sānt ô′-g̃ŭs-tēn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p* 37.)

St. Augustine (Church-father)—sānt ô′-gŭs-tĭn or sānt ô-gŭs′-tĭn.

"It must be admitted that the best modern usage, at least in this country, is in favor of Augus′tine (ô-gŭs′-tĭn)."—*Biog.*

St. Bernard de Menthon—săn bĕr-när′ dŭ măn-tôn′.

For ăn, än and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

St. Cecilia—sānt sē-sĭl′-ĭ-ȧ; It. pron. sän′-tä chā-chē′-lē-ä.

St. Cloud—sānt klowd′; Fr. pron. săn klōō′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Croix—sānt kroi′; Fr. pron. săn krwä′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Cyr—săn sēr′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Denis—sānt dĕn′-ĭs; Fr. pron. săn dĕn-ē′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Francis Xavier—sānt frăn′-sĭs zăv′-ĭ-ẽr; Sp. pron. hä-vē-âr′; Fr. pron. gzä-vē-ā′.

St. Gothard—săn gō-tär′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Helena (mother of Constantine)—sānt hĕl′-ē-nȧ.

See *St. Helena* (island).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

St. Helena (island)—sānt hĕl-ē′-nȧ.

"Some persons, aiming to be more accurate than ordinary speakers, place the accent on the first syllable of this name—HEL′-ENA. This is unquestionably the correct accentuation of the name of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and though it is probable that the island derived its appellation originally from her, not only is the present pronunciation of its name so thoroughly established that it would be idle to attempt to change it, but this very pronunciation is supported by the analogy of the original Greek itself."—*Gaz.*

St. Hilaire de—dŭ săN-tē-lâr′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Leger—sānt lĕj′-ẽr or sĭl′-ĭn-jẽr.

săl′-ĭn-jẽr is also heard.

St. Louis (Missouri)—sānt lo͞o′-ĭs or sānt lo͞o′-ĭ.

St. Michael—sānt mī′-kĕl.

Not to be confounded with *St. Michel* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Normandy.

St. Michel—săN mē-shĕl′.

For ăN, see p. 26. Not to be confounded with *St. Michael* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Cornwall.

St. Pierre de—dŭ săN pyâr′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

St. Simon de—dŭ sānt sī′-mŏn ; Fr. pron. dŭ săN sē-môN′.
For ăN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

St. Vincent de Paul—sānt vĭn′-sĕnt dŭ pôl ; Fr. pron. săN văN-säN′ dŭ pŏl.
For ăN and äN, see p. 26.

Sainte-Beuve—săNt-böv′.
For ăN and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

sal volatile—săl vō-lăt′-ĭl-ē.
Webster says : " Popularly pronounced săl vŏl′-ā-tĭl."

Sala (George Augustus)—sā′-lä, *not* sä-lä′.

salaam—sä-läm′.
See *salam.*

Saladin—săl′-ăd-ĭn.

salam—sä-läm′.
See *salaam.*

Salanio—sä-lä′-nē-ō.

Salarino—sä-lä-rē′-nō.

Salic—săl′-ĭk, *not* sā′-lĭk.

salicylic—săl-ĭ-sĭl′-ĭk.

salient—sā′-lĭ-ĕnt.
Knowles says sāl′-yĕnt.

salina—sȧ-lī′-nȧ, *not* sȧ-lē′-nȧ.

saline—sā′-līn or sȧ-līn′
Worcester gives the second only. Do not say sā-lēn′.

saliva—sȧ-lī′-vȧ or sȧ-lē′-vȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

salmon—săm′-ŭn.
Salome—să-lōm′ or să-lō′-mē.
salon—să-lôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Salonica—săl-ō-nē′-kȧ.
salt-rheum—sôlt′-rūm, *not* sôlt-rūm′.
salutary—săl′-yū-tā-rĭ.
salutatorian—să-lū-tȧ-tō′-rĭ-ăn.
salutatory—să-lū′-tȧ-tō-rĭ.
Salvator Rosa—säl-vä′-tōr rō′-zä.
salve (ointment)—säv.
Worcester gives sälv, as a secondary pronunciation.

salve (interjection)—săl′-vē.
salver (plate)—săl′-vẽr, *not* să′-vẽr.
Samarcand—săm-ăr-kănd′.
Samaritan—să-măr′-ĭt-ăn, *not* să-mā′-rĭt-ăn.
Samoa—să-mō′-ä.
sanatorium—săn-ȧ-tō′-rĭ-ŭm.
San Diego—săn dē-ā′-gō.
San Joaquin—săn hō-ä-kēn′, almost wä kēn′.
The *h* is strongly aspirated in this and the two succeeding words.

San José—săn hō-sā′.
See *San Joaquin.*

San Juan—săn hō̄o-ăn′.
See *San Joaquin.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

San Luis Potosi—săn lōō-ēs′ pō-tō-sē′.
San Salvador—săn săl-vă-dōr′.
Sancho Panza—săng′-kō păn′-zȧ, *not* săn′-chō păn′-zȧ; Sp. pron. săn′-chō pän′-thä.
See *Lopez.*

sandwich—sănd′-wĭch.
Worcester says sănd′-wĭj.

Sandys—săn′-dĭs or săndz.
See *Alnwick.*

sang-froid — säng-frwô′; Fr. pron. săN frwä′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

sangreal—săng′-grē-ăl.
Worcester says săN-grāl′ or säng-rā-ăl′. For ăN, see p. 26.

sangre azul—säng′-grā ä-thōōl′.
See *Lopez.*

sanguigenous—săng-gwĭj′-ē-nŭs.
sanguinary—săng′-gwĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* săn′-gwin-ā-rĭ.
sanguine—săng′-gwĭn, *not* săn′-gwĭn.
Sanhedrim—săn′-hē-drĭm, *not* săn-hē′-drĭm
Haldeman says săn-ĕd′-rĭm or săn′-hĕd-rĭm.

sans (preposition)—sănz.
"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing."—*Shakespeare.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sans-culotte—sănz-kū-lŏt′; Fr. pron. säN kü-lŏt′.

For äN and ü, see p. 26.

sans-souci — sŏng-sōō-sē′; Fr. pron. säN sōō-sē′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Santa Croce—sän′-tä krō′-chā.

Santa Cruz—sän′-tä krōōs, *not* săn′-tà krōōz.

Santa Fé—sän′-tä fā.

Santiago—sän-tē-ä′-gō.

Saône—sōn.

sapience—sā′-pĭ-ĕns.

sapphire—săf′-īr or săf′-ēr.

Worcester gives the second only.

Saracen—săr′-à-sĕn.

sarcenet—särs′-nĕt.

sarcophagus—sär-kŏf′-à-gŭs.

Sardanapalus—sär-dà-nà-pā′-lŭs, *not* sär-dăn-ăp′-ā-lŭs.

sardine (fish)—sär′-dēn or sär-dēn′.

Worcester says sär′-dĭn or sär-dēn′.

sardonic—sär-dŏn′-ĭk.

sardonyx—sär′-dō-nĭks, *not* särd-ŏn′-ĭks.

Sarpedon—sär-pē′-dŏn.

sarsaparilla — sär-sà-pà-rĭl′-à, *not* săs-pà-rĭl′-à.

A word of *five* syllables when correctly pronounced.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Saskatchewan—săs-kăch′-ē-wôn.
satiate—sā′-shĭ-āt.
satiety—sā-tī′-ē-tĭ.
satin—săt′-ĭn, *not* săt′-n.
satire—săt′-īr.
In England often pronounced săt′-ēr. Worcester gives sā′-tŭr, săt′-īr, and săt′-ēr.

satrap—sā′-trăp or săt′-răp.
Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only.

Satsuma—săt-sōō′-mȧ.
saturnine—săt′-ŭr-nīn.
satyr—sā′-tẽr.
Worcester gives săt′-ẽr as a secondary form.

saucy—sô′-sĭ.
sauer-kraut—sowr′-krowt.
Sault—sō or sōō.
"The Long *Sault* Rapids."

saunter—sän′-tẽr.
sôn′-tẽr is Stormonth's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's. See *craunch*

sauve qui peut—sōv kē pö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

savage—săv′-āj, *not* săv′-ĭj.
See *damage, savagery*.

savant—sä-väN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Savary—sä-vä-rē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Savoie—sä-vwä′.
savoir-faire—săv-wär-fâr′.
Savonarola—sä-vō-nä-rō′-lä.
Savoy—sȧ-voi′; săv′-oi (Gaz.).
sawder—sô′-dĕr, *not* sŏd′-ẽr.
says—sĕz, *not* sāz.
scabies—skā′-bĭ-ēz.
scabious—skā′-bĭ-ŭs.
Scaevola (Mutius)—mū′-shŭs sĕv′-ō-lȧ.
scagliola—skăl-yō′-lȧ.
scald (poet)—skăld or skôld.

Worcester prefers skôld. Haldeman says skäld. See *scald* (to burn).

scalene—skȧ-lēn′, *not* skā′-lēn.
Scaliger—skăl′-ĭj-ẽr.
scallop—skŏl′-ŭp, *not* skăl′-ŭp.

"This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow;* but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it."—*Walker.*

scalpel—skăl′-pĕl, *not* skăl-pĕl′.
Scamander—skā-măn′-dẽr.
scarabæus—skăr-ȧ-bē′-ŭs.
scarabee—skăr′-ȧ-bē.
scaramouch—skăr′-ȧ-mowch.
scared—skârd, *not* skârt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

scath—skăth.

Stormonth says skāth.

scathe—skāth.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say skāth.

scathing—skāth′-ĭng or skăth′-ĭng.

scenic—sĕn′-ĭk or sē′-nĭk.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only; Stormonth prefers sē′-nĭk.

Schaffhausen—shäf-how′-zĕn.

schedule—skĕd′-yūl; in Eng., commonly shĕd′-yūl.

Worcester gives, in addition, shĕd′-yūl and sĕd′-yūl. These forms are very rarely heard in this country.

Scheele—shēl; Swedish pron. shā′-lā.

In pronouncing this word, according to the Swedish, the first syllable should be prolonged in utterance. See *Scheele's Green.*

Scheherezade—shā-hā-rā-zä′-dā.

Scheldt—skĕlt.

"Often pronounced shĕld."—*Gaz.*

Schelling von—fōn shĕl′-lĭng.

Schenectady—skĕn-ĕk′-tà-dĭ.

scherzo—skĕrt′-sō.

Scheveningen—sĸā′-vĕn-ĭng-ĕn.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Schiedam—sĸē-däm′, *not* shē-dăm′.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Schiehallion—shē-hăl′-yŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Schiller von—fŏn shĭl′-lĕr.
schism—sĭzm.
schismatic (n.)—sĭz-măt′-ĭk.
schismatic (adj.)—sĭz-măt′-ĭk.
Worcester prefers sĭz′-mā-tĭk.

Schlegel von—fŏn shlā′-gĕl.
Schleiermacher—shlī′-ĕr-mäĸ-ĕr.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Schleswig-Holstein—shlĕs′-vĭG hōl′-stīn.
For G, see p. 28.

schnapps—shnăps or shnäps.
Schoharie—skō-hăr′-ĭ, *not* skō-hā′-rĭ.
Schönbrunn—shön′-bro͝on.
For ö, see p. 25.

Schopenhauer—shō′-pĕn-how-ĕr.
Schubert—sho͞o′-bĕrt.
schuetzenfest—shüt′-zĕn-fĕst.
For ü, see p. 26.

Schumann—sho͞o′-män.
Schurz (Carl)—sho͝orts.
Schuyler—skī′-lẽr.
Schuylkill—sko͞ol′-kĭl.
sciatica—sī-ăt′-ĭk-å, *not* sē-ăt′-ĭk-å.
Scilly (Islands)—sĭl′-ĭ.
sciolist—sī′-ō-lĭst.
scion—sī′-ŭn.
Scituate—sĭt′-yū-āt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sclav—sklăv or sklăv.

Also spelled *Sclave*, and pronounced as above. See *Slav*, *Slave*.

sclerotic—sklē-rŏt′-ĭk.

scoff—skŏf.

See *accost*.

Scone—skōōn, *not* skōn.

"The Chair of *Scone*."

scorbutic—skôr-bū′-tĭk.

Scribe (Eugène)—skrēb.

scrivener—skrĭv′-nēr or skrĭv′-n-ēr.

Stormonth pronounces it skrĭv′-ĕn-ēr.

Scutari—skōō′-tä-rē, *not* skōō-tä′-rē.

scythe—sīth, *not* sĭth.

'sdeath—sdĕth.

Worcester says sdēth.

seamstress—sēm′-strĕs or sĕm′-strĕs.

Worcester says sĕm′-strĕs. Stormonth and the New Imperial say sēm′-strĕs. See *sempstress*.

séance—sē′-ăns; Fr. pron. sā-ĀNS′.

For ĀN, see p. 26.

Sebastopol. See Sevastopol.

Secchi (Father)—sĕk′-ē.

seckel (pear)—sĕk′-l, *not* sĭk′-l.

secretary—sĕk′-rē-tā-rĭ, *not* sĕk′-ē-tā-rĭ.

secretory—sē-krē′-tō-rĭ or sē′-krē-tō-rĭ.

Stormonth gives the first only, which pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.

sects—sĕkts, *not* sĕks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sedan (chair)—sē-dăn′.
Stormonth says sĕd-ăn′.

Sedan—sē-dăn′; Fr. pron. sŭ-däɴ′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

sedative—sĕd′-ȧ-tĭv.

sedlitz—sĕd′-lĭts.
See *seidlitz.*

Ségur de—dŭ sā-ḡür′.
For ü, see p. 26.

seidlitz—sĕd′-lĭts.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman pronounce this word sĕd′-lĭts. See *sedlitz.*

seigneur—sān-yör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

seigneurial—sēn-yū′-rĭ-ăl.
Worcester says sē-nū′-rē-ăl.

seignior—sēn′-yẽr.
"Most potent, grave, and reverend *seigniors.*"—*Shakespeare.*

seine (net)—sēn or sān.
Haldeman pronounces this word sān.

Seine (river)—sān.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says sān or sēn.

seismic—sīs′-mĭk.

seismography—sīs-mŏḡ′-rȧ-fĭ.

seismology—sīs-mŏl′-ō-jĭ.

Sejanus—sē-jā′-nŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

semester—sē-mĕs′-tẽr.

semi—sĕm′-ĭ.

Semiramide—sā-mē-rä-mē′-dā, *not* sĕm-ĭr-ăm′-ĭd-ē. See *Semiramis.*

Semiramis—sē-mĭr′-ȧ-mĭs.
See *Semiramide.*

Sempach—sĕm′-päĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

sempstress—sĕmp′-strĕs.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say sĕm′-strĕs. See *seamstress.*

Senegal—sĕn-ē-gôl′.

seneschal—sĕn′-ē-shăl.
"Formerly sĕn′-ĕs-kăl."—*Web.*

senile—sē′-nīl.
Perry says sē′-nĭl.

senna—sĕn′-ȧ.

Sennaar—sĕn-när′.

Sennacherib—sĕn-ăk′-ẽr-ĭb or sĕn-ȧ-kē′-rĭb.

señor—sān-yôr′.

sentient—sĕn′-shĭ-ĕnt or sĕn′-shĕnt.
Haldeman says sĕn′-shĕnt.

sepal—sē′-păl or sĕp′-ăl.

separable—sĕp′-ȧ-rȧ-bl.

sepulchre (n.)—sĕp′-ŭl-kẽr.

sepulchre (vb.)—sĕp′-ŭl-kẽr; once sē-pŭl′-kẽr.

sepulture—sĕp′-ŭl-tūr.

sequel—sē′-kwĕl.

sequelæ—sē-kwē′-lē, *not* sĕk′-wē-lē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sequestrate—sē-kwĕs′-trāt.
sequestration—sĕk-wĕs-trā′-shŭn or sē.
sequestrator—sĕk′-wĕs-trā-tĕr or sē′.
sequin—sē′-kwĭn, *not* sĕk′-wĭn.
seraglio—sē-răl′-yō or sē-räl′-yō.
seraphic—sē-răf′-ĭk.
Serapis—sē-rā′-pĭs.

Worcester says that this word is pronounced sĕr′-ā-pĭs in *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

sergeant—sär′-jĕnt or sĕr′-jĕnt.

Custom and dictionary authority are decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation. See *serjeant.*

series—sē′-rēz or sē′-rĭ-ēz.

Worcester and Stormonth give the last only.

Seringapatam—sē-rĭng-ḡā-pā-tăm′.
serjeant—sär′-jĕnt or sĕr′-jĕnt.

See *sergeant.*

serpentine—sĕr′-pĕn-tīn, *not* sĕr′-pĕn-tēn.
Servetus—sĕr-vē′-tŭs.
servile—sĕr′-vĭl.

Stormonth says sĕr′-vīl or vĭl.

sesame—sĕs′-ȧ-mē.

sĕs′-ăm is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

Sesostris—sē-sŏs′-trĭs.
sessile—sĕs′-ĭl.
sesterce—sĕs′-tĕrs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sevastopol—sĕv-ăs-tō′-pŏl ; Russian pron sā-väs-tō′-pōl.

Also spelled *Sebastopol* and pronounced as above.

"We are informed, on unquestionable authority, that not only the inhabitants of the town itself, but *educated* Russians everywhere, INVARIABLY speak it with the accent as above given. In England, although Sebas′topol is a common pronunciation, Sevasto′pol is said to be gaining ground among the educated classes."—*Gaz.*

sevennight—sĕn′-nīt or nĭt.

Webster says : "V is never silent except in *sevennight.*"

several—sĕv′-ẽr-ăl, *not* sĕv′-răl.

Severus—sē-vē′-rŭs.

Sévigné de—dŭ sā-vēn-yā′.

Seville—sĕv′-ĭl or sē-vĭl′.

Sèvres—sāvr ; sĕvr or sâvr (Gaz.).

sew—sō.

sewer (one who sews)—sō′-ẽr.

sewer (drain)—sū′-ẽr.

Worcester says sō͞o′-ẽr or shōr.

sewer (servant)—sū′-ẽr.

Seychelles—sā-shĕl′.

Shadrach—shā′-drăk.

Shah—shä.

shako—shăk′-ō.

Worcester says shā′-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

shampoo—shăm-pōō′.

sha'n't—shänt.

Stormonth says shănt. See note under *can't*.

Shawangunk—shŏng′-gŭm.

sheaths—shēths.

Worcester says shēthz.

Sheboygan—shē-boi′-găn.

Shechem—shē′-kĕm, *not* shĕk′-ĕm.

Shechemite—shē′-kĕm-īt, *not* shĕk′-ĕm-īt.

sheik—shēk.

Stormonth says shēk or shāk.

"The pronunciation of Arabic scholars is more nearly shāk."—*Webster.*

shekel—shĕk′-l.

Perry says shē′-kĕl.

shekinah—shē-kī′-nȧ.

Worcester prefers shĕk′-ĭn-ȧ. Also spelled *shechinah* and pronounced as above.

Shenandoah (Valley)- –shĕn-ăn-dō′-ȧ, *not* shĕn′-ăn-dō-ȧ.

Sheol—shē′-ōl.

Worcester says shē′-ŏl.

shew—shō, formerly shū.

shewn—shōn.

shibboleth—shĭb′-ō-lĕth, *not* sĭb′-ō-lĕth.

"A word, the pronunciation of which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites discovered the Ephraimites to be their enemies, and not Gileadites, as they pretended to be,

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

the Ephraimites pronouncing the word *sib*boleth (sĭb'-ō-lĕth), from inability to sound the aspirate. See *Judges* xi., 15–17, and xii., 1–6."—*Worcester.*

Shinar—shī'-när.

"The Plain of *Shinar.*"

shire—shīr or shēr.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation. Stormonth says shīr.

"Walker observes that 'this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as Nottingham*shire*, Wilt*shire*, etc., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*'; and this statement is repeated by some of the orthoëpists and lexicographers who have succeeded him. But whatever may have been the practice of Walker's own day, it is certain that in present English usage this word, when used as a termination, is invariably pronounced *shir* or *shur*. American usage is not quite uniform, but inclines decidedly to the same pronunciation."—*Webster.*

shone—shōn or shŏn.

shŏn is preferred by Worcester.

short-lived—shôrt'-līvd, *not* shôrt-līvd'.

shough (dog)—shŏk. See *shough* (*interj.*).

shough (interj.)—shōō. See *shough* (*dog*).

shriek—shrēk, *not* srēk.

shrill—shrĭl, *not* srĭl.

shrine—shrīn, *not* srīn.

shrink—shrĭngk, *not* srĭngk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

shrub—shrŭb, *not* srŭb.

shrug—shrŭg̃, *not* srŭg̃.

shumac—shū′-măk.
See *sumach.*

shut—shŭt.
Never say shĕt.

Siam—sī-ăm′ or sē-ăm′.

Siamese—sī-ȧ-mēz′ or mēs′.
See *Chinese.*

Siasconset—sī-ăs-kŏn′-sĕt.
Appleton's Guide to the U. S. says skŏn′-sĕt

sibyl—sĭb-ĭl.

sibylline—sĭb′-ĭl-īn.
Smart says sĭb′-ĭl-ĭn.

Sichæus—sī-kē′-ŭs.

Sichem—sī′-kĕm.

Siddhârta—sĭd-här′-tä.

Siegfried—sēg̃′-frēd ; Ger. pron. zēg̃′-frēt.
For G, see p. 28. *S* initial, in German, is pronounced like *z* in *maze.*

Sierra Leone—sĭ-ĕr′-rȧ lē-ō′-nē ; Sp. pron. sē-ĕr′-rȧ lā-ō′-nā.

siesta—sē-ĕs′-tȧ.

Sieyès—sē-yās′ ; sē-ĕs′ or sē-ā-yĕs′ (Biog.).
See *Barras.*

sigh—sī, *not* sīth.
Worcester remarks : "This 'extraordinary pronunciation' of *sigh* (sīth) is more or less

common in some parts of the United States. It is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

Sigismund (Emperor)—sĭj′-ĭs-mŭnd; Ger. pron. zē′-gĭs-mo͝ont.
See *Siegfried.*

signior—sēn′-yẽr.
Stormonth says sēn′-yŏr.

signiory—sēn′-yẽr-ĭ.
signor—sēn-yōr′ (Web.); sēn′-yōr (Wor.); sēn′-yŏr (Stor.).
signora—sēn-yō′-rȧ.
signorina—sēn-yō-rē′-nȧ.
Sikhs—sēks.
silesia—sĭl-ē′-shĭ-ȧ or shȧ.
Silesia—sĭl-ē′-shĭ-ȧ.
silhouette—sĭl-o͝o-ĕt′ ōr sĭl′o͝o-ĕt.
Worcester says sĭl′-o͝o-ĕt′.

Siloam—sĭl-ō′-ăm or sĭl′-ō-ăm.
"By cool *Siloam's* shady rill."

Simeon Stylites—sĭm′-ē-ŏn stī-lī′-tēz.
simile—sĭm′-ĭl-ē.
Simois—sĭm′-ō-ĭs.
simony—sĭm′-ō-nĭ.
simoom—sĭm-o͝om′.
Simplon—sĭm′-plŏn; Fr. pron. săn-plôn′.
For ăn and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

simultaneity—sī-mŭl-tā-nē′-ĭt-ĭ ; sĭm-ŭl-tā-nē′-ĭt-ĭ (Imp.).

simultaneous—sī-mŭl-tā′-nē-ŭs ; sĭm-ŭl-tā′-nē-ŭs (Smart, Wright, and Hal.).

Sinai (Mount)—sī′-nā or sī′-nā-ī, or sī′-nī commonly heard.

sinapis—sĭ-nā′-pĭs.

since—sĭns, *not* sĕns.

sinecure—sī′-nē-kūr.

Haldeman prefers sĭn′-ē-kūr.

sine die—sī′-nē dī′-ē.

sinew—sĭn′-yū ; sĭn′-nū (Wor.).

Singapore—sĭng-gȧ-pōr′.

singing—sĭng′-ĭng, *not* sĭng′-ĭn.

"Nine persons out of ten say *singin* instead of *singing*."—*Dr. Peabody.*

sinister—sĭn′-ĭs-tēr.

Worcester gives sĭn-ĭs′-tēr as a secondary form.

"This word, among the poets, is usually accented *si-nis′-ter*."—*Webster.*

Sinope—sĭn-ō′-pē ; class. sī-nō′-pē.

Sion—sī′-ŏn, *not* zī′-ŏn.

See *Zion*, the usual spelling.

Sioux—sōō.

siphon—sī′-fŏn.

siren—sī′-rĕn.

Sirius—sĭr′-ĭ-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sirrah—sĭr′-ȧ.

Worcester prefers săr′-ă.

sirup—sĭr′-ŭp.

Worcester, in addition, gives sŭr′-ŭp. See *syrup*.

Sismondi de—dŭ sĭs-mŏn′-dĭ; Fr. pron. dŭ sēs-môN-dē′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Sisyphus—sĭs′-ĭ-fŭs.

sitz (bath)—sĭts.

Siva—sē′-vȧ.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says: "sĭv′-ă; commonly pronounced sē′-vȧ."

sixth—sĭksth.

Skager Rack—skăg̃′-ẽr räk.

Skaneateles (Lake)—skăn-ē-ăt′-lĕz.

skein—skān.

skittish—skĭt′-ĭsh, *not* skĭd′-ĭsh.

sky—skī, *not* skyī.

See *card*.

slabber—slŏb′-bẽr or slăb′-bẽr.

"The second sound of this word (slŏb′-ẽr) is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound."—*Walker*.

slake—slāk, *not* slăk.

Walker says: "All our orthoëpists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Smith observes, bricklayers and their laborers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack;* and it may be added that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unslaked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided."

slant—slănt.
See *ask.*

sleek—slēk, *not* slĭk.

sleight—slīt.

slew—slū.

sliver—slĭv′-ẽr or slī′-vẽr.
Although most orthoëpists (Webster excepted) say slī′-vẽr, we give slĭv′-ẽr the preference, being the form most heard in the United States.

sloth—slōth or slŏth.
Webster, alone of the leading authorities, prefers slŏth.

slothful—slōth′-fo͝ol or slŏth′-fo͝ol.
See *sloth.*

slough (cast-off skin)—slŭf.
"The serpent's *slough.*"

slough (ditch)—slow.
"The *slough* of Despond."

Sluys—slois.

smouch—smo͝och or smowch.
Worcester says smowch.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

smutch—smŭch.

sobriquet—sō-brē-kā′ (Web.) ; sŏb-rē-kā′ (Wor.).

Stormonth says sō′-brē-kā or sōō′-brē-kā.

sociability—so-shȧ-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

Worcester says sō-shĭ-ȧ-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

sociable—sō′-shȧ-bl.

Worcester says sō′-shĭ-ȧ-bl.

sociality—sō-shĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

Socinus—sō-sī′-nŭs.

sociology—sō-shĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* sŏ-sĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

soft—sôft.

See *accost.*

soften—sôf′-n.

See *accost.*

softly—sôft′-lĭ.

See *accost.*

soho (interj.)—sō-hō′.

See *Soho (Square).*

Soignies—swän-yē′.

soirée—swä-rā′ ; swô-rā′ (Wor.).

Soissons—swȧ-sôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

sojourn (n.)—sō′-jûrn.

"By the poets, often accented on the **last** syllable."—*Web.*

sojourn (vb.)—sō′-jûrn.

Contrary to analogy (see *absent*), the noun and verb are both accented on the *first* syllable. Webster (1900) says sō′-jûrn or **sō-jûrn′**.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sojourner—sō′-jûrn-ẽr.

sol (musical note)—sōl.

Worcester says sŏl. See *sol (coin)*.

solace—sŏl′-ās, *not* sō′-lās.

solder—sŏd′-ẽr or sŏl′-dẽr.

sô′-dẽr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Walker remarks: "Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder;* to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen."

"Sheridan pronounces this word *sŏd′-ŭr*, and this mode, though sanctioned by no other orthoëpist, is a common, if not the prevailing, pronunciation in the United States."—*S. & W.*

solecism—sŏl′-ẽ-sĭzm, *not* sō′-lẽ-sĭzm.

solemn—sŏl′-ĕm, *not* sōl′-ŭm.

See *damage*.

solstice—sŏl′-stĭs, *not* sōl′-stĭs.

sombre—sŏm′-bẽr.

Worcester says sōm′-br.

sombrero—sōm-brā′-rō.

somnambulism—sŏm-năm′-bū-lĭzm, *not* sŏn-ăm′-bū-lĭzm.

somnambulist—sŏm-năm′-bū-lĭst, *not* sŏn-ăm′-bū-lĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sonata—sō-nä′-tȧ.

sonorous—sō-nō′-rŭs.

See *canorous.*

Sontag—sŏn′-tăg or zōn′-tăg.

See *Siegfried.*

For G, see p. 28.

Soodan—sōō-dän′.

See *Sudan.*

soon—sōōn, *not* sŏŏn.

See *broom.*

soot—sŏŏt or sōōt.

Worcester prefers sōōt. Stormonth and Haldeman give sŏŏt only.

soothsayer—sōōth′-sā-ẽr, *not* sōōth′-sā-ẽr.

Sopater—sŏp′-ȧ-tẽr.

Sophrosyne—sō-frŏs′-ĭn-ē.

soporific—sŏp-ō-rĭf′-ĭk.

Stormonth, Perry, and Knowles say sō-pō-rĭf′-ĭk.

soprano—sō-prä′-nō, *not* sō-prăn′-ō.

sorry—sŏr′-ĭ; more nearly, sôr′-ĭ.

See *accost.*

sortie—sôr′-tē.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

Sosigenes—sō-sĭj′-ē-nēz.

sotto voce—sō′-tō vō′-chā.

soubrette—sōō-brĕt′.

souchong (tea)—sōō-shŏng′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sough—sŭf.
Smart and Perry say sŏf. Stormonth gives sow as a secondary pronunciation.

Soult—sōōlt.

soupçon—sōōp-sôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

souse—sows, *not* sowz.

southeast—sowth-ēst′ ; coll., sow-ēst′.

southerly—sŭth′-ĕr-lĭ.
Smart gives sow′-thĕr-lĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

southern—sŭth′-ĕrn.
Smart prefers sow′-thĕrn.

Southey—sow′-thĭ or sŭth′-ĭ.

southward—sowth′-wĕrd or sŭth′-ĕrd.
Stormonth gives both of the above, but considers the second a colloquial pronunciation.

southwest—sowth-wĕst′.
"Colloquially contracted to sow-wĕst′."—*Smart.*

souvenir—sōō-vŭ-nēr′ or sōōv′-nēr.
Worcester and Stormonth say sōōv′-nēr.

sovereign (n.)—sŭv′-ĕr-ĭn or sŏv′-ĕr-ĭn.
Stormonth and the New Imperial say sŏv′-ĕr-ĭn. Haldeman makes it a word of two syllables, sŭv′-rĕn.
Smart says : "There was a time when *sovereign* and *comrade* were always pronounced

with the *o* as short *u*; but since the former word has been the name of a current coin, the regular sound of the *o* has been getting into use, and bids fair to be completely established."

sovereign (adj.)—sŭv′-ĕr-ĭn or sŏv′-ĕr-ĭn; sŏv′-ĕr-ĭn (Stor.); sŭv′-rĕn (Hal.).

spadassin—spăd-ăs-ăng′; Fr. pron. spä-dä-săN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Spagnoletto—spän-yō-lĕt′-tō.

Spallanzani—späl-län-dzä′-nē.

spaniel—spăn′-yĕl.

Perry says spăn′-ĕl.

spasm—spăzm, *not* spăz′-ŭm.

See *elm*.

spasmodic—spăz-mŏd′-ĭk, *not* spăz-mŏt′-ĭk.

specialty—spĕsh′-ăl-tĭ.

species—spē′-shēz, *not* spē′-shĭ-ēz.

specious—spē′-shŭs.

spermaceti—spĕrm-ä-sē′-tĭ.

Knowles says sperm-ä-sĭt′-ĭ, which is the pronunciation commonly heard.

sphenoid—sfē′-noid.

spheroid—sfē′-roid.

Smart accents the final syllable.

Spica—spī′-kä.

spikenard—spīk′-närd.

"Colloquially, spĭk′-nĕrd."—*Webster*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

spinach—spĭn′-āj (Web.); spĭn′-āch (Wor.).
See *spinage.*

spinage—spĭn′-āj (Web.); spĭn′-āj (Wor.).
See *spinach.*

spinel—spĭn-ĕl′ or spī′-nĕl.
Worcester gives the second form only.

Spinola de—dā spē′-nō-lä, *not* dā spē-nō′-lä.

Spinoza—spē-nō′-zä.

spiracle—spĭr′-å-kl or spī′-rå-kl.

spirit—spĭr′-ĭt, *not* spĭr′-ŭt.
See *damage, spirited.*

splenetic—splĕn′-ē-tĭk or splē-nĕt′-ĭk.
The New Imperial says splē-nĕt′-ĭk or splĕn′-ē-tĭk.

Splügen (Pass)—splū′-gĕn; Ger. pron. splü′-gĕn. For ü, see p. 26.

spontaneity—spŏn-tå-nē′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* spŏn-tå-nī′-ĭt-ĭ.

spoon—spo͝on, *not* spo͝on.
See *broom.*

Sporades—spŏr′-å-dēz.

spouse—spowz.

Spree—sprā, *not* sprē.

Spurzheim—spo͝orts′-hīm.

squalid—skwŏl′-ĭd.

squalor—skwā′-lôr (Web. and Wor.); skwŏl′-ĕr or skwā′-lĕr (Stor.).
The New Imperial says skwŏl′-ôr or skwā′-lôr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

squamous—skwā′-mŭs.

squeamish—skwē′-mĭsh.

squirrel—skwẽr′-ĕl or skwĭr′-ĕl.

Worcester says skwĭr′-ĕl, skwĕr′-ĕl, or skwŭr′-ĕl.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say skwĭr′-ĕl. See *panegyric.*

Stabat Mater—stā′-băt mā′-tẽr.

The pronunciation stä′-bät mä′-tĕr is the one generally heard.

staccato—stȧ-kä′-tō.

Staël de—dŭ stäl′ ; Fr. pron. dŭ stä-ĕl′.

Stagira—stȧ-jī′-rȧ.

Stagirite—stăj′-ĭr-īt.

stalactite—stȧ-lăk′-tīt.

stalagmite—stȧ-lăg′-mīt.

stalwart—stŏl′-wẽrt or stôl′-wẽrt.

Stamboul—stăm-bo͞ol′.

stamp (vb.)—stămp, *not* stŏmp.

stanch—stȧnch.

See *ask.*

Stanislaus—stăn-ĭs-lā′-ŭs.

starboard—stär′-bōrd or stär′-bẽrd.

statics—stăt′-ĭks.

statistician—stăt-ĭs-tĭsh′-ăn.

status—stā′-tŭs.

Haldeman prefers stăt′-ŭs.

Staubbach—stowb′-bȧĸ.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

staunch—stänch.
Stormonth says stônsh. See *craunch*.

staves—stāvz or stävz.
Worcester prefers stävz.
"Some people pronounce *staves*, the plural of *staff*, with the Italian *a*; but the practice is not general."—*Smart*.
"It is often thus pronounced (stävz) in the United States."—*Worcester*.

stead—stĕd, *not* stĭd.
steady—stĕd′-ĭ, *not* stĭd′-ĭ.
stearine—stē′-ȧ-rĭn.
See *aniline*.

steelyard—stēl′-yärd ; coll., stĭl′-yêrd.
This colloquial form is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth and Haldeman.
Walker says: "This word in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard*. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom of pronunciation which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language."

Stephano—stĕf′-ȧ-nō.
"The Tempest."

steppe—stĕp.
stereopticon—stē-rē-ŏp′-tĭk-ŏn (Web.); stĕr-ē-ŏp′-tĭk-ŏn (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

stereoscope—stē′-rē-ō-skōp or stĕr′; stĕr′-ē-ō-skōp (Wor. and Imp.).

stereotype—stē′-rē-ō-tīp or stĕr′; stĕr′-ē-ō-tīp (Wor. and Imp.).

sterile—stĕr′-ĭl, *not* stēr′-īl.

stertorous—stĕr′-tō-rŭs.

stethoscope—stĕth′-ō-skōp.

Stettin—stĕt-ēn′.

Steuben—stū′-bĕn; Ger. pron. stoi′-bĕn.

stint—stĭnt.

"As a noun in the sense of *an allotted task* or *performance*, often mispronounced *stēnt*." —*S. & W.*

stirrup—stĕr′-ŭp or stĭr′-ŭp.

Worcester says stĭr′-ŭp or stĕr′-ŭp.

stoicism—stō′-ĭs-ĭzm, *not* stō′-ĭk-ĭzm.

stolid—stŏl′-ĭd, *not* stō′-lĭd.

stomacher (ornament)—stŭm′-ȧ-chēr or stŭm′-ȧ-kēr.

stomachic—stō-măk′-ĭk.

stone—stōn, *not* stŭn.

This last is a New England pronunciation.

stony—stō′-nĭ, *not* stŭn′-ĭ.

See *stone*.

Strabo—strā′-bō.

strata—strā′-tȧ.

Haldeman prefers strä′-tȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

strategic—strȧ-tē′-jĭk or tĕj′; strȧ-tēj′-ĭk (Wor. and Stor.).

strategical—strȧ-tē′-jĭk-ăl or tĕj′.

Worcester and Stormonth say strȧ-tēj′-ĭk-ăl.

strategist—străt′-ē-jĭst, *not* strā-tē′-jĭst.

stratum—strā′-tŭm.

Haldeman prefers strä′-tŭm.

Strauss—strows.

strength—strĕngth, *not* strĕnth.

Strephon—strĕf′-ŏn.

strew—strū or strō.

The weight of authority is with the *first* pronunciation.

striata—strī-ā′-tȧ.

Stromboli—strŏm′-bō-lē.

strop—strŏp, *not* strōp.

strophe—strō′-fē.

Struve—strōō′-vĕ.

strychnine—strĭk′-nĭn or strĭk′-nēn.

Worcester and the New Imperial say strĭk′-nīn. See *aniline*.

stupendous—stū-pĕn′-dŭs.

"By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as if written *stupendious* and *tremendious*, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect."—*Walker*.

stupid—stū′-pĭd, *not* stōō′-pĭd.

Stygian—stĭj′-ĭ-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Styx—stĭks.
suavity—swăv'-ĭt-ĭ. See *suave.*
subaltern—sŭb-ôl'-tĕrn.
Worcester prefers sŭb'-ôl-tẽrn.
subject (n.)—sŭb'-jĕkt.
subject (vb.)—sŭb-jĕkt'.
See *absent.*
subjected—sŭb-jĕkt'-ĕd, *not* sŭb'-jĕkt-ĕd.
sublunar—sŭb-lū'-när.
sublunary—sŭb'-lū-nā-rĭ, *not* sŭb-lū'-nā-rĭ.
subpœna—sŭb-pē'-nȧ.
Stormonth says sŭp-pē'-nȧ, which is by Smart considered a colloquialism.
subsidence—sŭb-sī'-dĕns, *not* sŭb'-sĭd-ĕns.
subsist—sŭb-sĭst', *not* sŭb-zĭst'.
substantively—sŭb'-stăn-tĭv-lĭ.
subtile—sŭb'-tĭl or sŭt'-l.
See *subtle.*
subtilty—sŭb'-tĭl-tĭ.
See *subtlety.*
subtle—sŭt'-l.
See *subtile.*
subtlety—sŭt'-l-tĭ.
See *subtilty.*
subtly—sŭt'-lĭ.
subtraction—sŭb-trăk'-shŭn.
suburb—sŭb'-ûrb.
suburban—sŭb-ûrb'-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

succinct—sŭk-sĭngkt′.

Suchet—sü-shā′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Sucre—sōō′-krĕ.

See *sucre (coin)*.

Sudan—sōō-dän′.

See *Soodan*.

sudden—sŭd′-ĕn.

Sue (Eugène)—sū ; Fr. pron. sü.

For ü, see p. 26. See *Eugène*.

Suez—sōō-ĕz′ (Web.) ; sōō′-ĕz, Arabic pron. sōō-ĕz′ or sōō-āz′ (Gaz.).

suffice—sŭf-fīz′.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say sŭf-fīs′. See *sacrifice*.

suffocative—sŭf′-fō-kā-tĭv.

suffuse—sŭf-fūz′.

suggest—sŭg̃-jĕst′ or sŭd-jĕst′.

Walker says : "Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sud-jest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and the last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds."

suicidal—sū′-ĭs-ī-dăl.

Worcester also places the accent on the first syllable.

suit—sūt.

suite—swēt, *not* sūt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sully—sŭl′-ĭ; Fr. pron. sü-lē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

sulphureous—sŭl-fū′-rē-ŭs.
See *sulphurous.*

sulphuric—sŭl-fū′-rĭk.
Webster formerly said sŭl′-fŭr-ĭk.

sulphurous—sŭl′-fŭr-ŭs.

sultana—sŭl-tā′-nȧ or sŭl-tä′-nȧ.

sumach—sū′-măk or shū′-măk.
The latter pronunciation is the one preferred by Worcester. Also spelled *sumac*, and pronounced as above.

Sumatra—sō͞o-mä′-trä.

summoned—sŭm′-ŭnd, *not* sŭm′-ŭnzd.

supererogatory—sū-pĕr-ē-rŏg̃′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

superficies—sū-pĕr-fĭsh′-ēz or fĭsh′-ĭ-ēz.
Worcester prefers sū-pĕr-fĭsh′-ĭ-ēz. Haldeman gives sū-pĕr′-fĭs-ēz as a secondary form.

superfluous—sū-pĕr′-flū-ŭs.

supine (n.)—sū′-pīn.

supine (adj.)—sū-pīn′.
See *absent.*

supple—sŭp′-l, *not* sō͞o′-pl.

supposititious—sŭp-pŏz-ĭt-ĭsh′-ŭs.

Surinam—sō͞o-rĭn-ȧm′.

surprise—sûr-prīz′, *not* sŭp-prīz′.

surtout—sûr-tō͞ot′; Fr. pron. sür-tō͞o′.
Stormonth says sẽr-tō͞o. For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

surveillance—sûr-vāl′-yăns or vā′-lăns.
Worcester says sūr-vāl-yāns′.

survey (n.)—sûr′-vā or sûr-vā′.
"Formerly accented universally on the last syllable, and still so accented by many speakers."—*Web.*

survey (vb.)—sûr-vā′.
See *absent.*

Susa—sōō′-sä.
suttee—sŭt-tē′.
Suwanee (River)—sū-wô′-nē.
Suwarow—sū-wăr′-ō.
Swabia—swā′-bĭ-ȧ.
Swansea—swŏn′-sē.
See *Chelsea.*

swarthy—swôrth′-ĭ.
swath—swôth.
Worcester says swŏth.

Swedenborg — swē′-dĕn-bôrg̃ ; Swedish pron. svĭd′-ĕn-bōrg̃.
See *Linné von.*

Sweyn—swān.
swingel—swĭng′-gl.
Worcester says swĭn′-jĕl.

sword—sōrd.
Webster formerly said swōrd.

Sybaris—sĭb′-ä-rĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sybarite—sĭb′-ȧ-rīt.
Sychar—sī′-kär.
symposium—sĭm-pō′-zĭ-ŭm.
synæresis—sĭn-ĕr′-ē-sĭs.
synchronal—sĭngk′-rō-năl.
Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn′-krō-năl.

synchronism—sĭngk′-rō-nĭzm.
Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn′-krō-nĭzm.

synchronous—sĭngk′-rō-nŭs.
Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn′-krō-nŭs.

syncope — sĭng′-kō-pē ; sĭn′-kō-pē (Stor. and Hal.).
synecdoche—sĭn-ĕk′-dō-kē.
synod—sĭn′-ŭd.
synonym—sĭn′-ō-nĭm.
Also spelled *synonyme*, and pronounced as above.

Synope—sī-nō′-pē.
Syracuse—sĭr′-ȧ-kūs ; sĭr′-ȧ-kūz (Gaz.).
syringa—sĭr-ĭng′-gȧ.
syringe—sĭr′-ĭnj, *not* sĭr-ĭnj′.
syrup—sĭr′-ŭp.
See *sirup*.

systole—sĭs′-tō-lē.
syzygy—sĭz′-ĭj-ĭ.
Szegedin—sĕg̃-ĕd-ēn′.
sĕg̃′-ĕd-ĭn is preferred by Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

T

tabernacle—tăb′-ẽr-nȧ-kl.
Stormonth says tăb′-ẽr-năk-l.

tableau—tăb′-lō ; Fr. pron. tȧ-blō′.

tableaux—tab′-lōz ; Fr. pron. tȧ-blō′.
X final is silent in French.

table-d'hôte—tä′-bl-dōt.

Tagliamento—täl-yä-měn′-tō.
See *Bentivoglio.*

Taglioni—täl-yō′-nē.
See *Bentivoglio.*

Tahiti—tä′-hē-tē.

Taj Mahal—täzh mä-häl′.

talc—tălk.
Perry says tôk.

talcose—tăl-kōs′ or tăl′-kōs.
Perry says tăl′-kōs.

Taliaferro—tŏl′-ĭv-ẽr.

talisman—tăl′-ĭz-măn.
Stormonth, Perry, and Smart say tăl′-ĭs-măn

Tallien—tä-lē-ăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Talma—tăl′-mȧ ; Fr. pron. täl-mä′.

Talmudic—tăl-mŭd′-ĭk.
tăl′-mŭd-ĭk is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Tampico—tăm-pē′-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tanais—tăn′-ā-ĭs.
Taney—tô′-nĭ.
Tangier—tăn-jēr′.
Tannhäuser—tän′-hoi-zĕr.
tapestry—tăp′-ĕs-trĭ.
Sheridan makes it a word of *two* syllables—tăps′-trĭ. Do not say tā′-pĕs-trĭ.
tapis—tăp′-ĭs, tā′-pĭs, or tà-pē′.
Worcester says tăp′-ē or tā′-pĭs.
tarantula—tà-răn′-tū-là, *not* tăr-ăn-tū′-là.
tarlatan—tär′-là-tăn, *not* tärl′-tăn.
tarpaulin—tär-pôl′-ĭn.
Tarpeia—tär-pē′-yà.
Tarpeian—tär-pē′-yăn.
Tartarean—tär-tā′-rē-ăn.
tartaric—tär-tăr′-ĭk, *not* tär-tär′-ĭk.
Tartuffe—tär-tŭf′ ; Fr. pron. tàr-tüf′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Tasmania—tăz-mā′-nĭ-à, *not* tăs-mā′-nĭ-à.
tassel—tăs′-ĕl.
Worcester gives tŏs′-ĕl as a secondary form
tatterdemalion—tăt-ĕr-dē-măl′-yŭn.
Taubert—tow′-bĕrt.
Tauchnitz—towĸ′-nĭts.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
taunt—tänt.
tônt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and Stormonth's only form. See *craunch*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Taunton—tänt′-ŭn.
Taurus (Mount)—tô′-rŭs.
taxidermist—tăk′-sĭ-dĕrm-ĭst.
taxidermy—tăk′-sĭ-dĕrm-ĭ.
Tchad (Lake)—chăd.
Tchaikowsky—chī-kŭvs′-kĭ.
teat—tēt, *not* tĭt.

Webster remarks: "Not unusually so pronounced (tĭt) to this day."

technique—tĕk-nēk′.
Te Deum—tē dē′-ŭm, *not* tē′ dē-ŭm.
tedious—tē′-dĭ-ŭs or tēd′-yŭs, *not* tē′-jŭs.

Worcester and the New Imperial say tēd′-yŭs.

tedium—tē′-dĭ-ŭm.

Worcester says tēd′-yŭm.

teething—tēth′-ĭng, *not* tēth′-ĭng.

Worcester also says tēth′-ĭng, which is the almost universal pronunciation.

Teheran—tĕh-rän′; tē-hĕr-än′ (Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan*.

Tehuantepec—tā-wän-tā-pĕk′.
Telamon—tĕl′-ā-mŏn.
telegraphist—tē-lĕg′-rà-fĭst or tĕl′-ē-grăf-ĭst
telegraphy—tē-lĕg′-rà-fĭ.
Telemachus—tē-lĕm′-ā-kŭs.
teleology—tē-lē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ or tĕl-ē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
teleosaur—tē′-lē-ō-sôr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

telephonic—tĕl-ē-fŏn′-ĭk.
telephony—tē-lĕf′-ō-nĭ.
telescopist—tē-lĕs′-kō-pĭst or tĕl′-ē-skō-pĭst.
Worcester prefers the second.
telescopy—tē-lĕs′-kō-pĭ or tĕl′-ē-skō-pĭ.
Tempe—tĕm′-pā.
"The vale of *Tempe*."
tenable—tĕn′-ȧ-bl, *not* tē′-nȧ-bl.
tenacious—tē-nā′-shŭs, *not* tē-năsh′-ŭs.
Tenasserim—tĕn-ăs′-ĕr-ĭm.
Tenebrae—tĕn′-ē-brē.
Tenedos—tĕn′-ē-dŏs.
Tenerife—tĕn-ĕr-ĭf′.
tenet—tĕn′-ĕt, *not* tē′-nĕt.
Teniers (David)—tĕn′-yĕrz; tĕn′-ē-ĕrz (Biog.); Fr. pron. tā-nē-âr′.
tenuity—tē-nū′-ĭt-ĭ.
tenure—tĕn′-yūr.
tē′-nūr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.
Teocalli—tē-ō-kăl′-ē.
tepid—tĕp′-ĭd, *not* tē′-pĭd.
tergiversate—tĕr′-jĭv-ĕr-sāt, *not* tĕr-jĭv′-ĕr-sāt.
tergiversation—tĕr-jĭv-ĕr-sā′-shŭn.
Terpsichore—tĕrp-sĭk′-ō-rē, *not* tĕrp′-sĭk-ōr.
Terpsichorean—tĕrp-sĭk-ō-rē′-ăn, *not* tĕrp-sĭk-ō′-rē-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Terracina—tĕr-rä-chē′-nä, *not* tĕr-rä-sē′-nä.

Terra del Fuego—tĕr′-rä dĕl fū-ā′-gō.

Terre Haute—tĕr′-ā-hōt; Fr. pron. târ-hōt′ (Gaz.).

tetanus—tĕt′-ȧ-nŭs, *not* tē-tā′-nŭs.

tête à tête—tāt-ȧ-tāt′.

tetrabromohydroquinine—tĕt′-rȧ-brō′-mō-hī′-drō-kwī′-nīn.

This word, although not found in the dictionaries, is one of a class, coined for the expression of certain very complex chemical compounds, and is simply given as a sample of words of this class. See *dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene.*

tetrarch—tē′-trärk. See *tetrarchate.*

Stormonth and Haldeman say tĕt′-rärk.

Teufelsdröckh (Herr)—hĕr toi′-fĕls-drök. For ö and k, see pp. 25 and 28. "Sartor Resartus."

Thaddeus—thăd-ē′-ŭs or thăd′-ē-ŭs.

"All the orthoëpists agree in accenting this word on the penultimate; but when it is used as a Christian name, the accent, in this country at least, is usually placed on the first syllable."—*Wor.*

Thais—thā′-ĭs.

Thalberg—täl′-bĕrg. For g, see p. 28.

thaler—tä′-lĕr.

Thales—thā′-lēz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Thalia—thȧ-lī′-ȧ, *not* thā′-lĭ-ȧ.

A very common error. This word comes direct from the Greek (*θαλι′-α*) with the accent on the second syllable.

Thames (river in England)—tĕmz.

Thames (river in Connecticut)—thāmz.

This is the pronunciation given in Webster. In New London the word is pronounced tāmz.

thanksgiving—thăngks′-gĭv-ĭng or thăngks-gĭv′-ĭng.

thaumaturgist—thô-mȧ-tûr′-jĭst.

theatre—thē′-ȧ-tẽr, *not* thē-ā′-tẽr.

Also spelled *theater*, and pronounced as above.

theine—thē′-ĭn or thē′-ēn.

See *aniline.*

their—thâr.

Stormonth says thār.

Themis—thē′-mĭs.

Theobald—thē′-ō-bôld or tĭb′-ăld.

Theodorus—thē-ō-dō′-rŭs.

Theodota—thē-ŏd′-ō-tȧ.

Theodotus—thē-ŏd′-ō-tŭs.

Theophilus—thē-ŏf′-ĭl-ŭs.

theosophy—thē-ŏs′-ō-fĭ.

therapeutics—thĕr-ȧ-pū′-tĭks.

there—thâr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

therefore—thâr′-fōr or thĕr′-fōr.
Worcester prefers the second. Stormonth says thĕr′-fŏr. See *therefor*.

thereof — thâr-ŏf′ or thâr-ŏv′; thār′-ŏf (Stor.).
Worcester gives the first only. See *hereof*.

therewith—thâr-wĭth′ or thâr-wĭth′.
Worcester gives the first only. See *herewith*.

Thermopylae—thĕr-mŏp′-ĭl-ē.
Thersites—thĕr-sī′-tēz.
Thessalonica—thĕs-sȧ-lō-nī′-kȧ.
Thetis—thē′-tĭs.
theurgy—thē′-ŭr-jĭ.
Theuriet—tö-rē-ā′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Thibet—tĭb-ĕt′ or tĭb′-ĕt.
Thierry—tyā-rē′.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says tē-âr-ē′.

Thiers—tē-âr′.
Thisbe—thĭz′-bē.
Thogji-Chumo (Lake) — thŏg̃′-jē chōō′-mō.
Tholuck—tō′-lŭk; Ger. pron. tō′-lo͝ok.
Thomas (Aᴍbroise)—äɴ-brwäz′ tō-mä′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Thoreau—thō′-rō.

The pronunciation thō-rō′ is preferred by Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

Thorwaldsen — tôr′-wôld-sĕn or tôr′-väl-zĕn.

thousand—thow′-zănd, *not* thow′-zăn.

Thrace—thrās ; class. pron. thrā′-sē.

thralldom—thrôl′-dŭm.

Thrasybulus—thrăs-ĭ-bū′-lŭs.

"This name is not unfrequently mispronounced with the accent on the antepenultima."—*Biog.*

Thrasymenes—thrȧ-sĭm′-ē-nēz.

three-legged—thrē′-lĕg̃d, *not* thrē′-lĕg̃-ĕd.

In compounds, as *three-legged*, *middle-aged*, *sheath-winged*, etc., the *e* in *ed* final is not sounded.

threepence—thrĭp′-ĕns.

Worcester says thrē′-pĕns, and gives thrĭp′-ĕns as a colloquial form.

threepenny—thrĭp′-ĕn-ĭ.

Worcester gives thrē′-pĕn-ĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

thresh—thrĕsh.

Webster says : "*thrăsh* is the popular pronunciation."

threshold—thrĕsh′-ōld.

Worcester says thrĕsh′-hōld.

Thuringian—thū-rĭn′-jĭ-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

thyme—tīm.

tiara—tī-ā′-rȧ, *not* tē-ä′-rȧ.

tī-âr′-ȧ is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Tibullus—tĭ-bŭl′-ŭs.

tic-douloureux—tĭk dōō-lōō-rōō′.

Tichborne—tĭch′-bŭn, *not* tĭsh′-bŭn.

Ticino—tē-chē′-nō.

Ticinus (river)—tĭ-sī′-nŭs.

Ticinus—tĭs′-ĭn-ŭs.

ticklish—tĭk′-lĭsh, *not* tĭk′-l-ĭsh.

tierce—tērs or tērs.

Tighe (Mary)—tī.

tilde—tēl′-dā, *not* tĭl′-dē.

Timbuctu — tĭm-bo͝ok′-to͝o, *not* tĭm-bŭk-to͝o′.

Timour—tī-mo͝or′.

See *Timur*.

Timur—tī-mo͝or′.

See *Timour*.

tincture—tĭngk′-tyūr, *not* tĭngk′-chŭr.

Tintoretto Il—ēl tĭn-tō-rĕt′-ō ; ēl tēn-tō-rĕt′-ō (Biog.).

tiny—tī′-nĭ, *not* tē′-nĭ *nor* tĭn′-ĭ.

Tippoo Sahib—tĭp-o͝o′ sä′-hĭb.

tirade—tĭr-ād′ (Web.) ; tĭr-äd′ (Wor.) ; tĭr-ād′ or tĭr-äd′ (Hal.).

Do not say tī′-rād.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tischendorf von—fŏn tĭsh′-ĕn-dôrf.
Tisiphone—tī-sĭf′-ō-nē.
Tissot—tē-sō′.
tithe—tīth.
Titian—tĭsh′-ăn ; tĭsh′-ē-ăn (Biog.).
Titicaca (Lake)—tĭt-ē-kä′-kä.
Tivoli (Italy)—tē′-vō-lē.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers tĭv′-ō-lē.

Tivoli (New York) — tĭv′-ō-lĭ ; tĭv-ō′-lē (Gaz.).
tmesis—mē′-sĭs or tmē′-sĭs.

Smart and Cull say tmē′-sĭs.

to—to͝o or to͝o.

Webster says : "to͝o when emphasized, or standing alone, but to͝o when not emphatic."

Tobit—tō′-bĭt.
Tocqueville de—dŭ tŏk′-vĭl ; Fr. pron. dŭ tŏk-vēl′.
Tokay—tō-kā′ ; Hungarian pron. tō-koi′.
Tokyo—tō′-kē-ō.
Toledo—tō-lē′-dō ; Sp. pron. tō-lā′-thō.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Tolstoi—tŏl′-stoi.
tolu—tō-lo͝o′ or tō′-lū.
tomato—tō-mā′-tō or tō-mä′-tō.

Stormonth and Haldeman say tō-mä′-tō, and the New Imperial says tō-mā′-tō. Do not say tō-măt′-ō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tonquin—tŏn-kēn′.

tonsilitis—tŏn-sĭl-ī′-tĭs, *not* tŏn-sĭl-ē′-**tĭs.**
See *itis.*

tonsure—tŏn′-shoo͝r.
Worcester says tŏn′-shŭr.

tontine—tŏn-tēn′, *not* tŏn′-**tēn.**
See *amber-gris.*

toothed—to͞otht.

Topeka—tō-pē′-kȧ.

topographer—tō-pŏg′-rȧ-fẽr.

topographic—tŏp-ō-grăf′-ĭk.

topographical—tŏp-ō-grăf′-ĭk-ăl.

topography—tō-pŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

toreador—tō-rȧ-ȧ-dōr′, *not* tō-rē-ȧ′-dōr.
Also spelled with two *r's* and pronounced as above.

torment (n.)—tôr′-mĕnt.

torment (vb.)—tôr-mĕnt′.
See *absent.*

Torquay—tôr-kē′.
According to Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetter, pronounced tôr′-kwā.

Torricelli—tŏr-ē-chĕl′-ē.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says tŏr-rē-sĕl′-lē or tŏr-rē-chĕl′-lē.

tortoise—tôr′-tĭs or tôr′-tŭs.
Worcester says tôr′-tĭz or tôr′-tĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

toucan—tōō′-kăn.

Worcester says tow′-kăn.

Toulmouche—tōōl-mōōsh′.

Toulon—tōō-lôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Toulouse—tōō-lōōz′, *not* tōō-lōōs′.

tour—tōōr.

Webster says: "Vulgarly pronounced *towr*."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists, more recent than Walker, give no countenance to this pronunciation (towr), which is regarded as a vulgarism."

tournament—tōōr′-nȧ-mĕnt or tûr′.

Worcester also prefers tōōr′-nā-mĕnt, which is the form in general use.

"Walker refers to the pronunciation of *journey*, *nourish*, *courage*, and many other words from the French, as favoring *tûr′-nā-mĕnt* rather than *tōōr′-nā-mĕnt*."—*S. & W.*

tourney—tōōr′-nĭ or tûr′-nĭ.

Worcester also prefers tōōr′-nĭ.

"Walker thinks that general usage, as well as analogy, favors the pronunciation *tûr′-nĭ* rather than *tōōr′-nĭ*."—*S. & W.*

Tours—tōōr.

Toussaint L'Ouverture—tōō-săN′ lōō-vĕr-tür′.

For ăN and ü, see p. 26.

tout-à-fait—tōōt-ä-fā′.

tout-ensemble—tōōt äN-säN′-bl.

For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

toward—tō′-ẽrd, *not* tō-wôrd′.
See *towards.*

towards—tō′-ẽrdz, *not* tō-wôrdz′.
See *toward.*

trachea—trā′-kē-å ; Latin pron. trå-kē′-å.
Worcester gives trā-kē′-å as a secondary pronunciation. Stormonth says trăk-ē′-ă.

Trachonitis—trăk-ō-nī′-tĭs.

Trafalgar (Cape)—trăf-ăl-ḡär′.
The pronunciation trăf-ăl′-ḡär is very common.

Trafalgar (Square)—trăf-ăl′-ḡär.

tragacanth—trăḡ′-å-kănth, *not* trăj′-å-kănth.
Although *g* is known to be hard before *a*, yet this word is frequently mispronounced.

tragedienne—trā-jē′-dĭ-ĕn ; Fr. pron. trä-zhā-dē-ĕn′.
Worcester says trā-jē-dĭ-ĕn′.

tranquil—trăngk′-wĭl.
Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say trăn′-kwĭl. See *tranquillity.*

transact—trăns-ăkt′, *not* trănz-ăkt′.

transalpine—trăns-ăl′-pĭn or trăns-ăl′-pīn.

transatlantic—trăns-ăt-lăn′-tĭk, *not* trănz-ăt-lăn′-tĭk.

transept—trăn′-sĕpt, *not* trăn′-sĕp.

transfer (n.)—trăns′-fẽr.

transfer (vb.)—trăns-fẽr′.
See *absent.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

transferable—trăns-fĕr′-à-bl or trăns-fĕr′-à-bl.

transit—trăns′-ĭt.

Haldeman says trănz′-ĭt.

transition—trăn-sĭzh′-ŭn.

Haldeman says trăn-zĭsh′-ŭn.

"This word is sometimes pronounced *transish′-un*; but according to Walker, Smart, and most other authorities, the customary and preferable pronunciation is *tran-sizh′-un.*"—*Webster.*

transmigrate—trăns′-mĭ-grāt, *not* trăns-mī′-grāt.

transparent—trăns-pâr′-ĕnt.

Stormonth says trăns-pā′-rĕnt.

transport (n.)—trăns′-pōrt.

transport (vb).—trăns-pōrt′.

See *absent.*

trapeze—trà-pēz′, *not* trà-pāz′.

trapezium—trà-pē′-zĭ-ŭm.

travail—trăv′-ĭl.

Stormonth says trăv′-ĕl. See *captain* and *travel.*

travel—trăv′-ĕl.

See *travail.*

traveler—trăv′-ĕl-ĕr, *not* trăv′-lĕr.

traverse—trăv′-ĕrs, *not* trà-vĕrs′.

travertine—trăv′-ĕr-tĭn.

treacle—trē′-kl, *not* trĭk′-l.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

treatise—trē′-tĭs.

trē′-tīz is the pronunciation of the New Imperial, and is given by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.

treble (threefold)—trĕb′-l, *not* trĭb′-l, a former pronunciation of Webster's

The word *thribble* (thrĭb′-l) should not be used; of this word Worcester says: "Provincial in England, and a colloquial vulgarism in the United States."

tremendous—trē-mĕn′-dŭs, *not* trē-mĕn′-jŭs.

See *stupendous*.

Tremont—trē-mŏnt′.

"The Boston Globe" says of this word, when used as the name of a street in that city: "trē′-mŏnt, trē-mŏnt′, and trĕm′-ŏnt are all in vogue, the second perhaps in most use."

tremor—trē′-mŏr or trĕm′-ŏr.

Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only.

trephine—trē-fīn′ or trē-fēn′.

Worcester prefers trē-fēn′.

triad—trī′-ăd.

triangle—trī′-ăng-gl.

Stormonth says trī-ăng′-gl.

tribunal—trī-bū′-nal, *not* trĭb′-yū-năl.

tribune—trĭb′-yūn.

The New Imperial says trī′-būn or trĭb′-yūn. Do not say trĭb-yūn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

trichina—trĭk-ī′-nȧ.

Dunglison's Medical Dictionary pronounces the word trĭk′-ĭn-ȧ.

trichiniasis—trĭk-ĭn-ī′-ȧ-sĭs.
trichinosis—trĭk-ĭn-ō′-sĭs.
tricot—trē-kō′.
tricycle—trī′-sĭk-l, *not* trī′-sī-kl.

See *bicycle*.

Trieste—trē-ĕst′ ; It. pron. trē-ĕs′-tȧ.
trilobate—trī-lō′-bāt or trī′-lō-bāt.

Worcester gives the second only.

trilobite—trī′-lō-bīt, *not* trĭl′-ō-bīt.
trilogy—trĭl′-ō-jĭ, *not* trī′-lō-jĭ.
Trinidad—trĭn-ĭ-dăd′ ; Sp. pron. trē-nē-thäth′.

See *Guadalquivir*.

trio—trī′-ō or trē′-ō.

The first pronunciation, although having the preponderance of authority, is less agreeable to the ear than the second.

tripartite—trĭp′-ȧr-tīt or trī-pär′-tīt.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first pronunciation only.

triphthong—trĭf′-thŏng or trĭp′-thŏng.

See *diphthong*. Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

tripod—trī′-pŏd.

"Though Walker gives *trĭp′-ŏd* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says: 'I do not hesitate to pronounce the former [trī′-pŏd] most agreeable to English analogy.'"—*S. & W.*

tripos—trī′-pŏs.

triste—trēst.

trisyllable—trĭs-ĭl′-à-bl or trĭs′-ĭl-à-bl.

Worcester says trĭs′-ĭl-ā-bl.

Triton—trī′-tŏn.

triumph—trī′-ŭmf, *not* trī′-ŭmpf.

triune—trī′-yūn, *not* trī-yūn′.

trivial—trĭv′-ĭ-ăl.

trĭv′-yăl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

troche—trō′-kē.

See *trochee.*

trochee—trō′-kē.

See *troche.*

Troilus—trō′-ĭl-ŭs.

See *Cressida.*

troll—trōl.

trombone—trŏm′-bōn; It. pron. trōm-bō′-nā.

Worcester prefers the pronunciation trŏm-bō′-nē. It is rarely heard.

Trondhjem—trŏnd′-yĕm.

In Norwegian, *j* is pronounced like the English *y* (consonant).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

trophy—trō′-fĭ.
Worcester says. "*Corruptly*, **trŏf′-ĭ.**"

Trosachs—trŏs′-ăks.

troth—trôth.
See *accost.*

troubadour—trōō′-bȧ-dōōr.

troublous—trŭb′-lŭs.

trough—trôf.
See *accost.* Do not say **trôth.**

trousseau—trōō-sō′.

Trovatore Il—ēl trō-vä-tō′-**rā.**

trouvère—trōō-vâr′. See *trouveur.*

trow—trō, *not* trow.

Troyon—trwä-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

truculence—trū′-kū-lĕns.
Stormonth and the New Imperial say **trŭk′**-yū-lĕns, and Haldeman says trōōk′-yo͝o-lĕns.

truculent—trū′-kū-lĕnt.
Stormonth and the New Imperial say trŭk′-yū-lĕnt. Haldeman says trōōk′-yo͝o-lĕnt.

true—trū, *not* trōō.

truffle—trū′-fl; trŭf′-l (Stor.); trŭf′-l (Perry); trū′-fl or trŭf′-l (Web., 1900).

Trujillo—trōō-hēl′-yō.
See *Truxillo.*

truncheon—trŭn′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* **37.**)

truths—trūths, *not* trūthz.

Webster says: "Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (trūthz), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist."

Truxillo—trōō-hēl′-yō.

See *Trujillo*.

tryst—trĭst. Scotch pron. trīst.

Stormonth says trīst.

tube—tūb, *not* tōōb, *nor* tyūb.

tuberose—tūb′-rōz or tū′-bĕr-ōs.

Worcester says tūb′-rōz or tū′-ber-ōz.

Tübingen—tü′-bĭng-ĕn.

For ü, see p. 26.

Tuesday—tūz′-dā, *not* tōōz′-dĭ *nor* tyūs′-dĭ.

tufa—tū′-fȧ or tōō′-fȧ.

Tuileries—twēl-rē′, *not* twĭl′-ĕr-ēz.

tulip—tū′-lĭp, *not* tōō′-lĭp.

turbine—tûr′-bĭn, *not* tûr′-bīn.

Turcoman — tûr′-kō-măn; tōōr-kō-măn′ (Gaz.).

Turenne de—dŭ tū-rĕn′; Fr. pron. dŭ tü-rĕn′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Turgeneff—tōōr-gĕn′-ĕf.

This word is spelled in more than *fifteen* different ways, and is variously pronounced. We give the spelling and pronunciation adopted by Webster.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Turgot—tür-ḡō′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Turin—tū′-rĭn, *not* tū-rĭn′.

Turkestan—tōōr-kĕs-tän′.
See *Kurdistan.*

turmeric—tûr′-mĕr-ĭk.

turnip—tûr′-nĭp, *not* tûr′-nŭp.
See *damage.*

turquoise—tûr-koiz′ or tûr-kēz′.
Worcester prefers tûr-kēz′.
The pronunciation tûr′-kwäz, though not authorized by the dictionaries, is very frequently heard. See *turkois, turquois.*

twopence—tōō′-pĕns.
tŭp′-ĕns is a secondary pronunciation of Webster's.

Tychicus—tĭk′-ĭ-kŭs.

tympanitis—tĭm-pȧ-nī′-tĭs.
See *itis.*

tympanum—tĭm′-pȧ-nŭm.

Tyndale—tĭn′-dăl, *not* tĭn′-dāl.
Also spelled *Tindale,* and pronounced as above.

typographer—tī-pŏḡ′-rȧ-fẽr or tĭp-ŏḡ′-rȧ-fẽr.
Worcester gives the second only.

typographic—tī-pō-ḡrăf′-ĭk or tĭp-ō-ḡrăf′-ĭk.
Worcester gives the second only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

typography—tī-pŏg′-rȧ-fĭ or tĭp-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
Worcester gives the second only.

typothetæ—tī-pŏth′-ē-tē or tī-pō-thē′-tē.
tyrannic—tī-răn′-ĭk, *not* tĭr-ăn′-ĭk.
tyrannical—tī-răn′-ĭk-ăl, *not* tĭr-ăn′-ĭk-ăl.
tyro—tī′-rō.
Tyrol—tĭr′-ŏl ; Ger. pron. tē-rōl′.
Tyrtaeus—tĭr-tē′-ŭs.
Tyrwhitt—tĕr′-ĭt.
Owing to a typographical error, this word, in Webster, is pronounced tē′-rĭt (in ed. of 1884).

tzar—zär.
Haldeman says tsär. See *Czar*.

tzarina—zä-rē′-nȧ. See *czarina*.
Although Haldeman does not give this word, yet from the pronunciation of the one preceding (tzar), it may be inferred that his pronunciation would be tsär-ē′-nȧ.

U

Uffizzi—o͞o-fēt′-sē. "The *Uffizzi* Gallery."
ugh—o͝o.
Uhland—o͞o′-länt.
ukase—yū-kās′.
Ukraine—yū′-krān or o͞o-krān′.
Ulrica—ŭl′-rĭ-kȧ ; It. pron. o͝ol-rē′-kȧ.
Ulrici—o͝ol-rēt′-sē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Ultima Thule—ŭl′-tĭm-å thū′-lē, *not* ŭl′-tĭm-å thūl, *nor* ŭl′-tĭm-å tū′-lē.

ultimatum — ŭl-tĭm-ā′-tŭm, *not* ŭl-tĭm-ä′-tŭm.

This last pronunciation, though not sanctioned by the dictionaries, is often heard. See *apparatus.*

ultramontane—ŭl-trå-mŏn′-tān.

ululation—ŭl-yū-lā′-shŭn.

umbilicus—ŭm-bĭl-ī′-kŭs.

Stormonth says ŭm-bĭl′-ĭk-**ŭs.**

umbrageous—ŭm-brā′-jŭs.

Worcester and Stormonth say ŭm-brā′-jē-ŭs.

umbrella—ŭm-brĕl′-å, *not* ŭm-bĕr-ĕl′-å.

umlaut—o͞om′-lowt.

unbated—ŭn-bā′-tĕd, *not* ŭn-băt′-ĕd.

—— "a sword *unbated.*"—*Shakespeare.*

uncourteous—ŭn-kûrt′-ē-ŭs.

ŭn-kōrt′-yŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by Stormonth. See *courteous.*

uncouth—ŭn-ko͞oth′.

unctuous—ŭngkt′-yū-ŭs.

undaunted—ŭn-dänt′-ĕd.

Stormonth says ŭn-dônt′-ĕd. See *craunch.*

underneath—ŭn-dĕr-nēth′ or ŭn-dĕr-nēth′.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth says ŭn-dĕr-nēth′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

undersigned — ŭn-dĕr-sīnd′, *not* ŭn-dĕr-zīnd′.
Very frequently mispronounced.

unfrequented—ŭn-frē-kwĕnt′-ĕd.

unguent—ŭng′-gwĕnt, *not* ŭn′-gwĕnt.

uninterested—ŭn-ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĕd.
See *interested*.

uninteresting—ŭn-ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĭng.
See *interesting*.

unison—yū′-nĭs-ŭn.
Smart says yū′-nĭz-ŭn.

unlearned (adj.)—ŭn-lĕr′-nĕd, *not* ŭn-lĕrnd′.
See *learned*.

unlearned (part.)—ŭn-lĕrnd′, *not* ŭn-lĕr′-nĕd.

unprecedented—ŭn-prĕs′-ē-dĕnt-ĕd.

unscathed—ŭn-skāthd′ or ŭn-skātht′.
Stormonth gives the second only.

untoward—ŭn-tō′-ērd, *not* ŭn-tō-wôrd′.

upas—yū′-pas.
"The *upas* tree."

Upernavik—ōō-pēr-nā′-vĭk.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer accents the *first* syllable.

Upsal—ŭp′-săl.

Upsala—ŭp-să′-lă.

Ural—yū′-răl.

Urania—yū-rā′-nĭ-å.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Uranus—yū′-rȧ-nŭs.
urbanity—ûr-băn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ûr-bā′-nĭt-ĭ.
Urbino—o͝or-bē′-nō.
urea—yū′-rē-ȧ, *not* yū-rē′-ȧ.
Uriel—yū′-rĭ-ĕl.
Ursula—ûr′-sū-lȧ, *not* ûr-sū′-lȧ.
Uruguay—o͝o-ro͝o-g̃wī′ or yū′-ro͝o-g̃wā.
usage—yū′-zāj.
used—ūzd, *not* ūst.
"I *used* to go."
usufruct—yū′-zū-frŭkt.
usurious—yū-zhū′-rĭ-ŭs.
usurp—yū-zûrp′, *not* yū-sûrp′.
usurpation—yū-zûr-pā′-shŭn.
Utah—yū′-tä or yū′-tô.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says yū′-tô or yū′-tä.
Utopian—yū-tō′-pĭ-ăn.
Utrecht—yū-trĕkt′; Dutch pron. ü′-trĕĸt.
For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28.
uxorious—ŭks-ō′-rĭ-ŭs.
Stormonth says ŭg̃-zō′-rĭ-ŭs.

V

vaccine—văk′-sīn or văk′-sĭn.
văk′-sēn is commonly heard. See *aniline.*
vade-mecum—vā-dē-mē′-kŭm.
vagary—vȧ-g̃ā′-rĭ, *not* vā′-g̃ȧ-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vagrant—vā′-grănt, *not* văg′-rănt.
vale (farewell)—vā′-lē or vä′-lā.
Valenciennes—vå-lĕn-sĭ-ĕnz′ ; Fr. pron. vå-läN-sē-ĕn′.
For äN, see p. 26.

valet—văl′-ĕt or văl′-ā.
The lexicographers generally give văl′-ĕt, but văl′-ā is the form in common use.

Valhalla—văl-hăl′-å.
See *Walhalla.*

valise—vå-lēs′.
Worcester prefers vå-lēz′.

valkyr—văl′-kĭr.
valkyria—văl-kĭr′-ĭ-å.
Valladolid—văl-lå-dō-lĭd′ ; Sp. pron. väl-yä-thō-lēth′.
See *Guadalquivir* and *llano.*

Valois de—dŭ väl-wä′.
Valparaiso—väl-pä-rī′-sō.
valuable—văl′-yū-å-bl, *not* văl′-yū-bl.
Vandyck—văn-dīk′.
Van Eyck—văn īk′.
Van Hoeck—văn ho͝ok′.
vaquero—vä-kā′-rō.
vanquish—văng′-kwĭsh, *not* văn′-kwĭsh.
variegate—vā′-rĭ-ē-gāt.
variola—vå-rī′-ō-lå, *not* vā-rĭ-ō′-lå.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

varioloid—vā′-rĭ-ō-loid or văr′-ĭ-ō-loid.

Worcester gives the first only. In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary the second is preferred.

variorum—vā-rĭ-ō′-rŭm.

vase—vās or văz.

Worcester says vāz or vās. Stormonth says văz or vāz. Haldeman says vāz or vās. The New Imperial says vās, vāz, or văz.

"Down to the time of Walker this word was made to rhyme with *base*, *case*, etc., and is still so pronounced, to a great extent, in the United States. In England it is more commonly pronounced, as Walker gives it, *vaze*, though by some *văz*, and by a few *vawz*."—*Webster.*

vaseline—văs′-ē-lĭn or văs′-ĕl-ēn.

See *aniline.*

vaticinal—vă-tĭs′-ĭn-ăl.

Vauban de—dŭ vō-bäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Vaucluse—vō-klüz′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Vaud (Pays de)—pā-ē′ dŭ vō′.

vaudeville—vōd′-vĭl ; Fr. pron. vōd-vēl′.

Vaughan—vôn or vô′-ăn.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers vô′-ăn.

vaunt—vänt or vônt.

Worcester prefers vônt, which is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial. Haldeman says vänt or vônt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Vecchio—vĕk′-ē-ō.

Veda—vā′-dȧ or vē′-dȧ.
Worcester says vē′-dȧ or vē-dō′.

Vega—vē′-gȧ.

vehemence—vē′-hē-mĕns.

vehement—vē′-hē-mĕnt.

veinous—vā′-nŭs, *not* vē′-nŭs.
See *venous*.

Velasquez—vā-läs′-kĕth.
See *Lopez*.

Velpeau—vĕl-pō′.

velvet—vĕl′-vĕt, *not* vĕl′-vŭt.
See *damage*.

Vendôme de—dŭ väN-dōm′
For äN, see p. 26.

vendue—vĕn-dū′.
Haldeman accents the *first* syllable.

Venezuela—vĕn-ĕz-wē′-lȧ ; Sp. pron. vā-nĕth-wā′-lä or vē-nĕs-wā′-lä.
See *Lopez*.

venial—vē′-nĭ-ăl, *not* vēn′-yăl.

venison—vĕn′-ĭz-n or vĕn′-zn.
Worcester prefers the second.

venous—vē′-nŭs, *not* vā′-nŭs.
See *veinous*.

venue—vĕn′-yū.

veracious—vē-rā′-shŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Vera Cruz—vā′-rä krōōth ; vā′-rä krōōs (Gaz.) ; commonly vĕr′-à krōōz.
See *Lopez.*

verbatim—vĕr-bā-tĭm, *not* vĕr-băt′-ĭm.

Verboeckhoven—vĕr-bo͝ok′-hō-vĕn.

verbose—vĕr-bōs′.

verbosity—vĕr-bŏs′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* vĕr-bō′-sĭt-ĭ.

Vercingetorix—vĕr-sĭn-jĕt′-ō-rĭks.

Verd (Cape)—vĕrd.
Also spelled *Verde*, and pronounced as above.

verd-antique—vĕrd-ăn-tēk′.

Verdi—vâr′-dē.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says vĕr′-dē.

verdigris—vĕr′-dĭ-grēs.
Stormonth and Haldeman say vĕr′-dĭ-grĭs.
See *amber-gris.*

verdure—vĕrd′-yūr.
Worcester says vĕrd′-yŭr. See *nature.*

Vereschagin—vā-rā-shä-gēn′.

Vergniaud—vĕr-nyē-ō′ ; vĕr-nyō′ (Biog.).

vermicelli—vĕr-mē-chĕl′-ĭ or vĕr-mē-sĕl′-ĭ, *not* vĕr-mē-sĭl′-ĭ.
Worcester gives the *first* only.

vermilion—vĕr-mĭl′-yŭn.

Vernet—vĕr-nā′.

Veronese (Paul)—vā-rō-nā′-zā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Veronica—vĕr-ō-nī′-kȧ.

The pronunciation vĕr-ŏn′-ĭk-ȧ is also authorized.

Versailles—vĕr-sālz′ ; Fr. pron. vĕr-sä′-yŭ.

versatile—vĕr′-sȧ-tĭl, *not* vĕr′-sȧ-tēl.

version—vĕr′-shŭn, *not* vĕr′-zhŭn.

vertebral—vĕr′-tē-brăl.

vertigo—vĕr′-tĭg̃-ō.

This is the pronunciation commonly heard. Worcester gives in addition the forms vĕr-tī′-g̃ō and vĕr-tē′-g̃ō.

Verulam (Lord)—vĕr′-o͞o-lăm.

verve—vĕrv or vârv.

Vespasian—vĕs-pā′-zhĭ-ăn.

Vespucci (Amerigo) — ä-mä-rē′-g̃ō vĕs-po͞ot′-chē.

Vespucius (Americus)—ȧ-mĕr′-ĭk-ŭs vĕs-pū′-shŭs.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says ăm-ĕr-ī′-kŭs vĕs-pū′-shŭs.

veterinary—vĕt′-ĕr-ĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* vĕt′-rĭn-ā-rĭ.

Vevay—vĕv-ā′, *not* vĕv′-ā.

vial—vī′-ăl.

See *phial.*

Vibert—vē-bâr′.

vibratory—vī′-brȧ-tō-rĭ.

vicar—vĭk′-ĕr.

Vicenza—vē-chĕnt′-sä.

vē-sĕn′-zä is preferred by Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vice versa—vī′-sē vĕr′-sȧ, *not* vĭs′-vĕr-sȧ.

Vichy—vē-shē′.

In this country, generally pronounced vĭsh′-ĭ.

vicinage—vĭs′-ĭn-āj.

vicinal—vĭs′-ĭn-ăl.

vicinity—vĭs-ĭn′-ĭt-ĭ.

victory—vĭk′-tō-rĭ, *not* vĭk′-trĭ.

victuals—vĭt′-lz.

videlicet—vĭd-ĕl′-ĭs-ĕt.

Vienna—vĭ-ĕn′-ȧ, *not* vī-ĕn′-ȧ.

vignette—vĭn-yĕt′ or vĭn′-yĕt.

Stormonth gives vĭn-ĕt′ as a secondary form.

viking—vī-kĭng, *not* vē′-kĭng.

villain—vĭl′-ĭn.

Stormonth says vĭl′-lān or vĭl′-lăn.

Villiers—vĭl′-yĕrz.

Vincennes—vĭn-sĕnz′ ; Fr. pron. văN-sĕn′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Vinci da—dä vĭn′-chē.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says dä vēn′-chē or dä vĭn′-chĭ.

vindicative—vĭn′-dĭk-ā-tĭv.

vĭn-dĭk′-ā-tĭv is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

vindicatory—vĭn′-dĭk-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* vĭn-dĭk′-ā-tō-rĭ.

vineyard—vĭn′-yĕrd, *not* vīn′-yĕrd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vingt-et-un—văN-tā-ŭN′.
For ăN and ŭN, see pp. 26 and **27**

viola—vī′-ō-lȧ or vē-ō′-lȧ.
Worcester says vī-ō′-lȧ.

Viola—vī′-ō-lä ; It. pron. **vē-ō′-lä.**

violence—vī′-ō-lĕns.

violent—vī′-ō-lĕnt.

violet—vī′-ō-lĕt.

violin—vī-ō-lĭn′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Viollet-le-Duc—vē-ō-lā′ lŭ-dük′.
For ü, see p. 26.

violoncello — vē-ō-lŏn-chĕl′-ō or **vē-ō-lŏn sĕl′-ō.**
Stormonth and the New Imperial prefer vē-ō-lŏn-sĕl′-ō. See *cello.*

virago—vī-rā′-gō, *not* vĭr′-ā-gō.
Worcester gives vĭr-ā′-gō as a secondary pronunciation.

Virchow—vĕr′-chow ; Ger. pron., fĭr′-кō.
For к, see p. 28.

virile—vī′-rĭl or vĭr′-ĭl.
Stormonth says vĭr′-ĭl or **vĭr′-īl.**

virtuoso—vĕr-tŏŏ-ō′-sō.
Smart says vĕr-tū-ō′-zō.

virulence—vĭr′-yū-lĕns.
Stormonth says vĭr′-ŏŏ-lĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* **37.**)

virulent—vĭr′-yū-lĕnt.
Stormonth says vĭr′-o͝o-lĕnt.

vis-à-vis—vēz-à-vē′.

visa—vē′-zȧ.
See *visé*.

viscount—vī′-kownt, *not* vĭs′-kownt.

visé—vē-zā′.
Worcester and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable. See *visa*.

Visigoth—vĭz′-ĭ-gŏth, *not* vĭs′-ĭ-gŏth.

visor—vĭz′-ẽr, *not* vī′-zẽr. See *vizor*.

visual—vĭzh′-yū-ăl.
Stormonth says vĭz′-yū-ăl.

vitriol—vĭt′-rĭ-ŭl, *not* vĭt′-rŭl.

vituperate—vī-tū′-pẽr-āt.
Worcester prefers vē-tū′-pẽr-āt.

viva voce—vī′-vȧ vō′-sē.

vivace—vē-vä′-chā.

vivacious—vī-vā′-shŭs.

vivacity—vī-văs′-ĭt-ĭ.
Worcester prefers vē-văs′-ĭt-ĭ.

vivandière—vē-väN-dyâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

viviparous—vī-vĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.

vizier—vĭz′-yẽr or vĭz-ēr′.
Worcester says vĭz′-yẽr or vĭz′-yēr.

Vladimir—vlăd′-ē-mēr; Russian and Polish pron. vlä-dē′-mĭr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vocable—vō′-kȧ-bl.

vocule—vŏk′-yūl.

Worcester says vō-kūl′.

Volapük—vō-lä-pük′.

For ü, see p. 26. In spite of the fact that the pronunciation of this word is phonetic and is clear to any person familiar with this language, still, in view of the discussion concerning the word, I have sought the authority of Prof. Charles E. Sprague, author of "The Hand-Book of Volapük."

volatile—vŏl′-ȧ-tĭl, *not* vŏl′-ȧ-tēl, *nor* vŏl′-ȧ-tīl.

volcanic—vŏl-kăn′-ĭk, *not* vŏl-kā′-nĭk.

volcano—vŏl-kā′-nō, *not* vŏl-kä′-nō.

Volga—vŏl′-gä.

Volta—vŏl′-tä.

volume—vŏl′-yūm.

voluntarily—vŏl′-ŭn-tā-rĭl-ĭ, *not* vŏl-ŭn-tā′-rĭl-ĭ.

volute—vō-lūt′.

Von—fōn, *not* vŏn; more nearly fœ̄n.

In German, *v* is pronounced like *f* in English.

Vosges—vōzh.

vraisemblance—vrā-säN-bläNs′.

For äN, see p. 26.

vulpine—vŭl′-pĭn or vŭl′-pīn.

Knowles says vŭl′-pīn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

W

wady—wŏd′-ĭ.
wā′-dĭ is Worcester's pronunciation.

waft—wȧft, *not* wăft.
See *ask.*

Wagner—wăg′-nẽr ; Ger. pron. väg′-nĕr.
For G, see p. 28.

Wagram—vä′-grăm.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says wä′-grăm or vä′-grăm.

wainscot—wānz′-kŏt.
Smart says wĕns′-kŏt. Do not say wănz′-kōt.

waistcoat—wāst′-kōt ; coll., wĕs′-kŭt.
Walker says wĕs′-kŏt. Worcester's pronunciation is wās′-kōt or wĕs′-kŭt.
Walker says : "This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as others have done. It would scarcely seem pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness."

Waldenses — wôl-dĕn′-sēz ; wŏl-dĕn′-sēz (Gaz.).

Walhalla—wŏl-hăl′-ȧ.
See *Valhalla.*

Wallachia—wŏl-lā′-kĭ-ȧ.
See *Wallachian.*

Wallenstein von—fōn wŏl′-ĕn-stīn ; Ger. pron. fōn väl′-ĕn-stīn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Waller—wŏl′-ẽr.

Waltham (Eng.)—wôlt′-hăm ; wŏlt′-hăm (Gaz.).

Waltham (U. S.)—wŏl′-thăm.

wan—wŏn.

want (n.)—wônt.

want (vb.)—wônt.

Worcester gives wŏnt as a secondary pronunciation.

warrant—wŏr′-ănt.

warrantee—wŏr-ănt-ē′.

warranty—wŏr′-ănt-ĭ.

warrior—wôr′-yẽr or wŏr′-ĭ-ẽr.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only. The second is the pronunciation generally heard.

Warwick (Eng.)—wŏr′-ĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

Warwick (U. S.)—wär′-wĭk.

This is the marking of the dictionaries, but the tendency to follow the English pronunciation is marked.

wary—wā′-rĭ.

Worcester prefers wâ′-rĭ.

was—wŏz, *not* wŭz.

wassail—wŏs′-ĭl.

Stormonth and Haldeman say wŏs′-ĕl. See *captain*.

water—wô′-tẽr, *not* wŏt′-ẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Waterloo—wô-tĕr-lo͞o′; Dutch pron. vä-tĕr-lō′.

Watervliet—wô-tĕr-vlēt′.

Watteau—vä-tō′; commonly **wä-tō′.**

"A *Watteau* plait."

Waukegan—wô-kē′-găn.

weapon—wĕp′-ŭn, *not* wē′-pŭn.

weazen—wē′-zn.

Weber von—fōn vā′-bĕr.

Wednesday—wĕnz′-dā, *not* wĕd′-nĕs-dā.

"This word, according to Smart, was shortened in sound 'first into *wen-es-day*, and then into *wensday*.'"—*S. & W.*

Weimar—vī′-mär.

weir—wēr.

Stormonth says wār. See *wear (dam)*.

weiss bier—wīs bēr; Ger. pron. vīs bēr.

Wellesley (Islands)—wĕls′-lĭ.

Wellesley (College)—wĕlz′-lĭ.

"This (wĕlz′-lĭ) is the almost universal pronunciation."—*The Boston Globe.*

The Secretary of Wellesley College says: "One of the old residents inclines to wĕls′-lĭ. I presume the pronunciation (wĕlz′-lĭ) given by Webster is correct."

Wellesley (Sir Arthur)—wĕlz′-lĭ.

Wemyss (Castle)—wēms.

Lippincott's pronouncing Gazetteer says wē′-mĭs. See *Alnwick.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Werther—wĕr′-tĕr ; Ger. pron. vār′-tār.
"The Sorrows of *Werther*."

Weser—wē′-zĕr ; Ger. pron. vā′-zĕr.

Wesley—wĕs′-lĭ.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says wĕz′-lĭ.

Wesleyan—wĕs′-lĭ-ăn, *not* wĕz′-lĭ-ăn.

Westmoreland—wĕst-mōr′-lănd.

Westphalia—wĕst-fā′-lĭ-a, *not* wĕst-fā′-lĭ-a.

wharf—hwôrf.
Stormonth says hwŏrf.

wherefore—hwâr′-fōr.

whereof—hwâr-ŏf′ or hwâr-ŏv′.
Worcester gives the first only, and Haldeman the second only. See *hereof*.

wherewith—hwâr-wĭth′ or hwâr-wĭth′.
Worcester gives the first only. See *herewith*.

which—hwĭch, *not* wĭch.

whilom—hwī′-lŭm, *not* hwĭl′-ŭm.

whisk—hwĭsk, *not* wĭsk.

whiskey—hwĭs′-kĭ, *not* wĭs′-kĭ.

whistle—hwĭs′-l, *not* wĭs′-l.

Whitefield—hwīt′-fēld, *not* hwīt′-fēld.

whiting—hwī′-tĭng, *not* hwī′-tĕn-ĭng.

whoa—hwō, *not* wō.

whole—hōl, *not* hōl.

wholly—hōl′-ĭ, *not* hō′-lĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see* p. 37.)

whooping (cough)—hōōp′-ĭng, *not* hŏŏp′-ĭng.

whorl—hwûrl or hwôrl.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth says hwŏrl or hwĕrl.

whortleberry — hwûrt′-l-bĕr-ĭ ; hŏrt′-l-bĕr-ĭ (Stor.), *not* hŭk′-l-bĕr-ĭ, unless spelled *huckleberry*.

Wieland—wē′-lănd ; Ger. pron. vē′-länt.

Wiesbaden—vēs-bä′-dĕn.

wigwam—wĭg̃′-wŏm.

Worcester says wĭg̃′-wôm, and Stormonth wĭg̃′-wăm.

Wilhelm—vĭl′-hĕlm.

Wilkesbarre—wĭlks′-băr-ĭ.

Willamette (river)—wĭl-ä′-mĕt.

wind (n.)—wĭnd.

"In poetry and among singers this word is often pronounced *wīnd*."—*Webster*.

"In common conversation we pronounce the *i* in *wind* like the *i* in *bit* ; in rehearsing or declamation, however, we pronounce it like the *i* in *bite*."—*Dr. Latham*.

windpipe—wĭnd′-pīp.

wīnd′-pīp is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's. It is a form rarely heard.

windrow—wĭn′-rō.

Worcester says wĭnd′-rō.

Windsor—wĭn′-zôr, *not* wĭnd′-zôr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Winkelried von—vōn wĭng′-kĕl-rēd ; Ger. pron. fōn vĭng′-kĕl-rēt.
Winnepesaukee (Lake)—wĭn-ē-pē-sô′-kē.
wiseacre—wī′-zā-kẽr.
wistaria—wĭs-tā′-rĭ-å, *not* wĭs-tē′-rĭ-å.
with (n.)—wĭth, *not* wĭth.
See *withe*.

with (prep.)—wĭth.
withe—wĭth.
See *with* (n.). Stormonth says wĭth.

Wolf—wo͝olf ; Ger. pron. vōlf.
Wollaston—wo͝ol′-ăs-tŏn, *not* wŏl′-ăs-tŏn.
Wolseley (Sir Garnet)—wo͝olz′-lĭ, *not* wo͝ol′-zĭ.
Wolsey (Cardinal)—wo͝ol′-zĭ, *not* wo͝ol′-sĭ.
women—wĭm′-ĕn, *not* wĭm′-ĭn.
wont (custom)—wŭnt.
won't (will not)—wōnt.
"In New England, commonly pronounced wŭnt."—*Wor.*

Woolwich—wo͝ol′-ĭj.
See *Alnwick*. Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers wo͝ol′-ĭch.

Worcester (Eng.)—wo͝os′-tẽr.
See *Alnwick*.

Worcester (U. S.)—wo͝os′-tẽr.
Wo͝os′-tẽr seems to be the prevailing form, in spite of the marking of the dictionaries.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Worcestershire—wo͝os′-tẽr-shĭr.
See *shire.*

world—wûrld, *not* wŭld.
Stormonth says wẽrld.

Worms—vôrms.
"The Diet of *Worms.*"

worse—wûrs.
Stormonth says wẽrs.

worsted (n.) — wo͝os′-tĕd; wo͝or′-stĕd (Wor.); wo͝os′-tĕd or wo͝or′-stĕd (Stor. and Web., 1900).

worsted (part.)—wûr′-stĕd.
Stormonth says wẽr′-stĕd.

worth—wûrth.
Stormonth says wẽrth.

Wörth (Ger.)—vört.
For ö, see p. 25.

wound (n.)—wo͞ond or wownd.
Webster says: "The word *wound*, which, from its Anglo-Saxon origin, ought to have the sound of *ow*, has, to a great extent, taken the French sound (*wo͞ond*), notwithstanding the remonstrances of Walker and other orthoëpists against the irregularity."
The New Imperial says that *wownd* was formerly universal, but is now old-fashioned.

wrath—räth, *not* răth.
Worcester gives rôth as a secondary form.

wreath—rēth.

wreathe—rēth, *not* rēth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

wreaths—rēthz, *not* rēths.
See *cloths*. "In *wreaths* the *th* is vocal."—*Smart*.

wrestle—rĕs′-l, *not* rĕst′-l.
Never say răs′-l.

wrestler—rĕs′-lẽr, *not* rĕst′-lẽr.

wristband—rĭst′-bănd; coll. rĭz′-bănd.

wrong—rông.
See *accost*.

wroth—rôth.
See *accost*.

Württemberg—vür′-tĕm-bẽrG.
For ü and G, see pp. 26 and 28.

Wyandotte—wī-ăn-dŏt′.

wych-hazel—wĭch′-hā-zl.

Wyckliffe—wĭk′-lĭf.

Wyoming—wī-ō′-mĭng, *not* wī′-ō-mĭng.
It is true that Campbell, in "Gertrude of Wyoming," accents the word upon the antepenultima, but this discrepancy may be accounted for by the fact that this poet was never in America, and, as Dr. Thomas says, "probably had no opportunity to learn the practice of the best speakers in the U. S."

Wyss—vĭs.

X

xantheine—zăn′-thē-ĭn.
See *aniline*. In English, *x initial* has the sound of *z*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Xanthippe—zăn-thĭp′-ē.
See *Xantippe.*

Xantippe—zăn-tĭp′-ē.
This spelling is, according to Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, the one to be preferred. See *Xanthippe.*

xebec—zē′-bĕk.

Xenia—zē′-nĭ-ȧ.

Xenophon—zĕn′-ō-fŏn.

Ximenes (Cardinal)—zĭm-ē′-nēz ; Sp. pron. hē-mā′-nĕs.

Xorullo—hō-ro͞o͞l′-yō.
"Often pronounced hō-ro͞o′-yō."—*Gaz.*
The *h* should be strongly aspirated in this word. See *Jorullo.*

xylographer—zī-lŏg′-rȧ-fẽr.

xylography—zī-lŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

xylophone—zī′-lō-fōn.

Y

yacht—yŏt.

Yakootsk—yä-ko͞o͞tsk′.
See *Jakutsk, Yakutsk.*

Yang-tse-kiang—yăng-tsē-kĭ-äng′.

ycleped—ĭk-lĕpt′.
Worcester and Stormonth say ē-klĕpt′.

yea—yā or yē.
Walker says yē.
Worcester remarks: "Most of the orthoĕ-

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pists more recent than Walker pronounce this word *yā*."

yeast—yēst.

Haldeman prefers ēst.

Smart says: "The old spelling and pronunciation (yest—yĕst) seem to have quite yielded to those here given (yeast—yēst).

Yeddo—yĕd′-dō.

See *Jeddo*.

yelk—yĕl[k].

Perry says yĕlk or yōk. See *yolk*.

Yemen—yĕm′-ĕn.

Yenikale (Strait)—yĕn-ē-kä′-lā.

Yenesei—yĕn-ē-sā′-ē.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives yĕn-ē-sā′ as a secondary pronunciation.

yesterday—yĕs′-tẽr-dī; yĕs′-tẽr-dā (Web., 1900).

Worcester and Haldeman prefer yĕs′-tẽr-dā, and Stormonth gives yĕs′-tẽr-dā only.

Ygdrasyl—ĭg̃′-drȧ-sĭl.

Yokohama—yō-kō-hä′-mä.

yolk—yōlk or yōk.

Worcester says yōk. See *yelk*.

Yonge (Charlotte)—yŭng.

Yosemite (Valley)—yō-sĕm′-ĭt-ē.

Youghiogheny—yŏ-hŏ-g̃ā′-nĭ.

youths—yo͞oths, *not* yo͞othz.

Ypres—ē′-pẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Ypsilanti—ĭp-sĭl-ăn′-tĭ.
Yucatan—yo͞o-kä-tän′.
yule—yūl.
Yvetot—ēv-tō′.

Z

Zabulon—zăb′-yū-lŏn.
Zaccheus—zăk-ē′-ŭs, *not* zăk′-ē-ŭs.
Zama—zā′-mȧ.
Zamacoïs—thä-mä-kō′-ēs.

In Spanish *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Zambezi—zäm-bā′-zē.
Zanguebar—zäng-gā-bär′.
Zante—zän′-tā.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers zăn′-tē.

zany—zā′-nĭ.
Zanzibar—zän′-zĭb-är.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer accents the *final* syllable.

zealot—zĕl′-ŭt.
zealous—zĕl′-ŭs.
zeitung—tsī′-to͝ong.
zenana—zē-nä′-nȧ.
zenith—zē′-nĭth.

Stormonth and Smart say zĕn′-ĭth. Haldeman says zĕn′-ĭth or zē′-nĭth.

Zermatt—tsĕr-mät′ or zĕr-mät′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Zerubbabel—zē-rŭb′-ȧ-bĕl.
See *Zorobabel.*

Zeus—zūs, *not* zē′-ŭs.

Zeuxis—zūk′-sĭs.

Zidon—zī′-dŏn, *not* sī′-dŏn unless spelled *Sidon.*

zincic—zĭngk′-ĭk, *not* zĭn′-sĭk.

Zion—zī′-ŏn.
See *Sion,* another spelling.

zither—zĭth′-ẽr.

Zipporah—zĭp-ō′-rȧ.
Stormonth gives zĭp′-ō-rȧ as a secondary form.

zodiacal—zō-dī′-ăk-ăl, *not* zō′-dĭ-ăk-ăl.

Zollverein—tsōl′-fē-rīn.
Stormonth says zŏl′-fẽr-īn.

zoölogical—zō-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl, *not* zo͞o-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.

zoölogy—zō-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* zo͞o-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

Zoroaster—zō-rō-ăs′-tẽr, *not* zō′-rō-ăs-tẽr.

Zorobabel—zō-rŏb′-ȧ-bĕl.
See *Zerubbabel.*

Zorrilla y Moral—thŏr-ēl′-yä ē mō-räl′.
See *Zamacoïs* and *llano.*

zouave—zwäv or zo͞o-äv′.
Worcester gives the second only.

Zuleika—zo͞o-lē′-kȧ.
"The bride of Abydos."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Zumpt—tso͝ompt.
Zunz—tso͝onts.
Zurich—zū′-rĭk ; Ger. pron. tsü′-rĭĸ.
For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28.

Zutphen—zŭt′-fĕn.
Zuyder Zee—zī′-dĕr zē ; Dutch pron. zoi′-dĕr zā.
Also spelled *Zuider Zee* and pronounced as above.

Zwingle—zwĭng′-gl.
Zwingli—zwĭng′-glē ; Ger. pron. tsvĭng′-lē.
zymotic—zī-mŏt′-ĭk.
Haldeman prefers zĭm-ŏt′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

SUPPLEMENT OF 3000 ADDITIONAL WORDS.

A

Aaronic—âr-ŏn′-ĭk.
See *Aaron.*

abaft—à-bȧft′.
Stormonth says ăb-ăft′.

Abana—ăb′-à-nȧ or à-bä′-nȧ.
See *Pharpar.*
"Are not *Abana* and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?"—*II. Kings, v. 12.*

Abbas Mirza—ăb-bäs′ mēr′-zä.
Abdera—ăb-dē′-rȧ, *not* ăb′-dē-rȧ.
Abednego—à-bĕd′-nē-gō.
abele—à-bēl′ ; ăb-ē′-lē (Stor.).
Aben Ezra—ä′-bĕn ĕz′-rȧ.
Abercrombie—ăb′-ẽr-krŭm-bĭ.
See *Abercromby.*

Abercromby—ăb′-ẽr-krŭm-bĭ.
See *Abercrombie.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Aberdeen—ăb-ẽr-dēn′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Abergavenny—ăb-ẽr-ḡå-vĕn′-ĭ or ăb-ẽr-ḡā′-nĭ.
See *Alnwick.*

abhor—ăb-hôr′ ; ăb-hŏr′ (Stor.).
ablution—ăb-lū′-shŭn, *not* ăb-lo͞o′-shŭn.
absentee—ăb-sĕn-tē′.
absolute—ăb′-sō-lūt, *not* ăb′-sō-lo͞ot.
absorb—ăb-sôrb′.
abstractly—ăb′-străkt-lĭ.
Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say ăb-străkt′-lĭ.

Abu-Bekr—ä′-bo͞o bĕk′-r.
Also spelled *Abou-Bekr*, but pronounced as above.

abutilon—å-bū′-tĭl-ŏn.
Acadia—å-kā′-dĭ-å.
Not to be confounded with *Arcadia*, which see.

Acadie—ä-kä-dē′.
"List to a Tale of Love in *Acadie*, home of the happy."—*Evangeline.*

acaulose—ăk-ô′-lōs.
Worcester and the Standard Dictionary say ăk-ô-lōs′.

accelerative—ăk-sĕl′-ẽr-å-tĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acceptable—ăk-sĕpt′-ȧ-bl.
Walker says ăk′-sĕpt-ăb-l.

acceptor—ăk-sĕp′-tẽr or ăk-sĕp′-tôr.

accessary—ăk-sĕs′-sā-rĭ or ăk′-sĕs-sā-rĭ.
The first is Webster's pronunciation. The second is the marking of Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the Century Dictionary. See *accessory*.

accolade—ăk-ō-lād′ or ăk-ō-lȧd′.
Stormonth gives the latter only.

accompt—ăk-kownt′, *formerly* ăk-kŏmt′.

accouchement—ȧk-kōōsh-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

accoucheur—ȧk-kōōsh-ör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

accoucheuse—ȧk-kōōsh-öz′.
For ö, see p. 25.

accuracy—ăk′-kū-rȧ-sĭ, *not* ăk′-kẽr-ȧ-sĭ.

accursed (adj.)—ăk-kûr′-sĕd.
Worcester prefers ăk-kûrst′.

accursed (part.)—ăk-kûrst′.
See *learned*.

acerbate—ȧ-sẽr′-bāt.
The Standard Dictionary says ăs′-ẽr-bāt.

acerose—ăs′-ẽr-ōs.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

acetamide—ăs-ĕt-ăm′-ĭd or ăs-ĕt-ăm′-īd.
See *ide*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acetate—ăs′-ē-tāt, *not* ăs-ē′-tāt.

acetylene—å-sĕt′-ĭl-ēn ; ăs′-ĕt-ĭl-ēn (Standard).

Achæan—å-kē′-ăn.

The Standard Dictionary says ä-kē′-ăn or å-kā′-ăn. See *Achaian*. "The *Achæan* League."

Achaian—å-kā′-yăn.

See *Achæan*.

acinaciform — ăs-ĭn-ăs′-ĭf-ôrm ; ä-sĭn′-ä-sĭf-ôrm (Standard).

Acis—ā′-sĭs.

acotyledon—å-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn.

The Standard Dictionary gives å-kŏt-ĭl-ā′-dŭn as a secondary form.

acotyledonous—å-kŏt-ĭl-ĕd′-ŭn-ŭs.

Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say å-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn-ŭs.

acoustic—å-kow′-stĭk or å-kōō′-stĭk.

The Standard Dictionary prefers å-kōō′-stĭk. See *acoustics*.

acquiesce—ăk-wĭ-ĕs′.

Acuña (Christóbal de)—krĭs-tō′-bål dā ä-kōon′-yå.

See *cañon*.

adaptation—ăd-ăp-tā′-shŭn, *not* ăd-ăp′-tā-shŭn.

additament—ăd-dĭt′-å-mĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

adduce—ăd-dūs′, *not* ăd-dōōs′.
Adelina—ăd-ē-lī′-nȧ.
See *Adeline.*

Adeline—ăd′-ē-līn ; Fr. pron., äd-lēn′.
See *Adelina.*

adelopod—ȧ-dĕl′-ō-pŏd.
adeniform—ȧ-dĕn′-ĭf-ôrm ; ăd′ĕn-ĭf-ôrm (Standard).
adenose—ăd′ē-nōs.
Adherbal—ăd-hĕr′-bȧl.
adjectively—ăd′-jĕk-tĭv-lĭ.
adjuvant—ăd′-jū-vȧnt.
ad libitum—ăd lĭb′-ĭt-ŭm.
admirative—ăd-mī′-rȧ-tĭv.
Adrian—ā′-drĭ-ăn.
See *Hadrian.*

Adrienne Lecouvreur — ä-drē-ĕn′ lŭ-kōō-vrör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

adventure—ăd-vĕnt′-yūr.
Ægeus—ē′-jē-ŭs or ē′-jūs.
See *Egeus.*

Ægina—ē-jī′-nȧ.
Ægos-Potamos—ē′-gŏs pŏt′-ȧ-mŏs.
aerometer—ā-ĕr-ŏm′-ē-tĕr.
Æschines—ĕs′-kĭn-ēz.
Æsculapius—ĕs-kū-lā′-pĭ-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Ætolian—ē-tō′-lĭ-ăn.
"The *Ætolian* League."

affaire—ăf-fâr′.

affaire d'amour—ăf-fâr′ dăm-o͞or′.

affaire de cœur—ăf-fâr′ dŭ kör.
For ö, see p. 25.

affluence—ăf′-flū-ĕns, *not* ăf′-flo͞o-ĕns.
This last, however, is the pronunciation given in the Century Dictionary. Stormonth and Haldeman say ăf′-flo͞o-ĕns.

affluxion—ăf-flŭk′-shŭn.

Africanus—ăf-rĭk-ā′-nŭs.
"Scipio *Africanus* Major."

aft—åft, *not* ăft.
Stormonth, with singular inconsistency, gives the *a* the short Italian sound, while in the final syllable of the word *abaft*, he makes the *a* short.

Agapemone—ăg̃-å-pĕm′-ō-nē.

agaric—ăg̃′-å-rĭk.
Stormonth says ăg̃-ăr′-ĭk, which is the secondary pronunciation of the word in the Century Dictionary.

Agasias—å-g̃ā′-sĭ-ăs.

agave—å-g̃ā′-vē.
Stormonth says ăg̃′-åv or ăg̃′-ăv-ē.

Agesander—ăj-ē-săn′-dĕr.

aghast—å-g̃åst′.

agora—ăg̃′-ō-rå.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Agoult, d'—dä-gōō'.
Agricola—å-grĭk'-ō-lå.
Ahura Mazda—ä'-hōō-rä măz'-då.
Ai (city and river)—ī or ā'-ī.
See *ai* (*sloth*).

ai (sloth)—ä'-ĭ.
Worcester says ā'-ĭ. See *Ai* (*city and river*).

Alabama—ăl-å-bä'-må, *not* ăl-å-băm'-å.
à l'Anglaise—å läN-glāz'.
For äN, see p. 26.

Albani—ăl-bā'-nē.
See *Alboni*.

albeit—ôl-bē'-ĭt ; ăl'-bē-ĭt (Stor.).
I doubt if the *first* syllable of the word is ever pronounced as Stormonth gives it.

Albemarle—ăl'-bē-märl.
Albert Nyanza (Lake)—ăl'-bĕrt nī-ăn'-zå.
See *Victoria Nyanza* (*Lake*).

Albertus Magnus—ăl-bĕr'-tŭs măg'-nŭs.
Alboni—äl-bō'-nē.
See *Albani*.

Alborak—ăl'-bō-råk.
The New Imperial says ăl-bō'-răk.

Albrecht—äl'-brĕKt.
For K, see p. 28.

Albuquerque—äl-bōō-kēr'-kā ; äl-bōō-kĕr'-kā (Gaz.) ; ăl'-bū-kĕrk (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Albuera—ăl-bo͞o-ā′-rå or ăl-bwā′-rå.
Albyn—ăl′-bĭn.
Also spelled *Albin*, but pronounced as above.
alcazar—ăl-käz′-är ; ăl-kå-zär′ (C.).
Sp. pron. äl-kä′-thär. See *Cadiz.*
Alcestis—ăl-sĕs′-tĭs.
Aldershot—ôl′-dĕr-shŏt.
Aldus Manutius—ăl′-dŭs må-nū′-shĭ-ŭs.
Alecto—å-lĕk′-to.
Aleppo—å-lĕp′-pō.
aleurone—å-lū′-rōn.
Alfonso—ăl-fŏn′-sō, *not* ăl-fŏn′-zō.
Alford (Dean)—ôl′-fûrd.
algebraist—ăl′-jē-brā-ĭst.
Alger—ăl′-jĕr.
Sometimes pronounced ôl′-jĕr.
Algernon—ăl′-jĕr-nŭn.
Alhambresque — ăl-hăm-brĕsk′ ; ăl-ăm′-brĕsk (Imp.).
Ali Baba—å′-lē bä′-bå.
allegory—ăl′-lē-ḡō-rĭ.
Stormonth makes the *third* syllable short (ḡŏr).
Allia (river)—ăl′-ĭ-å.
Allston—ôl′-stŭn.
allude—ăl-lūd′, *not* ăl-lo͞od′.
allusion—ăl-lū′-zhŭn, *not* ăl-lo͞o′-zhŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Alma (Battle of the)—ăl′-mȧ.
Almeida—ăl-mā′-ē-dä.
à l'outrance—ȧ-lo͞o-träns′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Alsop—ôl′-sŭp.
Alvarez—ăl′-vä-rĕth.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Amadeus—ăm-ȧ-dē′-ŭs.
Amadis de Gaul—ăm-ä-dē′ dŭ gōl.
Amalfi—ä-mäl′-fē.
Amalthea—ăm-ăl-thē′-ȧ.
Amaryllis—ăm-ăr-ĭl′-ĭs.
Ambiorix—ăm-bī′-ō-rĭks.
Amenophis—ăm-ē-nō′-fĭs.
ament—ăm′-ĕnt.
Amiel (H. F.)—ä-mē-ĕl′.
amine—ăm′-ĭn or ăm′-ēn ; ăm-ēn′ (Stor.).
Amlwch—ăm′-lo͞ok.
Ammonoosuc—ăm-mō-no͞o′-sŭk.
Amos—ā′-mŭs.
amour—ȧ-mo͞or′.
Amphictyonic—ăm-fĭk-tĭ-ŏn′-ĭk.

"The *Amphictyonic* Council."

Amphictyons—ăm-fĭk′-tĭ-ŏnz.
amusive—ȧ-mū′-zĭv or ȧ-mū′-sĭv.
Anadyomene—ăn-ȧ-dī-ŏm′-ē-nē.

"Venus *Anadyomene*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Anacharsis Clootz—ăn-å-kär′-sĭs klōts.
anæsthetize—ăn-ĕs′-thē-tīz.
Ananias—ăn-å-nī′-ăs.
anchor—ăng′-kĕr.
ancillary—ăn′-sĭl-ā-rĭ.
Andrassy—ŏn′-drä-shē or än-dräs′-sē.
anemony—å-nĕm′-ō-nĭ.

See *anemone.*

anew—å-nū′, *not* å-nōō′.
angina pectoris—ăn-jī′-nå or ăn′-jĭn-å pĕk′-tō-rĭs.

"ăn-jī′-nä, more correctly ăn′-jin-ä" (C.). There is a tendency, at present, to accent the *first* syllable of *angina.* See "angina pectoris" in the body of the book.

angular—ăng′-gū-lĕr.
anile—ăn′-ĭl.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ăn′-īl. The Century Dictionary says ăn′-ĭl or ăn′-īl.

animalcula—ăn-ĭm-ăl′-kū-lå.

See *animalcule, animalculum.*

animalculum—ăn-ĭm-ăl′-kū-lŭm.

See *animalcule, animalcula.*

anisette—ăn-ĭ-sĕt′.
anna (coin)—ăn′-nå.
Anna Comnena—ăn′-nå kŏm-nē′-nå.
Anna Karenina—ăn′-nå kä-ra-nē′-nå.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Anne Arundel—ăn ȧ-rŭn′-dĕl.
See *Arundel.*

Anne of Geierstein—ăn ŏv ḡī′-ẽr-stīn.
Annie Laurie—ăn′-nĭ lô′-rĭ.
annulose—ăn′-nū-lōs.
Stormonth says ăn′-nū-lōz.

anonymous—ȧ-nŏn′-ĭm-ŭs.
another—ăn-ŭth′-ẽr, *not* ŭ-nŭth′-ẽr.
anoura—ăn-ow′-rȧ̇.
Stormonth says ă-nōō′-ră.

Anquetil-Duperron—äNk-tēl′ dü-pār-rôN′.
For ü, äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Anselm—ăn′-sĕlm, *not* ăn-sĕlm′.
answer—ăn′-sẽr; ȧn′-sẽr (Wor., Hal., C.).
Antæus—ăn-tē′-ŭs.
antependium—ăn-tē-pĕn′-dĭ-ŭm.
Anthony (Saint)—ăn′-tō-nĭ.
"*St. Anthony's* Fire."

Antipater—ăn-tĭp′-ȧ-tẽr.
Antipholus—ăn-tĭf′-ō-lŭs.
"Comedy of Errors."

Antoninus—ăn-tō-nī′-nŭs.
antonomasia—ăn-tō-nō-mā′-zhĭ-ȧ.
The Standard Dictionary gives ăn-tŏn-ō-mȧ′-sĭ-ȧ as a secondary pronunciation.

anxious—ăngk′-shŭs, *not* ăng′-shŭs.
Do not omit the *k* sound in the *first* syllable.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

aphæresis—å-fĕr′-ē-sĭs.
Apis—ā′-pĭs.
Apollinaris—å-pŏl-ĭn-ā′-rĭs, *not* å-pŏl-ĭn-ä′-rĭs.
apotheosize—ăp-ō-thē′-ō-sīz.
See *apotheosis*.
appellate—ăp-pĕl′-lāt.
appendices—ăp-pĕn′-dĭs-ēz.
appendicitis—ăp-pĕn-dĭs-ī′-tĭs.
See *itis*.
appetitive—ăp′-pē-tī-tĭv.
Appian (Way)—ăp′-pĭ-ăn.
appliqué—å-plē-kā′.
appreciation—ăp-prē-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
apse—ăps.
aptitude—ăp′-tĭ-tūd, *not* ăp′-tĭ-tōōd.
Aranjuez—ä-rän-hwĕth′.
See *Zamacoïs*.
Arbuthnot—är′-bŭth-nŏt.
Arcadia—är-kā′-dĭ-å.
Not to be confounded with *Acadia*, which see.
Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile—ärk dŭ trē-ôNf′ dŭ lā-twäl′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
archaism—är′-kā-ĭzm.
archdeacon—ärch-dē′-kŭn.
Accent the *second* syllable. See *archangel*.

archduchess—ärch-dŭch′-ĕs, *not* ärch′-dŭch-ĕs.

archduke—ärch-dūk′, *not* ärch′-dūk.

archfiend—ärch′-fēnd, *not* ärch-fēnd′.

archidiaconal—är-kĭ-dī-ăk′-ō-năl.

archil—är′-kĭl.

ärch′-ĭl is Worcester's preference and Stormonth's only pronunciation.

archival—är′-kĭv-ăl.

The Standard Dictionary says är-kī′-văl.

Arcis-sur-Aube—är-sē′ sür ōb.

For ü, see p. 26.

Arden—är′-dĕn.

See *Ardennes.*

are (vb.)—är, *not* âr.

arenaceous—ăr-ē-nā′-shŭs.

Arethusa—ăr-ĕ-thū′-sȧ.

Argenteuil—är-zhäN-tö′-yŭ.

Pronounce the *final* syllable lightly. For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.

argillaceous—är-jĭl-lā′-shŭs.

aril—ăr′-ĭl ; ăr-ĭl′ (Stor.).

Arlecdon—ärl′-tŭn.

See *Alnwick.*

Armaggedon—är-mä-gĕd′-dŏn.

Armida—är-mē′-dȧ.

" Jerusalem Delivered."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arrack—ăr′-răk.
Worcester says ăr-răk′.

arrear—ăr-rēr′, *not* ăr′-rēr.

arsenic (adj.)—är-sĕn′-ĭk.
See *arsenic* (*n.*).

Artevelde, van—vän är′-tā-vĕl-dĕ.
Also spelled *Arteveld*, but pronounced är′-tā-vĕlt.

ascetic—ăs-sĕt′-ĭk.

Ashantee—ăsh-ăn′-tē ; äsh-än-tē′ (Gaz.).

Ash-Wednesday—ăsh-wĕnz′-dā, *not* ăsh′-wĕnz-dā.

askance—ăs-kăns′, *not* ăs-kăns′.
See *ask*.

asphodel—ăs′-fō-dĕl.

Asshur-bani-pal—ăsh′-ûr băn′-ĭ-păl.

Assaye—ăs-sī′.

assurance—ă-shūr′-ăns, *not* ă-shōōr′-ăns.

assure—ă-shūr′, *not* ă-shōōr′.

astrologic—ăs-trō-lŏj′-ĭk.

astronomic—ăs-trō-nŏm′-ĭk.

Asuncion—ă-sōōn-sĭ-ōn′.

ateles—ăt′-ē-lēz.

à toute force—à tōōt fôrs′.

à tout prix—à tōō prē′.

attorney—ăt-tûr′-nĭ.

Augeas—ô′-jē-ăs or ô-jē′-ăs.

Aumale, d'—dō-mäl′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

aureus (coin)—ô′-rē-ŭs.
aurochs—ôr′-ŏks.
aurora australis—ô-rō′-rå ôs-trā′-lĭs.
See *aurora borealis*.

auscultation—ôs-kŭl-tā′-shŭn.
authority—ô-thŏr′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ô-thôr′-ĭt-ĭ.
authorization—ô-thŏr-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.
Autolycus—ô-tŏl′-ĭk-ŭs.
"A Winter's Tale."

automobile—ô-tō-mō′-bĭl ; Fr. pron., ō-tō-mō-bēl′.
automobilist—ô-tō-mō′-bĭl-ĭst.
See *automobiliste*.

automobiliste—ō-tō-mō-bē-lēst′.
See *automobilist*.

autonomy—ô-tŏn′-ō-mĭ.
Avalon—ăv′-å-lŭn.
avant-guard—å-vänt′-gärd.
Aventine (Hill)—ăv′-ĕn-tīn.
awkward—ôk′-wĕrd.
axilla—ăks-ĭl′-lå.
ay (always)—ā.
See *ay* (*yes*).

Ayeshah—ā′-ĕsh-å or ī′-ĕsh-å.
Aylmer—āl′-mĕr.
Ayscough—ās′-kū.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

B

Baal—bā′-ăl.
Bacciochi—bä-chō′-kē.
See *Bertuccio.*

Bache—bāch.
backslide—băk-slīd′, *not* băk′-slīd.
backslider—băk-slī′-dĕr, *not* băk′-slī-dĕr.
Badinguet—bȧ-dăN-g̃ā′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Badroulboudour—bä-drōōl′-bōō-dōōr.
Baer, von—fōn bâr.
bagatelle—băg̃-ȧ-tĕl′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Bagration—bȧ-g̃rā′shŭn or bä-GrȦ-tē-ōn′.
For G, see p. 28.

Baiae—bā′-yē.
Baikal (Lake)—bī′-käl ; bī-käl′ (Gaz.).
bajocco (coin)—bȧ-yŏk′-kō.
Bali—bä′-lē.
Ballantyne—băl′-ăn-tīn.
banal—băn′-ăl ; Fr. pron. bä-näl′.
Worcester says bā′-năl.

banditti—băn-dĭt′-tĭ.
baptismal—băp-tĭz′-măl, *not* băp′-tĭz-măl.
baptistry—băp′-tĭs-trĭ.
See *baptistery.*

Barachias—bär-å-kī′-ăs.

In Scripture proper names, "*ch* is pronounced like *k*; as *Chaldea*, *Enoch*. *Rachel* is the only exception, the *ch* in this name being sounded like *ch* in *chest*."—*Webster's International Dictionary.*

Barbara (logic)—bär′-bå-rå.

Barbier de Séville, Le—lŭ bär-byā′ dŭ sā-vēl′.

Barbizon—bär-bē-zôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

barcarole—bär′-kå-rōl.

See *barcarolle.*

barcarolle—bär′-kå-rōl.

See *barcarole.*

Barclay de Tolly—bär-klā′ dŭ tō-lē′.

bargain—bär′-gĕn, *not* bär′-gŭn.

See *captain*, *damage.*

Bargello—bär-jĕl′-lō.

Baring—bā′-rĭng, *not* bâr′-ĭng.

Bar-le-Duc—bär-lŭ-dük′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Barnegat—bär-nē-găt′.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Barrabas—băr′-ăb-ăs.

See *Barabbas.*

barrel—băr′-rĕl, *not* băr′-rŭl.

See *damage.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bart (Jean)—zhäN bärt.
For äN, see p. 26.

Barth (Heinrich)—hīn′-rĭK bärt.
For K, see p. 28. See *Luther*.

Barye—bä-rē′.
basal—bā′-săl.
Bashan—bā′-shăn.
Bashkirtseff (Marie)—mä-rē′ bäsh-kērt′-sĕf.
basic—bā′-sĭk.
basilar—băz′-ĭl-ĕr ; băs′-ĭl-är (Standard).
basilary—băz′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.
The Standard Dictionary says băs′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.

Basilikon Doron—bä-sĭl′-ĭk-ŏn dō′-rŏn.
bask—båsk, *not* băsk.
See *ask*.

Basque—båsk.
Worcester and Stormonth say băsk.

Bastiat (Frédéric)—frā-dā-rēk′ bäs-tē-ä′.
Bathurst—băth′-ûrst.
Batrachomyomachia — băt-rä-kō-mī-ō-mä′-kĭ-ä.
battue—băt′-tū ; Fr. pron. bät-tü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Bautzen (Battle of)—bowt′-sĕn.
bawbee—bô-bē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bayeux—bä-yö′.

For ö, see p. 25. "The *Bayeux* Tapestry."

Baylen—bī-lĕn′.

Also spelled *Bailen*, but pronounced as above. "The *Baylen* Capitulation."

beard—bērd.

Beatrice Portinari—bā-ä-trē′-chā pōr-tē-nä′-rē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Beaulieu—bō-lyö′.

For ö, see p. 25.

Beaumarchais, de—dŭ bō-mär-shā′.

Beaumont—bō′-mŏnt.

"*Beaumont* and Fletcher."

Beauregard (P. G. T.)—bō′-rŭ-ḡärd; Fr. pron. bō-rŭ-ḡär′ or bōr-ḡär′.

because—bē-kôz′.

begonia—bē-ḡō′-nĭ-ȧ.

begrime—bē-ḡrīm′.

begum—bē′-ḡŭm or bā′-ḡŭm.

Worcester says bē′-ḡo͝om.

Behistun—bā-hĭs-to͞on′.

behoove—bē-ho͞ov′.

Also spelled *behove*, but pronounced as above.

belch—bĕlch; bĕlsh (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Belgian—bĕl′-jĭ-ăn, *not* bĕl′-jăn.
A word of *three* syllables when correctly pronounced.

Belgium—bĕl′-jĭ-ŭm, *not* bĕl′-jŭm.

Belgrade—bĕl-grād′.

Bellatrix—bĕl-lā′-trĭks.

Belle Alliance, La—lä bĕl äl-yäns′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Belle Isle—bĕl-īl′.

Belleisle-en-Mer—bĕl-ēl-äN-mâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Bellingham—bĕl′-ĭng-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

Bellona—bĕl-lō′-nȧ.
"*Bellona's* bridegroom."—*Shakespeare*.

Benedick—bĕn′-ē-dĭk.
"Much Ado about Nothing."

Bénédictine—bā-nā-dēk′-tēn.

beneficiary—bĕn-ē-fĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ-rĭ or bĕn-ē-fĭsh′-ȧ-rĭ; bĕn-ē-fĭsh′-yȧ-rĭ (Wor.).

Beowulf—bā′-ō-wo͝olf or bē′-ō-wo͝olf.

Berea (Ohio)—bĕr′-ē-ȧ, *not* bē-rē′-ȧ.

Berengaria—bĕr-ĕn-gā′-rĭ-ȧ.

Berenice's Hair—bĕr-ē-nī′-sēz hâr.

Beresina—bĕr-ē-zē′-nȧ.
"The Passage of the *Beresina*."

berlin—bĕr′-lĭn or bĕr-lĭn′.
See *Berlin*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bernardo del Carpio—bĕr-närʹ-dō dĕl kärʹ-pĭ-ō.

Bernhardt (Sarah)—bĕrnʹ-härt; Fr. pron. bĕrn-härtʹ.

Bert (Paul)—pŏl bâr.

Berthier—bâr-tyāʹ.

Berthollet, de—dŭ bĕr-tō-lāʹ.

Bertrand—bĕr-träNʹ.

For äN, see p. 26.

Besant (Annie)—bĕzʹ-ănt.

Besant (Walter)—bē-săntʹ.

Bessières—bā-syârʹ.

bevel—bĕvʹ-ĕl, *not* bĕvʹ-ŭl.

See *damage*.

bezel—bĕzʹ-ĕl.

Smart says bĕzʹ-l, and Worcester gives it as a secondary form.

Bias—bīʹ-ăs.

"*Bias* of Priene."

bibliothecal—bĭb-lĭ-ō-thēʹ-kăl or bĭb-lĭ-ŏthʹ-ē-kăl.

Webster gives the first only; Worcester prefers the second form.

Bicester—bĭsʹ-tĕr.

See *Alnwick*.

Bicêtre—bē-sāʹ-tr.

Bichat—bē-shäʹ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Biela, von—fōn bē′-lȧ.
"*Biela's* comet."

Bigelow—bĭg̃′-ŭ-lō, *not* bĭg̃′-lō.
A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

bijugous—bĭj′-ū-g̃ŭs.
Worcester and the New Imperial say bī-jū′-g̃ŭs.

Bimini—bē′-mē-nē.
The Standard Dictionary accents the *second* syllable.

binocular—bĭn-ŏk′-yū-lẽr or bī-nŏk′-yū-lẽr.
See *monocular*.

biparous—bĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.
bipedal—bĭp′-ē-dȧl or bī′-pē-dȧl.
biplicate—bĭp′-lĭk-āt or bī′-plĭk-āt.
bipyramidal—bī-pĭr-ăm′-ĭd-ȧl.
Birmingham—bẽr′-mĭng-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

Biron—bĭr′-ŏn.
"Love's Labor 's Lost."

Bischoff—bĭsh′-ŏf.
bivious—bĭv′-ĭ-ŭs or bī′-vĭ-ŭs.
Blanche—blȧnch, *not* blănch.
See *ask*.

Blanqui—blȧN-kē′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bligh—blī.
Blind (Karl)—kärl blīnt.
Blondel de Nesle—blŏn′-dĕl dŭ nāl.
Blouët (Paul)—pōl blo͞o-ā′.
blue—blu, *not* blo͞o.
Blumenthal, von—fōn blo͞o′-mĕn-täl.
See *Luther.*

Blyth (Hills)—blīth.
The *th* is subvocal in this word. See *Blythe.*

Blythe—blī.
See *Alnwick, Blyth.*

Boabdil—bō-äb-dēl′, *not* bō-ăb′-dĭl.
See *Bobadil* (*Captain*).

Boaz—bō′-ăz.
Bobadil (Captain)—bŏb′-ä-dĭl.
See *Boabdil.* "Every Man in his Humor."

Boboli (Gardens)—bō′-bō-lē.
Boccace—bō-käs′.
Bohn—bōn.
Bois de Boulogne—bwä dŭ bo͞o-lŏn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne.*

Boise City—boi′-zā sĭt′ĭ.
Boito—bō-ē′-tō.
bolivar (coin)—bŏl′-ĭv-ēr; Sp. pron. bō-lē′-vär.
See *Bolivar.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

boliviano (coin)—bō-lē-vē-ä′-nō.
bombardier—bŏm-bēr-dēr′ or bŭm-bēr-dēr′.
See *bombard.*
Bombastes Furioso—bŏm-băs′-tēz fo͞o-rĭ-ō′-sō.
bombycinous—bŏm-bĭs′-ĭn-ŭs.
Bonaparte—bō′-nȧ-pärt.
See *Buonaparte.*
boniface—bŏn′-ĭ-fās.
See *Boniface.*
Bonnat—bō-nä′.
Bon Silène—bôN sē-lān′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
bonze—bŏn′-zē.
Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say bŏnz.
Bopp—bŏp.
Borodino (Battle of)—bŏr-ō-dē′-nō.
Borrioboola Gha—bŏr-ĭ-ō-bo͞o′-lä gä.
"Bleak House."
borrow—bŏr′-rō, *not* bŏr′-rŭ.
See *damage.*
Boscawen—bŏs′-kȧ-wĕn.
Bosnia—bŏz′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* bŏs′-nĭ-ȧ.
Botticelli—bŏt-tē-chĕl′-lē.
Bouches-du-Rhône—bo͞osh-dü-rōn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bouilli—bo͞o-yē′ or bo͞ol-yē′.
Boulak (Museum)—bo͞o-läk′.
Bourdon—bo͞or-dôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Bourgeois Gentilhomme. — bo͞or-zhwä′ zhän-tē-yŭm′.
For än, see p. 26.

bourgeoisie—bo͞or-zhwä-zē′.
bourne—bōrn or bo͞orn.
See *bourn*.

Bourrienne, de—dŭ bo͞o-rē-ĕn′.
Boyesen (H. H.)—boi′-ĕ-sĕn.
brachiate—brăk′-ĭ-āt.
Brahms—bräms.
Brassington—brås′-n.
See *Alnwick*.

breech—brēch or brĭch.
Brera (Milan)—brā′-rå.
brew—brū, *not* bro͞o.
brewer—brū′-ẽr, *not* bro͞o′-ẽr.
Brian de Bois-Guilbert—brē-än′ dŭ bwä-gēl-bâr′.
For än, see p. 26.

bric-à-brac—brĭk′-å-brăk.
Bridlington—bûr′-lĭng-tŭn.
Brighthelmstone—brī′-tŭn.
This is an old spelling of *Brighton*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Brignoli—brēn-yō′-lē.
See *baignoire*.

Brillat-Savarin—brē-yä′ sä-vä-răN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

brocatel—brō′-kȧ-tĕl, *not* brō-kȧ-tĕl′.
broccoli—brŏk′-ō-lĭ.
Brocken—brŏk′-ĕn.
"The Spectre of the *Brocken*."

Broek (Holland)—brōōk.
brogan—brō′-g̃ăn or bro-g̃ăn′.
The Century Dictionary gives the latter as a secondary form.

bromic—brō′-mĭk.
Brookline—brōōk′-līn.
Brouwer—brow′-ẽr.
Bruch—brōōĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

bruise—brūz, *not* brōōz.
Brunel—brū-nĕl′.
Brunig (Pass)—brü′-nĭg.
For ü, g, see pp. 26, 28.

Brut—brŭt.
The Standard Dictionary says brūt.

Bruxelles—brü-sĕl′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Bryn-Mawr (Wales)—brŭn-mowr′.
Bryn-Mawr (Penna.)—brĭn-mär′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bucephalus—bū-sĕf′-ā-lŭs.

Buchan—bŭk′-ăn.

buchu—bū′-kū.

Worcester says bo͞o′-ko͞o.

Buckingham—bŭk′-ĭng-ŭm, *not* bŭk′-ĭng-hăm.

See *Alnwick.*

Bucolics—bū-kŏl′-ĭks.

See *bucolic.* "The *Bucolics* of Virgil."

Bundesrath—bo͝on′-dĕs-rät.

Also spelled *Bundesrat*, but pronounced as above. See *Luther.*

bureau—bū′-rō or bū-rō′.

Worcester prefers bū-rō′.

Burgos—bo͝or′-gōs.

Burleigh (Lord)—bûr′-lĭ.

Burmese—bûr-mēz′ or bûr-mēs′.

Burnet—bûr′-nĕt.

See *Burnett.*

Burnett—bûr-nĕt′.

See *Burnet.*

burnoose—bûr′-no͞os or bûr-no͞os′.

burst—bûrst.

butte—būt or bo͝ot.

The Century Dictionary says būt. See *Butte.*

Butte—būt.

See *butte.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

C

cadenza—kȧ-dĕn′-zȧ ; It. pron. kȧ-dānt′-sȧ.
cadet—kȧ-dĕt′ ; Fr. pron. kä-dā′.
Cadwalader—kăd-wŏl′-ȧ-dĕr.
cæcum—sē′-kŭm.
Caerleon—sĕr′-lē-ŏn.
Cæsar—sē′-zär ; Roman pron. kī′-sär.
Cæsarea Philippi—sĕs-ȧ-rē′-ȧ fĭl-ĭp′-pī.
Cæsarion—sē-zā′-rē-ŏn.
Cagliari—käl-yä′-rē.

See *Bentivoglio.*

Cagliostro, di—dē käl-yŏs′-trō.

See *Bentivoglio.*

Cailletet—kä-yŭ-tā′.
Caius—kā′-yŭs.

See *Caius* (*College at Cambridge*).

Calchas—kăl′-kăs.
calcinable—kăl-sī′-nȧ-bl or kăl′-sĭn-ȧ-bl.

The second pronunciation is the preference of the Century Dictionary.

calcinatory—kăl-sĭn′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

The Century Dictionary prefers kăl′-sĭn-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

caledonite—kȧ-lĕd′-ō-nīt or kăl′-ē-dō-nīt.
Caliban—kăl′-ĭ-băn.

"The Tempest."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

calkin—kô′-kĭn.
Worcester prefers kăl′-kĭn.

calorific—kăl-ō-rĭf′-ĭk.
calumet—kăl′-yū-mĕt.
calve—kåv, *not* kåf.
camel's-hair—kăm′-ĕlz-hâr.
camembert (cheese)—kä-mäN-bâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Camille—kå-mēl′.
camomile—kăm′-ō-mīl.
Also spelled *chamomile*, but pronounced as above.

Canajoharie—kăn-å-jō-hăr′-ē.
can-can—kăn′-kăn ; Fr. pron. käN-käN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

cancel—kăn′-sĕl, *not* kăn′-sl.
See *damage*.

Candide—käN-dēd′.
For äN, see p. 26. "Voltaire's *Candide*."

Canossa—kä-nŏs′-sä.
"We shall not go to *Canossa*."—*Bismarck*.

Canova—kä-nō′-vä.
Canrobert—käN-rō-bâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Cantab—kăn′-tăb ; kăn-tăb′ (Wor.).
cantabile—kån-tä′-bĭl-ē.
Worcester says kăn-tăb′-ĭl-ē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cantabrigian—kăn-tȧ-brĭj′-ĭ-ăn.
See *Oxonian.*

cantalever—kăn′-tȧ-lĕv-ĕr.
See *cantilever.*

cantaloupe—kăn′tȧ-lo͞op or kăn′-tȧ-lōp.
Also spelled *cantaleup*, but pronounced as above.

cantharides—kăn-thăr′-ĭd-ēz.
cantilever—kăn′-tĭ-lĕv-ĕr.
See *cantalever.*

Capel—kăp′-ĕl.
Capernaum—kȧ-pĕr′-nā-ŭm.
Capet—kā′-pĕt ; Fr. pron. kä-pā′.
"Hugh *Capet.*"

Cappuccini (Church)—käp-po͞o-chē′-nē.
Caprera—kä-prā′-rä.
Caprivi, von—fōn kä-prē′-vē.
Carácas—kä-rä′-käs.
Caraccioli—kä-rä′-chō-lē.
See *Bertuccio.*

caramel—kăr′-ȧ-mĕl.
caravan—kăr′-ȧ-văn or kăr-ȧ-văn′.
The latter is the pronunciation given by Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth. The former is Webster's preference.

Carbonari—kär-bō-nä′-rē.
carcanet—kär′-kȧ-nĕt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Caribbees—kăr′-ĭb-ēz.
See *Caribbean* (*Sea*).

caricaturist—kăr′-ĭk-ȧ-tū-rĭst ; kăr-ĭk-ȧ-tū′-rĭst (Wor.).

carillon—kăr′-ĭl-lŏn ; kăr-ĭl′-lŏn (Wor.) ; Fr. pron. kä-rēl-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

carmagnole—kär-mȧn-yŏl′.

Carmen—kär′-mĕn or kär-mān′.

Carmen Sylva—kär′-mĕn sĭl′-vȧ.

carminative—kär-mĭn′-ȧ-tĭv.

Carnarvon—kĕr-när′-vŏn.
Also spelled *Caernarvon*, but pronounced as above

Carneades—kär-nē′-ȧ-dēz.

carnivora—kär-nĭv′-ō-rȧ.

Carolus-Duran—kär′-ō-lüs dü-räN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.

carousal (revel)—kȧ-row′-zăl.
See *carousal* (*merry-go-round*).

carousal (merry-go-round)—kăr′-o͞o-zăl.
See *carousal* (*revel*).

carousel—kăr′-o͞o-zĕl.

Carpathian—kär-pā′-thĭ-ăn.

Carrier—kä-rē-ā′.

Cartaphilus—kär-tăf′-ĭ-lŭs.

cartel—kär-tĕl′ or kär′-tĕl ; kär′-tĕl (C.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cartouche—kär-tōōsh′.

Casabianca—kä-sä-bē-äN′-kȧ.

For äN, see p. 26.

casket—kȧs′-kĕt, *not* kăs′-kĕt.

Cassio—kăsh′-ĭ-ō.

Cassius (Caius)—kăsh′-ē-ŭs.

Generally pronounced kăsh′-ŭs.

Castalia—kăs-tā′-lĭ-ȧ.

Castelar y Rissoll—käs-tā-lär′ ē rēs-sōl′.

Castile—käs-tēl′.

See *castile* (*soap*).

castile (soap)—kăs′-tēl or kăs-tēl′.

See *Castile*.

Castilia—käs-tēl′-yä.

Castrucci—käs-trōō′-chē.

casual—kăzh′-yū-ăl.

caterwaul—kăt′-ẽr-wôl.

cathedra—kăth′-ē-drȧ or kȧ-thē′-drȧ.

See *ex cathedra*.

Catullus—kȧ-tŭl′-ŭs.

Cauterskill—kó′-tẽr-skĭl.

See *Kaaterskill*.

cavalcade—kăv′-ăl-kād.

Walker, Smart, Worcester, and the Standard accent the *final* syllable.

Cavalleria Rusticana—kä-văl-lā-rē′-ȧ rōōs-tē-kä′-nȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cavatina—kä-vȧ-tē′-nȧ or kăv-ȧ-tē′-nȧ.
Cayster (river)—kā-ĭs′-tẽr.
Cawdor—kô′-dôr.

"Hail to thee, thane of *Cawdor!*"—*Macbeth.*

Cecily—sĕs′-ĭ-lĭ.

See *Cicely.*

cedrine—sē′-drĭn.
celandine—sĕl′-ăn-dīn.
Celarent (logic)—sĕl′-ȧ-rĕnt; sē-lā′-rĕnt (C.).
cellar—sĕl′-lẽr.
cellular—sĕl′-yū-lẽr.
Cenci—chĕn′-chē.

See *Beatrice Cenci.*

cenobite—sĕn′-ō-bīt or sē′-nō-bīt.
centiliter—sĕn-tĭl′-ĭt-ẽr or sĕn′-tĭl-ē-tẽr.
centime—säN-tēm′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Centlivre—sĕnt-lē′-vẽr or sĕnt-lĭv′-ẽr.
cervine—sẽr′-vīn.

Worcester and the Century Dictionary say sẽr′-vĭn.

Cesari—chā-sä′-rē.

See *Beatrice Cenci.*

Céspedes, de—dā thās′-pā-thĕs or dā sās′-pā-thĕs.

See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cetewayo—kāch-wä′-yō.
chaff—chȧf ; chăf (Stor.).
chalcedon—kăl′-sē-dŏn.
chalcedonic—kăl-sē-dŏn′-ĭk.
Chaldee—kăl′-dē or kăl-dē′.
Châlons (Battle of)—shä-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

chamfer—chăm′-fēr, *not* chăm-pēr.
champagne—shăm-pān′.
Champagne—shäN-pän′-yŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

Champ-de-Mars—shäN-dŭ-märs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Champlain (Lake)—shăm-plān′.
Champlain, de—dŭ shăm-plān′ ; Fr. pron. dŭ shäN-plăN′.
For äN, ăN, see p. 26.

chance—chȧns, *not* chăns.
See *ask*.

chancery—chȧn′-sēr-ĭ.
chanticleer—chăn′-tĭ-klēr.
Chantilly—shäN-tēl-yē′ or shäN-tē-yē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Chapelle Expiatoire—shȧ-pĕl′ ĕks-pē-ȧ-twär′.
Charicles—kăr′-ĭ-klēz.
" Becker's *Charicles*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

château en Espagne—shå-tō′ äN nĕs-pån′-yŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

châteaux en Espagne—shå-tōz′ äN nĕs-pån′-yŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

chatelaine—shăt′-ē-lān; Fr. pron. shä-tl-ān′.

chauffeur—shō-för′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Chauncey—chän′-sĭ or chôn′-sĭ.

Cheddar—chĕd′-där.

Chelmsford—chĕms′-fûrd.
See *Alnwick.*

Cheltenham—chĕlt′-nŭm.
See *Alnwick.*

chemise—shē-mēz′.

chemistry—kĕm′-ĭst-rĭ.
Smart says kĭm′-ĭst-rĭ, and Worcester gives it as a secondary pronunciation.

Chemung—shē-mŭng′, *not* chē-mŭng′.

chenille—shē-nēl′.

Chephren—kĕf′-rĕn.
"The Pyramid of *Chephren.*"

cherup—chĕr′-ŭp, *not* chĭr′-ŭp unless spelled *chirrup.*

chervil—chĕr′-vĭl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cheshire—chĕsh′-ẽr.

Chevreul—shŭ-vröl′.

For ö, see p. 25.

Chevy Chase—chĕv′-ĭ chās.

chew—chū, *not* chōō.

chianti—kē-än′-tē.

In Italian, *ch* is pronounced like *k* in *kid*.

chieftain—chēf′-tĭn.

See *captain, damage*.

chignon—shĭn′-yŏn ; Fr. pron. shēn-yôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Chilo—kī′-lō.

"*Chilo* of Lacedæmon."

Chimay, de—dŭ shē-mā′.

Chinchilla (Spain)—chĭn-chēl′-yȧ.

See *llano, chinchilla*.

chisel—chĭz′-ĕl, *not* chĭz′-l.

See *damage*.

Chisolm—chĭz′-ŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

choose—chōōz.

Chouan—shōō-äN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Chriemhild—krēm′-hĭlt.

See *Chriemhilde*.

Chriemhilde—krēm-hĭl′-dā.

See *Chriemhild*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Christabel—krĭs′-tȧ-bĕl.

christening—krĭs′-n-ĭng, *not* krĭst′-n-ĭng.

Christophorus—krĭs-tŏ′-fō-rŭs.

Christus—krĭs′-tŭs.

chronologic—krŏn-ō-lŏj′-ĭk.

chronology — krō-nŏl′-ō-jĭ ; krŏn-ŏl′-ŏj-ĭ (Stor.).

chylification—kĭl-ĭ-fĭ-kā′-shŭn or kī.
Worcester says kī only.

chymification—kĭm-ĭ-fĭ-kā′-shŭn or kī.
Worcester says kĭm only.

Cicely—sĭs′-ĕ-lĭ.
See *Cecily*.

Cicero—sĭs′-ĕr-ō ; Roman pron. kĭk′-ĕr-ō.

Cid (The)—sĭd ; Sp. pron. thēth.
See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir*.

Cid Campeador—thēth käm-pā-ä-thōr′.
See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir*.

ci-devant—sē-dŭ-väN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Cienfuégos—sē-ĕn-fwā′-gōs.

Cimmerian—sĭm-mē′-rĭ-ăn.
The Standard Dictionary gives sĭm-mā′-rĭ-ăn as a secondary pronunciation.

Cinque-cento—chēn′-kwā chĕn′-tō.
See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cinq-Mars, de—dŭ săNk-märs′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cintra—sĭn′-trä or sēn′-trä.
"The Convention of *Cintra*."

circumstance—sĕr′-kŭm-stăns.
There is a tendency to pronounce the *final* syllable of this word—stŭns.

citoyen—sē-twä-yăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26. See *citoyenne*.

citoyenne—sē-twä-yĕn′.
See *citoyen*.

Clapham—klăp′-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

clarion—klăr′-ĭ-ŭn.
Cleckheaton—klĕk′-ĕt-ŭn.
See *Alnwick*.

clef—klĕf.
Walker and Smart say klĭf, and Worcester gives it as a secondary pronunciation.

clemency—klĕm′-ĕn-sĭ.
Cleombrotus—klē-ŏm′-brō-tŭs.
clew—klū, *not* klōō.
cliché—klē-shā′.
clientele—klī-ĕn-tēl′ or klī′-ĕn-tēl.
clientèle—klē-äN-tāl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Cloaca Maxima—klō-ā′-kȧ măks′-ĭm-ȧ.
Cnidian—nĭd′-ĭ-ăn.
"The *Cnidian* Aphrodite."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Clootz—klōts.

See *Anacharsis Clootz.*

coadjuvancy—kō-ăd′-jū-văn-sĭ.

coadjuvant—kō-ăd′-jū-vănt.

Coahuila—kō-ä-wē′-lä.

Also spelled *Cohahuila*, but pronounced as above.

Cochituate—kō-chĭt′-yū-āt.

Cocles (Horatius)—kō′-klēz.

codify—kō′-dĭf-ī or kŏd′-ĭf-ī.

Worcester and Stormonth give the latter only.

Cœlian (Hill)—sē′-lĭ-ăn.

Cœnties—kwĭn′-chēz.

Colchester—kōl′-chĕs-tĕr, *not* kŏl′-chĕs-tĕr.

Colchis—kŏl′-kĭs, *not* kŏl′-chĭs.

Colin Clout—kŏl′-ĭn klowt.

Collot d'Herbois—kō-lō′ dĕr-bwä′.

Colombo (Cristoforo)—krĭs-tō′-fō-rō kō-lŏm′-bō.

colon—kō′-lŏn, *not* kō-lŏn′.

See *Colon.*

colonel—kûr′-nĕl; old pron. kŏl-ō-nĕl′ (C.).

columbary—kŏl′-ŭm-bā-rĭ.

Worcester gives kō-lŭm′-bā-rĭ as a *secondary* form.

Colwick—kŏl′-wĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Comédie Française—kŏm-ā-dē′ frăN-sāz′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

comma—kŏm′-mȧ.

comment (n.)—kŏm′-mĕnt.

comment (vb.)—kŏm′-mĕnt.
In the *intransitive* form of the verb Worcester gives, as a secondary pronunciation, kŏm-mĕnt′.

commissural—kŏm-mĭsh′-yū-răl or kŏm′-mĭ-shōō-răl.
See *commissure.*

communal—kŏm′-mū-năl or kŏm-mū′-năl.

comparative—kŏm-păr′-ȧ-tĭv.

compelled—kŏm-pĕld′.

Compiègne—kôN-pē-ĕn′-yŭ.
For ôN, see p. 27. See *Boulogne.*

Concepcion—kŏn-sĕp′-shŭn ; Sp. pron. kōn-thĕp-thē-ōn′.
C, in Spanish, before *e* and *i* has the sound of *th* in *thin.*

conclude—kŏn-klūd′, *not* kŏn-klōōd′.

congener—kŏn′-jē-nēr or kŏn-jē′-nēr.

Congleton—kŏng′-gl-tŭn.

Congo—kŏng′-gō.

conical—kŏn′-ĭk-ăl, *not* kō′-nĭk-ăl.

conium—kō-nī′-ŭm or kō′-nĭ-ŭm ; kō-nī′-ŭm (Wor., C.).

connaisseur—kŏn-nā-sör′.
For ö, see p. 25. See *connoisseur.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

conservatoire—kôN-sĕr'-vä-twär'.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Constant (Benjamin)—bäN-zhă-măN' kôN-stäN'.
For äN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

constellate—kŏn'-stĕl-lāt or kŏn-stĕl'-lāt; kŏn-stĕl'-lāt (Wor.).
The Century Dictionary prefers the second pronunciation. See *contemplate*.

consul—kŏn'-sŭl, *not* kown'-sŭl.

consume—kŏn-sūm', *not* kŏn-sōōm'.

consummator—kŏn-sŭm'-mā-tĕr.

contractile—kŏn-trăk'-tĭl.

controvert—kŏn'-trō-vĕrt; kŏn-trō-vĕrt' (C.).

Coos (county)—kō-ŏs', *not* kōōs.
The Standard Dictionary says kō'-ŏs.

Copley—kŏp'-lĭ.

Cordeliers—kôr-dē-lērz'; Fr. pron. kôr-dŭ-lyā'.

corkscrew—kôrk'-skrū, *not* kôrk'-skrōō.

Corps Législatif—kôr lā-zhēs-lä-tēf'.

Coruña—kō-rōōn'-yä.
See *cañon*.

corvette—kŏr-vĕt'; kôr-vĕt' (Wor., C.).

cotillion—kō-tĭl'-yŭn.
See *cotillon*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cotillon—kō-tē-yôn′ or kō-tēl-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27. See *cotillion.*

couronne (coin)—kōō-rŏn′.

courrier—kōōr-yā′.
See *courier.*

Couthon—kōō-tôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Coutts (Burdett).
See *Burdett-Coutts.*

coyote—kī′-ō-tē or kī′-ōt.
The Century Dictionary says kō-yō′-tē.

Cratylus—krăt′-ĭl-ŭs.

creasote—krē′-å-sōt.
See *creosote.*

Crécy (Battle of)—crĕs′-sĭ; Fr. pron. krā-sē′.

Creighton—krā′-tŭn.

crème de menthe—krām dŭ mänt′.
For än, see p. 26.

creole—krē′-ōl.

creosote—krē′-ō-sōt.
See *creasote.*

crew—krū, *not* krōō.

Critias—krĭsh′-ĭ-ăs.

crosier—krō′-zhēr, *not* krō′-zĭ-ēr.
Also spelled *crozier*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cross—krôs, *not* krôs *nor* krŏs.

See *accost.*

crucifix—krū′-sĭf-ĭks.

crude—krūd, *not* krōōd.

cruel—krū′-ĕl, *not* krōō′-ĕl.

crusado (coin)—krōō-sā′-dō.

The Standard Dictionary says kroō-zä′-dō.

culverin—kŭl′-vĕr-ĭn.

Cumæ—kū′-mē.

cupboard—kŭb′-bĕrd.

curé—kū-rā′ ; Fr. pron. kü-rā′.

For ü, see p. 26. Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

curriculum—kŭr-rĭk′-yū-lŭm.

cursory—kûr′-sō-rĭ.

cyanide—sī′-å-nĭd or nīd.

Webster says: "As regards the pronunciation of the *i* of the endings *-ine*, *-ide*, in the terminology of chemistry, the usage is unsettled as between *ī* (*īce*) and *ĭ* (*ĭll*) and *ī* (*pique*). But the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1889 passed a vote in favor of the *ĭ* (*ĭll*); and then, further, voted to drop the final *e* in the spelling; as *bromĭn*, *chlorĭn*, *iodĭn*, *iodĭd*, *chlorĭd*, *bromĭd*, etc., — the spelling offered by Dr. Webster in 1828."

Cythera—sī-thē′-rå.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

D

dachshund—däks′-hōōnt.
Daghestan—dä-gĕs-tän′.
See *Kurdistan.*

Dagobert—dăg′-ō-bĕrt ; Fr. pron. dä-gō-bâr′.
dairy—dā′-rĭ, *not* dâr′-ĭ.
Dame aux Camélias, La—lä däm ō kä-mal-yä′.
dammar—dăm′-mär.
Worcester says dăm-mär′.

Damrosch—däm′rōsh, *not* dăm′-rŏsh.
D'Arblay—där′-blā or där-blā′.
Darboy—där-bwä′.
Dardanus—där′-dä-nŭs.
daric (coin)—dăr′-ĭk.
Darjiling—där-jē′-lĭng.
Dartagnan—där-tän-yäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Dartmouth—därt′-mŭth, *not* därt′-mowth.
See *Alnwick.*

Darwinian—där-wĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *not* där-wĭn′-yăn.
Das Rheingold—däs rīn′-gōlt.
Davidde Penitente—dä-vēd′-dā pā-nē-tän′-tā.
de bonne grâce—dŭ bŏn grās′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

débouchure—dā-bo͝o-shür′.

For ü, see p. 26.

decaliter—dĕk′-å-lē-tĕr or dē-kăl′-ĭt-ĕr.

Also spelled *decalitre*, but pronounced as above.

decameter—dēk′-å-mē-tĕr.

Also spelled *decametre*, but pronounced as above.

Decelean (War)—dĕs-ē-lē′-ăn.

decent—dē′-sĕnt, *not* dē′-sŭnt.

See *damage*.

deciliter—dĕs′-ĭ-lē-tĕr or dē-sĭl′-ĭt-ĕr.

Also spelled *decilitre*, but pronounced as above.

declinal—dē-klī′-năl.

Worcester prefers dĕk′-lĭn-ăl.

declination—dĕk-lĭn-ā′-shŭn.

decussate—dē-kŭs′-sāt.

decussation—dē-kŭs-sā′-shŭn.

deduce—dē-dūs′, *not* dē-do͝os′.

definitive—dē-fĭn′-ĭ-tĭv.

deflagrable—dē-flā′-ḡrå-bl or dĕf′-lå-ḡrå-bl.

deflagrate—dĕf′-lå-ḡrāt.

Dejazet—dŭ-zhä-zā′.

déjeuner à la fourchette—dā-zhö-nā′ ä lä fo͝or-shĕt′.

For ö, see p. 25.

De la Ramé—dŭ lä rä-mā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

deleble—dĕl′-ē-bl or dē-lē′-bl.
delectation—dē-lĕk-tā′-shŭn.
deletive—dĕl′-ē-tĭv.
The Standard Dictionary says dē-lē′-tĭv.

Delos—dē′-lŏs.
Delphi—dĕl′-fī.
Delphine—dĕl-fēn′.
"Madame de Staël's *Delphine*."

Delsarte—dĕl-särt′, *not* dĕl′-särt.
delude—dē-lūd′, *not* dē-lo͞od′.
demand—dē-mând′, *not* dē-mănd′.
See *ask*.

Democritus—dē-mŏk′-rĭt-ŭs.
See *Heraclitus*.

demonology—dē-mŏn-ŏl′-ō-jĭ or dĕm-ŏn-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
denarius (coin)—dē-nā′-rĭ-ŭs.
denationalize—dē-năsh′-ŭn-ăl-īz.
Denderah—dĕn′-dĕr-ä.
dengue—dĕng′-gā ; dĕn′-gā (Wor.).
Dent du Midi—däN dü mē-dē′.
For äN, ü, see p. 26.

denunciate—dē-nŭn′-shĭ-āt.
departmental—dē-pärt-mĕnt′-ăl ; dĕp-ärt-mĕnt′-ăl (Wor.).
deplumate—dē-plū′-māt.
The Standard Dictionary prefers dē-plū′-mĕt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

deplumation—dĕp-lū-mā′-shŭn or dē-plū-mā′-shŭn.

deportation—dē-pōr-tā′-shŭn or dĕp-ōr-tā′-shŭn.

These are Webster's pronunciations. Worcester says dĕp, and the Century Dictionary, dē.

depositary—dē-pŏz′-ĭt-ā-rĭ.

See *depository*.

depository—dē-pŏz′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.

See *depositary*.

dernier—dār-nyā′ or dĕr′-nĭ-ĕr.

dernier ressort—dĕr-nyā′ rŭs-sôr′.

dervis—dĕr′-vĭs.

Desbrosses—dā-brŏs′.

See *Desbrosses* (*Street*).

Desbrosses (Street)—dĕs-brŏs′-ĕs.

See *Desbrosses*.

descry—dē-skrī′ ; dĕs-krī′ (Stor., C.).

Desgoffe—dā-gŏf′.

déshabillé—dā-zä-bē-yā′.

See *deshabille, dishabille*.

designatory — dĕs′-ĭg-nā-tō-rĭ ; dē-sĭg′-nā-tō-rĭ (Wor.).

despumate—dĕs′-pū-māt or dē-spū′-māt ; dē-spū′-māt (Wor.) ; dē-spū′-māt or dĕs′-pū-māt (C.).

See *contemplate*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

destine—dĕs′-tĭn.
Dettingen (Battle of)—dĕt′-tĭng-ĕn.
deus ex machina—dē′-ŭs ĕks măk′-ĭn-â.
deutzia—dūt′-zĭ-â or doit′-sĭ-â.
devastation—dĕv-ăs-tā′-shŭn.
diallage—dī′-ăl-lāj or dī-ăl′-lā-jē.

Webster and Stormonth give the first pronunciation; Worcester, the Century Dictionary, and Smart the second.

dialogism—dī-ăl′-ō-jĭzm.
dialogist—dī-ăl′-ō-jĭst.
dialogize—dī-ăl′-ō-jīz.
didrachm (coin)—dī′-drăm.
Dieudonné—dyö-dŏn-nā′.

For ö, see p. 25.

dilapidate—dĭ-lăp′-ĭ-dāt or dī-lăp′-ĭ-dāt.
diligence (coach)—dē-lē-zhäNs′.

For äN, see p. 26. In addition to the above pronunciation, the Century Dictionary gives dĭl′-ĭ-jĕns.

dilute—dĭ-lūt′ ; dī or dī (C.).
dilution—dĭ-lū′-shŭn, *not* dĭ-lōō′-shŭn.

The Century Dictionary says dĭ or dī.

diluvial—dĭ-lū′-vĭ-ăl.
dimeter—dĭm′-ē-tẽr.
dimissory—dĭm′-ĭs-sō-rĭ.
dimity—dĭm′-ĭ-tĭ.
Dinorah—dē-nō′-rä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Diodorus Siculus—dī-ō-dō′-rŭs sĭk′-yū-lŭs.
directly—dĭ-rĕkt′-lĭ, *not* dī-rĕkt′-lĭ.
See *direct.*
dis (prefix)—dĭs or dĭz ; dĭs (C.).
"There is a diversity of opinion among orthoëpists as to whether the *z* or the sharp *s* sound should be employed in some of the words formed with the prefix dis—(Walker, etc., favoring dĭz; late orthoëpists, dĭs)." —*Webster.*
discharge (n.)—dĭs-chärj′.
discharge (vb.)—dĭs-chärj′.
disclosure—dĭs-klō′-zhūr.
disenfranchise—dĭs-ĕn-frăn′-chĭz or dĭs-ĕn frăn′-chīz.
See *enfranchise.*
disgorge—dĭs-gôrj′; dĭz-gôrj′ (Wor.).
disguise—dĭs-gīz′ ; dĭz-gīz′ (Wor.).
disgust—dĭs-gŭst′ ; dĭz-gŭst′ (Wor.).
disintegrate—dĭs-ĭn′-tē-grāt ; dĭz (Wor.).
disjoin—dĭs-join′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
disjoint—dĭs-joint′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
disjunctive—dĭs-jŭngk′-tĭv ; dĭz (Wor.).
dislike—dĭs-līk′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
dislodge—dĭs-lŏj′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
disloyal—dĭs-loi′-ăl ; dĭz (Wor.).
dismantle—dĭs-măn′-tl ; dĭz (Wor.).
dismast—dĭs-måst′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
dismay (n. and vb.)—dĭs-mā′ ; dĭz (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

dismiss—dĭs-mĭs′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
dismount—dĭs-mownt′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
disorder—dĭs-ôr′-dẽr ; dĭz (Wor.).
disown—dĭs-ōn′ or dĭz-ōn′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
dispossess—dĭs-pŏz-zĕs′ or dĭs-pŏs-sĕs′.

Worcester and the Century Dictionary give the latter only.

dispossession—dĭs-pŏz-zĕsh′-ŭn or dĭs-pŏs-sesh′-ŭn.
disrobe—dĭs-rōb′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
disruption—dĭs-rŭp′-shŭn ; dĭz (Wor.).
dissolute—dĭs′-sō-lūt, *not* dĭs′-sō-lōōt.
dissyllable—dĭs-sĭl′-lå-bl or dĭs′-sĭl-lå-bl.
divest—dĭ-vĕst′.
Divina Commedia—dē-vē′-nà kŏm-mā′-dē-ä.
doge—dōj.
dolce—dōl′-chā or dŏl′-chā.
doldrums—dŏl′-drŭmz ; dōl′-drŭmz (Stor.).
Dolores—dō-lō′-rĕs.
doloroso—dō-lō-rō′-zō or dŏl-ō-rō′-zō ; dō-lō-rō′-sō (C.).
Dom (title)—dŏm ; Port. pron. dōm.
Domitian—dō-mĭsh′-ĭ-ăn or dō-mĭsh′-ăn.
Dom Pedro de Alcantara—dōm pā′-drō dā ăl-kän′-tä-rä.
Donati—dō-nä′-tē.

"*Donati's* comet."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Don Cleofas—dŏn klē′-ō-făs.
Don Giovanni—dōn jō-vän′-nē.
Don José—dŏn jō′-zā ; Sp. pron. dōn hō′-sā.
Donna (title)—dŏn-nȧ ; It. pron. dŏn′-nä.
Don Pasquale—dōn päs-kwä′-lā.
Dordogne—dôr-dōn′ ; Fr. pron. dôr-dŏn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne.*

Doré (Gustave)—g̈üs-täv′ dō-rā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Doria (Andrea)—än′-drā-ä dō′-rē-ä.
Doris—dō′-rĭs.
D'Orsay—dōr-sā′.
doubloon (coin)—dŭb-lo͞on′.
doyen—dwä-yäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

drachma (coin)—drăk′-mȧ.
Draco—drā′-kō.
Drawcansir—drô′-kăn-sẽr.
drawers—drô′-ẽrz, *not* drôrz.
dubious—dū′-bĭ-ŭs, *not* do͞o′-bĭ-ŭs.
Du Boisgobey—dü bwä-g̈ō-bā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Dubois-Reymond—dü-bwä′ rā-môN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

due—dū, *not* do͞o.
duel—dū′-ĕl, *not* do͞o′-ĕl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

dueña—dōō-ān′-yä.

See *cañon.*

Du Guesclin—dü gā-klăn′.

For ü, ăn, see p. 26.

dulcinea—dŭl-sĭn′-ē-ȧ or dŭl-sĭn-ē′-ȧ.

duly—dū′lĭ, *not* dōō′-lĭ.

Dunsinane—dŭn-sĭn-ān′.

To conform with the meter, the accent is shifted to the *second* syllable, in the following lines from *Macbeth :*

"———until
Great Birnam wood to high *Dunsi″-nane* hill
Shall come against him."

See *Andronicus, Lupercal.*

Dupuy—dü-pwē′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Duroc—dü-rō̂k′.

For ü, see p. 26.

durst—dûrst.

Duse—dōō′-sā.

Duval (Armand)—är-mäN′ dü-văl′.

For ü, äN, see p. 26.

Dvorak—dvō-räk′.

This is Webster's marking. In Chambers's Encyclopædia the word is spelled Dvořák and pronounced dvôr-zhäk′.

Dysart—dī′-zärt.

dyspnœa—dĭsp-nē′-ä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

E

Eames (Emma)—āmz, *not* ēmz.
eastward—ēst′-wĕrd.
eau de cologne—ō dŭ kō-lōn′.
Eblis—ĕb′-lēs.
Ecclefechan—ĕk-kl-fĕk′-ăn.
Eckmühl (Battle of)—ĕk′-mül.
For ü, see p. 26.

éclaircissement—ē-klâr′-sĭs-mĕnt ; Fr. pron. ā-klâr-sēs-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

École des Beaux Arts—ā-kŏl′ dā bōz är.
écu (coin)—ā-kü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Eden—ē′-dn, *not* ē′-dĕn.
effort—ĕf′-fûrt.
The Century Dictionary prefers ĕf′-fōrt, the only form given by Worcester.

effusive—ĕf-fū′-sĭv, *not* ĕf-fū′-zĭv.

Égalité—ā-găl-ē-tā′.
"Philippe *Égalité*."

Eiffel (Tower)—ĕf′-fĕl ; ĕf-fĕl′ (Web.).
"The name is of German origin, but M. Eiffel, the designer and builder of the tower, is a Frenchman, and his countrymen pronounce his name nearly like Effel, with the accent on the first syllable."—*New York Tribune.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Eikon Basilike—ī′-kŏn bȧ-sĭl′-ĭk-ē.

eland—ē′-lănd.

The Standard Dictionary prefers ĕl′-ănd.

electrotypy — ē-lĕk′-trō-tī-pĭ ; ē-lĕk-trŏt′-ĭ-pĭ (Wor.).

elegiacal—ĕl-ē-jī′-ȧ-kăl.

elephantoid—ĕl′-ē-făn-toid.

The Standard Dictionary says ĕl-ē-făn′-toid.

élève—ā-lāv′.

Eli—ē-lī.

"The sons of *Eli*."

Elihu—ē-lī′-hū or ĕl′-ĭ-hū.

Elijah—ē-lī′-jȧ.

See *Elisha*.

Elisha—ē-lī′-shȧ.

See *Elijah*.

Elisir d'Amore, L'—lā-lē′-sēr dä-mō′ rā.

Ellora—ĕl-lō′-rȧ.

elocution—ĕl-ō-kū′-shŭn.

elongation—ē-lŏng-gā′-shŭn, *not* ē-lŏn-gā′-shŭn.

See *elongate*.

Elsass-Lothringen—ĕl′-säs lōt′-rĭng-ĕn.

Elsinore—ĕl-sĭn-ôr′, *not* ĕl′-sĭn-ôr.

emblematize—ĕm-blĕm′-ȧ-tīz.

embroglio—ĕm-brōl′-yō.

Worcester says ĕm-brōl′-yē-ō. See *imbroglio*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

emigrant—ĕm′-ĭ-grănt.
See *immigrant.*

émigré—ā-mē-grā′.

Émile—ā-mēl′.
"Rousseau's *Émile.*"

eminent—ĕm′-ĭn-ĕnt.
See *imminent.*

Emma—ĕm′-mȧ.

Emmanuel—ĕm-măn′-yū-ĕl.
See *Immanuel.*

employee—ĕm-ploi-ē′ or ĕm-ploi′-ē.
See *employé.*

empress—ĕm′-prĕs, *not* ĕm′-prŭs.
See *damage.*

empyema—ĕm-pī-ē′-mȧ.

empyreal—ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăl.
See *empyrean.*

emu—ē′-mu.

enceinte—äN-săNt′ or äN-sānt′.
For äN, ăN, see p. 26.

Enceladus—ĕn-sĕl′-ȧ-dŭs.

endogenous—ĕn-dŏj′-ē-nŭs.
See *exogenous.*

en evidence—äN nā-vē-däNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enfilade—ĕn-fĭl-ād′.

enfranchisement—ĕn-frăn′-chĭz-mĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Engis (Skull)—äN-zhēs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

en règle—äN rĕg̃′-l.
For äN, see p. 26.

ensign—ĕn′sīn, *not* ĕn′-sĭn.
See *ensigncy*.

ensigncy—ĕn′-sīn-sĭ ; ĕn′-sĭn-sĭ (Wor.).
See *ensign*.

enveloppe—äN-vlŏp′.
For äN, see p. 26. See *envelope*.

epaulet—ĕp′-ô-lĕt.
See *epaulette*.

epencephalic—ĕp-ĕn-sē-făl′-ĭk.

epencephalon—ĕp-ĕn-sĕf′-ă-lŏn.

Épernay—ā-pâr-nā′.

ephah—ē′-fȧ, *not* ĕf′-ȧ.
Also spelled *epha*, but pronounced as above.

Ephialtes—ĕf-ī-ăl′-tēz.

ephor—ĕf′-ŏr.

epilogism—ē-pĭl′-ō-jĭzm.
See *epilogize*.

epilogize—ē-pĭl′-ō-jīz.
See *epilogism*.

epithalamium—ĕp-ĭ-thȧ-lā′-mĭ-ŭm.

epithelial—ĕp-ĭ-thē′-lĭ-ăl.

equability—ē-kwȧ-bĭl′-ĭ-tĭ ; ĕk (Stor.) ; ē or ĕk (C.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

equestrienne—ē-kwĕs-trĭ-ĕn′.
equilibrate—ē-kwĭ-lī′-brāt.
equilibration—ē-kwĭ-lī-brā′-shŭn.
equilibrist—ē-kwĭl′-ĭ-brĭst, *not* ē-kwĭl-ĭb′-rĭst.
equine—ē′-kwīn.
equivoke—ĕk′-wĭ-vōk or ē′-kwĭ-vōk; ĕk′-wĭ-vōk (C.).
See *equivoque.*

Érard—ā-rär′.
Erckmann-Chatrian—ĕrk-män′ shä-trē-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

eremacausis—ĕr-ē-mȧ-kô′-sĭs.
eremite—ĕr′-ē-mīt.
ergot—ẽr′-gŏt.
Erskine—ẽrs′-kĭn.
escalop—ĕs-kŏl′-ŭp.
Stormonth says ĕs-kăl′-ŏp. Also spelled *escallop*, but pronounced as above.

Escorial—ĕs-kō-rē-äl′.
See *Escurial.*

Esquiline (Hill)—ĕs-kē-lēn′.
esquire—ĕs-kwīr′ or ĕs′-kwīr.
Esquirol—ĕs-kē-rōl′.
estate—ĕs-tāt′, *not* ĕs′-tāt.
Esterházy—ĕs-tĕr-hä′-zē.
Also spelled *Eszterházy*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

estival—ĕs′-tĭv-ăl or ĕs-tī′-văl.
Etesian—ē-tē′-zhăn ; ē-tē′-zhē-ăn (Wor.).
Étienne—ā-tē-ĕn′.
Euergetes (Ptolemy)—yū-ĕr′-jē-tēz.
Eulalia—ā-ōō-lä′-lē-ä.
euphemism—yū′-fē-mĭzm.
euphemistic—yū-fē-mĭs′-tĭk.
Eustachian—yū-stā′-kĭ-ăn.
"The *Eustachian* tubes."

Euterpean—yū-tĕr′-pē-ăn.
Eveline—ĕv′-ē-līn, *not* ĕv-ĕl-ēn′.
See *Evelyn.*

Evelyn—ĕv′-ē-lĭn.
See *Eveline.*

Ewart—yū′-ĕrt.
"William *Ewart* Gladstone."

exaggeration—ĕg̃z-ăj-ĕr-ā′-shŭn.
exaltation—ĕgz-ôl-tā′-shŭn ; ĕks (C.).
examination—ĕg̃z-ăm-ĭn-ā′-shŭn.
exarchate—ĕks är′-kāt or ĕks′-ăr-kāt.
exarillate—ĕks-ăr′-ĭl-lāt.
exasperation—ĕg̃z-ăs-pĕr-ā′-shŭn.
Excalibur—ĕks-kăl′-ĭb-ŭr.
excerpt—ĕks-sĕrpt′.
excitant—ĕks-sī′-tănt.
excitation—ĕk-sĭ-tā′-shŭn.
excretin—ĕks′-krē-tĭn or ĕks-krē′-tĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

exegetist—ĕks-ē-jĕ'-tĭst; eks'-ē-jē-tĭst (Wor.).

exemplify—ĕg̃z-ĕm'-plĭ-fī.

Exeter—ĕks'-ĕt-ēr, *not* ĕks'-tēr.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

exhaustion—ĕg̃z-ôs'-chŭn.

Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth say ĕg̃z-hôst'-yŭn.

exhorter—ĕg̃z-ôrt'-ēr or ĕks-hôr'-tēr; ĕg̃z-hôrt'-ēr (Wor.).

exiguous—ĕks-ĭg̃'-yū-ŭs or ĕg̃z-ĭg̃'-yū-ŭs.

exogenous—ĕks-ŏj'-ē-nŭs.

See *endogenous*.

exoneration—ĕg̃z-ŏn-ēr-ā'-shŭn.

See *exonerate*.

expiratory—ĕks-pīr'-ă-tō-rĭ.

exploratory—ĕks-plōr'-ă-tō-rĭ or ĕks-plŏr'-ă-tō-rĭ.

Worcester gives the second only.

exsiccate—ĕks'-sĭk-kāt or ĕks-sĭk'-kāt.

extravaganza—ĕks-trăv-ă-g̃ăn'-zȧ.

extrude—ĕks-trūd', *not* ĕks-trōōd'.

Eytinge—ĕt'-tĭng.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

F

Faber—fā′-bĕr.

facient—fā′-shĕnt.

Fagin—fā′-gĭn.

"Oliver Twist."

Fainéants (Les Rois)—lā rwä fā-nā-äN′.

For äN, see p. 26. See *fainéant.*

fait accompli—fāt à-kôN-plē′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Falkland—fôk′-lănd.

fallen—fôl′-ŭn, *not* fôl′-ĕn.

false—fôls.

fanatic—fà-năt′-ĭk.

fandango—făn-dăng′-gō.

Fantine—fäN-tēn′.

For äN, see p. 26. "*Les Misérables.*"

Farrar (Canon)—făr′-rär, *not* făr-rär′.

fasces—făs′-sēz.

faubourg—fō′-bo͝org̃ ; fō-bo͝org̃′ (Wor.) ; Fr. pron. fō-bo͝or′.

Faubourg St. Antoine—fō-bo͝or′ săNt äN-twän′.

For ăN, äN, see p. 26.

Faubourg St. Germain—fō-bo͝or′ săN zhâr-măN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

fault—fôlt, *not* fŏlt.

The Century Dictionary says: "fôlt, formerly fôt"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fauntleroy—fônt′-lē-roi, *not* fŏnt′-l-roi.
"Little Lord *Fauntleroy*."

Faure—fōr.

Faustina—fôs-tī′-nȧ, *not* fôs-tē′-nȧ.

fecial—fē′-shăl.

Felicia—fē-lĭsh′-ī-ȧ or fē-lĭsh′-ȧ.

fellow—fĕl′-lō, *not* fĕl′-lŭ.
See *damage*.

feme-covert—fēm- or făm-kŭv′-ẽrt; fām-kō-vẽrt′ or fĕm′-kŭv-ẽrt (Wor.).

feme-sole—fĕm- or făm-sōl′; fām-sōl′ (Wor.).

ferine—fē′-rīn.
The Century prefers fē′-rĭn.

Ferrara—fĕr-rä′-rä.

Ferry (Jules)—zhül fā-rē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

fête-champêtre—fāt shäN-pā′-trŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

fibrillous—fī-brĭl′-lŭs or fī′-brĭl-lŭs.

fibrinous—fī′-brĭn-ŭs or fĭb′-rĭn-ŭs.
Worcester gives the latter only, and the Century Dictionary the former only.

fico (fig)—fē′-kō.
"A *fico* for the phrase."—*Shakespeare*.

Fidelio—fē-dā′-lē-ō.

fieldfare—fēld′-fār.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

filet de bœuf—fē-lā′ dŭ bŏf.
For ö, see p. 25.

film—fĭlm, *not* fĭl′-ŭm.
See *elm.*

filoselle—fĭl-ō-zĕl′.

fingrigo—fing′-grĭ-gō.

finochio—fĭn-ō′-chĭ-ō.
Stormonth says fĭn-ō′-kē-ō.

fiorite—fi′-ō-rīt.
See *ite.*

Firenze—fē-rĕnt′-sā.

firman—fĕr′-măn or fēr-măn′.

Firmin-Didot—fēr-măN′ dē-dō′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

fissure—fĭsh′-ōor ; fĭsh′-yŭr (Wor.) ; fĭsh′-yŭr (C.).

flat-iron—flăt′-ī-ûrn.

Fleurus (Battle of)—flö-rüs′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.

flew—flū, *not* flo͞o.

flour—flowr.

flue—flū, *not* flo͞o.

fluid—flū′-ĭd, *not* flo͞o′-ĭd.

fluoride—flū′-ŏr-īd or flū′-ŏr-īd.
See *bromide*

fluorine—flū′-ŏr-ĭn or flū′-ŏr-ēn.
See *aniline.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

fluorite—flū′-ŏr-īt.
See *ite.*

flute—flūt, *not* flo͞ot.
fluviatile—flū′-vĭ-å-tĭl.
fœticide—fē′-tĭ-sīd ; fĕt′-ĭ-sīd (Wor.).
Also spelled *feticide*, but pronounced as above.

Folkestone—fōk′-stŭn.
See *Alnwick.*

foray—fŏr′-ā or fō-rā′.
Stormonth says fŏr′-ā. See *forray.*

forerunner—fōr-rŭn′-nĕr or fōr′-rŭn-nĕr.
foresaid—fōr′-sĕd.
See *aforesaid.*

forest—fŏr′-ĕst, *not* fŏr′-ŭst.
See *damage.*

forked (adj.)—fôrkt or fôrk′-ĕd.
forked (part.)—fôrkt.
See *learned.*

forray—fŏr′-rā or fŏr-rā′.
Stormonth says fō′-rā. See *foray.*

forte (n.)—fōrt.
forte (adj.)—fôr′-tā or fōr′-tā ; fōr′-tĕ (C.).
fortune—fôr′-tūn ; fôrt′-yūn (Wor.).
forty—fôr′-tĭ.
fosse—fŏs.
four—fōr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

foutra—fo͞o′-trȧ.

"A *foutra* for the world and worldlings base."—*Shakespeare.*

foveolate—fō′-vē-ō-lāt or fō-vē′-ō-lāt.

Fra Angelico—frä än-jĕl′-ē-kō.

Fra Bartolommeo—frä bär-tō-lŏm-mā′-ō.

franc (coin)—frăngk ; Fr. pron. frȧN.

For ȧN, see p. 26.

Franche-Comté—frȧNsh-kôN-tā′.

For ȧN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

franchisement—frăn′-chĭz-mĕnt.

See *enfranchisement.*

Franz Joseph d'or (coin)—fränts yō′-sĕf dôr.

fraternal—frȧ-tĕr′-năl.

fraternizer—frăt′-ĕr-nī-zĕr.

Worcester says frā-tĕr′-nī-zĕr.

fratricidal—frăt′-rĭ-sī-dăl.

freemason—frē′-mā-sn ; frē-mā′-sn (Stor.).

Fremont—frē-mŏnt′.

frequentage—frē-kwĕnt′-āj or frē′-kwĕnt-āj.

Frère—frâr.

Freya—frī′-ȧ.

Freytag (Gustav)—gō͝os-täv′ frī′-täG.

For G, see p. 28.

fricandeau—frĭk-ăn-dō′ ; Fr. pron. frē-kȧN-dō′.

For ȧN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

friendship—frĕnd′-ship, *not* frĕn′-shĭp.
Fronde—frŏnd ; Fr. pron. frôNd.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Frondeurs (Les)—lā frôN-dör′.
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.
fructiferous—frŭk-tĭf′-ĕr-ŭs.
frugivorous—frū-jĭv′-ō-rŭs.
fruit—frūt, *not* frōōt.
fuel—fū′-ĕl, *not* fū′-ŭl.
See *damage.*
fugato—fōō-gä′-tō.
future—fū′-tūr ; fūt′-yūr (Wor.) ; fū′-tūr or fū′-chŏor (Stor.).
Fyt (Jan)—yän fīt.

G

Gaboriau (Émile)—ā-mēl′ gä-bō-rē-ō′.
Gade—gä′-dĕ.
Gades (Cadiz)—gā′-dēz.
gadoid—gā′-doid.
gainsaid—gān-sĕd′ or gān-sād′.
'gainst—gĕnst.
gairish—gâr′-ĭsh.
See *garish.*
Galatea—găl-å-tē′-å.
See *Galatia.* "Pygmalion and *Galatea.*"
Galatia—gå-lā′-shĭ-å.
See *Galatea.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

galiot—gāl′-ĭ-ŏt ; gāl′-yŏt (Wor.).

gallic—gāl′-lĭk.

See *Gallic.*

Gallic—gāl-lĭk.

See *gallic.*

gallivant—gāl′-lĭv-ănt.

The Century Dictionary and Stormonth accent the *final* syllable.

gallop—gāl′-ŭp.

See *galop* (*dance*).

galop (dance)—gä-lō′.

Commonly pronounced gāl′-ō. The Century Dictionary says: "gāl′-ŭp, Fr. pron. gāl′-ō." See *gallop.*

galoshe—gå-lŏsh′.

See *galoche.*

galsome—gôl′-sŭm.

Gambrinus—găm-brī′-nŭs.

Gananoque—gä-nä-nōk′.

ganglia—găng′-glĭ-å.

ganglion—găng′-glĭ-ŏn.

gangrenous—găng′-grē-nŭs.

Gans—gäns.

gantlet—gănt′-lĕt.

See *gauntlet.*

Garcia—gär′-sē-ä ; Sp. pron. gär-thē′-ä.

See *Concepcion.*

garish—gâr′-ĭsh ; gā′-rĭsh (Stor.).

See *gairish.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gavelkind—găv′-ĕl-kīnd.
gavot—gă-vŏt′ or gå-vŏt′.
gazon—gå-zōōn′; Fr. pron. gä-zôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
gelatinate—jē-lăt′-ĭn-āt.
Gelon—jē′-lŏn.
genealogist—jĕn-ē-ăl′-ō-jĭst; jē-nē-ăl′-ō-jĭst (Stor.).
See *genealogy*.
Genevese—jĕn-ē-vēz′ or jĕn-ē-vēs′.
See *Chinese*
Genoese—jĕn-ō-ēz′ or jĕn-ō-ēs′.
See *Chinese*.
Genova—jĕn′-ō-vä.
Gentilism—jĕn′-tĭl-ĭzm.
The Standard Dictionary says jĕn′-tīl-ĭzm.
gentlemen—jĕn′-tl-mĕn, *not* mŭn.
See *damage*.
Geoffrey Crayon—jĕf′-frĭ krā′-ŭn.
Georgics—jôr′-jĭks.
"The *Georgics* of Virgil."
Gérard—zhā-rär′.
Gerry—gĕr′-rĭ.
See *gerrymander*.
Gertrude—gĕr′-trūd.
gesture—jĕs′-tūr; jĕst′-yūr (Wor.).
get—gĕt, *never* gĭt.
Gethsemane—gĕth-sĕm′-å-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ghastly—gâst′-lĭ, *not* găst′-lĭ.
See *ask*.

Gibraltar—jĭb-rôl′-tär; Sp. pron. hē-brål-tär′.
See *Gila*.

Giers—gērs.
Gilchrist—gĭl′-krĭst.
gin (machine)—jĭn, *not* gĭn.
"Cotton-*gin*."

gin (snare)—jĭn, *not* gĭn.
gird—gĕrd.
Girondist—jĭr-ŏn′-dĭst.
See *Girondiste*.

Girondiste—zhē-rôN-dēst′.
For ôN, see p. 27. See *Girondist*.

girth—gĕrth.
Gladys—glăd′-ĭs.
Glamis—glä′-mĭs.
"Hail to thee, thane of *Glamis!*"—*Macbeth*.

Glasgow—glăs′-gō, *not* glăs′-kō.
Glauber's Salts—glô′-bĕrz sôlts.
See *accost*.

globule—glŏb′-yūl.
glucose—glū′-kōs.
glue—glū, *not* glōō.
gluteal—glū′-tē-ăl or glū-tē′-ăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gnomic—nŏm′-ĭk.

Stormonth and the Standard Dictionary say nō′-mĭk.

gnu—nū, *not* nōō.

Godoy, de—dŭ gō-doi′; Sp. pron. dā gō-thō′-ē.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Golconda—gŏl-kŏn′-dȧ.

golden—gōld′-n, *not* gōld′-ĕn.

Goldschmidt (Mrs.)—gōlt′-shmĭt.

golf—gŏlf or gôf.

Gothamist—gō′-thăm-ĭst or gŏth′-ăm-ĭst.

Gothamite—gō′-thăm-īt.

Götterdämmerung—göt-tĕr-dâ′-mĕr-o͝ong.

For ö, see p. 25.

gouge—gowj or gōōj.

gourde (coin)—gōōrd.

Also spelled *gourd*, but pronounced as above.

Gourgaud—gōō͝r-gō′.

gouvernante—gōō-vâr-näN′-tŭ.

For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

Gouverneur—gŏo͝v-ĕr-nēr′; Fr. pron. gōō-vĕr-nör′.

For ö, see p. 25.

governante—gŭv′-ĕr-năn̈t; gŭv-ĕr-năn̈t′ (Wor.).

The Century Dictionary places the accent on the *first* syllable, but pronounces the *final* one, năn̈t.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

graminivorous—ḡrăm-ĭn-ĭv′-ō-rŭs.

granddaughter—ḡrănd′-dô-tĕr, *not* ḡrăn′-dô-tĕr.

Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable. The same remark applies to *grandson.*

Grande Chartreuse, La—lä ḡräNd shär-tröz′.

For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.

grandeur—ḡrăn′-dūr.

The Standard Dictionary prefers ḡrăn′-jŭr.

Grand-Prix—ḡräN-prē′.

For äN, see p. 26.

grandson—ḡrănd′-sŭn, *not* ḡrăn′-sŭn.

See *granddaughter.*

granivorous—ḡrȧ-nĭv′-ō-rŭs.

grass—ḡrȧs.

See *ask.*

gratulatory—ḡrăt′-yū-lȧ-tō-rĭ.

gridiron—ḡrĭd′-ī-ûrn, *not* ḡrĭd′-ī-rŭn.

Grimaldi—ḡrē-mäl′-dē.

grindstone—ḡrīnd′-stōn.

Worcester gives ḡrĭnd′-stōn as a secondary form; and the Century Dictionary says: "Popularly ḡrĭn′-stōn."

Groot (Gerard)—hā′-rärt ḡrōt.

In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long (*ō*).

Gros—ḡrō.

groschen (coin)—ḡrŏsh′-ĕn.

The Standard Dictionary says ḡrō′-shĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Grütli—grüt′-lē.
For ü, see p. 26. "The Men of *Grütli*."

Gueber—gē′-bĕr or gā′-bĕr.
Also spelled *Gheber*, *Ghebre*, *Guebre*, but pronounced as above.

guilder (coin)—gĭl′-dĕr.
Guillaume—gē-yōm′.
Guiscard—gēs-kär′.
gulden (coin)—gōōl′-dĕn.
gunstock—gŭn′-stŏk, *not* gŭn′-stôk.
Guthrie (Dr.)—gŭth′-rĭ.
Guy Fawkes—gī fôks.
gynecology—jĭn-ē-kŏl′-ō-jĭ or gī-nē-kŏl′-ō-jĭ.
gyratory—jī′-rȧ-tō-rĭ.

H

habergeon—hȧ-bĕr′-jē-ŏn or hăb′-ĕr-jŭn.
Hadrian—hā′-drĭ-ăn.
See *Adrian*.

Hagen—hä′-gĕn.
hagiarchy—hā′-jĭ-är-kĭ or hȧ′-jĭ-är-kĭ.
hagiography—hā-jĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
Hainan—hī-nän′.
Halicarnassus—hăl-ĭ-kär-năs′-sŭs.
"Dionysius of *Halicarnassus*."

Halys (river)—hā′-lĭs.
handbook—hănd′-bo͝ok, *not* hăn′-bo͝ok.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

handful—hănd'-fo͝ol, *not* hăn'-fo͝ol.

handkerchiefs—hăng'-kẽr-chĭfs, *not* hăng'-kẽr-chēvz.

See *handkerchief.*

Hans Sachs—häns säks.

Hartz (Mountains)—härts.

Hasdrubal—hăs'-drū-băl.

haslet—hăs'-lĕt.

Worcester prefers hä'-slĕt.

hatchel—hăch'-ĕl.

Worcester gives hăk'-kl as a secondary pronunciation.

Hauser (Kaspar)—how'-zẽr.

Haussmann (Baron)—ōs-män'.

Hawaiian—hä-wī'-yän.

See *Hawaii.*

Hawarden—här'-dĕn.

See *Alnwick.*

hawse—hôz or hôs.

hawser—hôz'-ẽr or hôs'-ẽr.

Haytian—hā'-tĭ-ăn.

See *Hayti.*

heaven—hĕv'-n, *not* hĕv'-ĕn.

See *evil.*

Hébert—ā-bâr'.

hebetudinous—hĕb-ē-tū'-dĭn-ŭs.

Hebraism—hē'-brā-ĭzm.

Worcester gives hĕb'-rā-ĭzm as a secondary form.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hegemony—hē-jĕm′-ō-nĭ or hē′-jē-mō-nĭ.
heliacal—hē-lī′-å-kăl.
Helicon (Mount)—hĕl′-ĭ-kŏn.
heliochromy—hē′-lĭ-ō-krō-mĭ or hē-lĭ-ŏk′-rō-mĭ.
heliotrope—hē′-lĭ-ō-trōp.
heliotypy—hē′-lĭ-ō-tī-pĭ; hē-lĭ-ŏt′-ĭ-pĭ (Wor.).
helix—hē′-lĭks.
Smart and Stormonth say hĕl′-ĭks.
Hellas—hĕl′-lăs.
Hellene—hĕl′-lēn.
Hellespont—hĕl′-lĕs-pŏnt.
Hellespontine—hĕl-lĕs-pŏn′-tĭn.
Helmholtz—hĕlm′-hōlts.
Helvetia—hĕl-vē′-shĭ-å.
Helvetic—hĕl-vĕt′-ĭk.
hemiplegy—hĕm′-ĭ-plē-jĭ; hĕm′-ĭ-plĕj-ĭ (Wor.).
Henriot—äN-rē-ō′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Henry—hĕn′-rĭ, *not* hĕn′-ĕr-ĭ.
A word of *two* syllables.
hepatic—hē-păt′-ĭk.
hepatite—hĕp′-å-tīt.
Stormonth says hē-pă′-tīt.
hepatize—hĕp′-å-tīz.
Hephæstus—hē-fĕs′-tŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Heracles—hĕr′-ȧ-klēz.
hereinto—hēr-ĭn-to͞o′.
The Standard Dictionary gives hēr-ĭn′-to͞o, and Worcester prefers it.

Hermias—hĕr-mī′-ăs or hĕr′-mĭ-ăs.
Hernandez—ĕr-nän′-dĕth.
See *Zamacoïs.*

Herzegovina—hĕrt-sē-g̃ō-vē′-nä.
hetaira—hē-tā′-rȧ.
hetairæ—hē-tā′-rē.
heterochromous—hĕt-ĕr-ō-krō′-mŭs.
heterophyllous—hĕt-ĕr-ŏf′-ĭl-ŭs or hĕt-ĕr-ō-fĭl′-ŭs.
heteroscian—hĕt-ĕr-ŏsh′-ăn.
The Standard Dictionary says hĕt-ĕr-ŏsh′-ĭ-ăn.

Hiawatha—hī-ȧ-wô′-thȧ, *not* hē-ȧ-wä′-thȧ.
hidalgo—hĭ-dăl′-g̃ō ; Sp. pron. ē-däl′-g̃ō.
hierarchy—hī′-ĕr-är-kĭ.
hieroglyphist—hī-ĕr-ŏg̃′-lĭ-fĭst or hī′-ĕr-ō-g̃lĭf-ĭst.
hierophant—hī-ĕr′-ō-fănt or hī′-ĕr-ō-fănt.
highway—hī′-wā.
See *highwayman.*

highwayman—hī′-wā-măn, *not* hī-wā′-măn.
Hilary (Term)—hĭl′-ȧ-rĭ.
Himalayan—hĭ-mä′-lȧ-yăn or hĭm-ȧ-lā′-yăn.
See *Himalaya.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hinder (adj.)—hīn′-dẽr.
See *hinder (vb.)*.

hinder (vb.)—hĭn′-dẽr.
See *hinder (adj.)*.

Hippolyta—hĭp-pŏl′-ĭ-tȧ.
"Midsummer Night's Dream." See *Hippolytus*.

Hippolytus—hĭp-pŏl′-ĭt-ŭs.
See *Hippolyta*.

historiographer—hĭs-tō-rĭ-ŏg̃′-rȧ-fẽr.

Hohenstaufen—hō′-ĕn-stow-fĕn.

Holborn—hō′-bûrn.
See *Alnwick*.

Homburg—hŏm′-bo͝orG.
For G, see p. 28.

homiletics—hŏm-ĭ-lĕt′-ĭks.

homœopăth—hō′-mē-ō-păth.
See *homœopathist*.

homonym—hŏm′-ō-nĭm.
The Standard Dictionary says hō′-mō-nĭm.

homoousian—hō-mō-ow′-sĭ-ăn.
Stormonth says hō-mō-o͞o′-zĭ-ăn.

homoplasy — hō-mŏp′-lȧ-sĭ ; hō′-mō-plȧ-sĭ (C.).

Honiton (lace)—hŏn′-ĭ-tŭn.

Hooge, de—dŭ hō′-Gĕ.
For G, see p. 28. See *Groot*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Hoogh—hōg̃.
Horæ—hō′-rē.
Horicon—hŏr′-ĭk-ŏn.
horrid—hŏr′-rĭd, *not* hôr′-rĭd.
hostel—hŏs′-tĕl ; hō-tĕl′ (Wor.).
Hôtel de Cluny—ō̆-tĕl′ dŭ klü-nē′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Hotham—hŏth′-ăm.
Houdin—ōō-dăN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Houghton—hō′-tŭn.
housewifery—hows′-wĭf-ĕr-ĭ.

Worcester says hŭz′-wĭf-rĭ or hows′-wĭf-rĭ. This last is the pronunciation given by the Standard Dictionary. See *housewife*.

Hughenden—hū′-ĕn-dĕn.
Humboldt, von — vŏn hŭm′-bōlt ; Ger. pron. fōn ho͝om′-bōlt.
hungry—hŭng′-g̃rĭ.
Hybla—hī′-blå.

"But, for your words, they rob the *Hybla* bees,
And leave them honeyless."—*Shakespeare.*

hybrid—hī′-brĭd or hĭb′-rĭd.
hydatid—hī′-då-tĭd or hĭd′-å-tĭd.
Hygeia—hī-jē′-yå ; hī-jē′-ä (C.).
Hymettus (Mount)—hī-mĕt′-ŭs.
hyperbola—hī-pĕr′-bō-lå.
hypothecate—hī-pŏth′-ē-kāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hypothesis—hī-pŏth′-ē-sĭs.
Smart says hĭp-ŏth′-ē-sĭs.
hypothetic—hī-pō-thĕt′-ĭk.
Hyrcanus—hẽr-kā′-nŭs.

I

ibid—ĭb′-ĭd.
ibidem—ĭb-ī′-dĕm, *not* ĭb′-ĭd-ĕm.
Ibsen—ĭb′-sĕn, *not* īb′-sĕn.
ice-cream—īs′-krēm, *not* īs-krēm′.
See *oatmeal*.
iconoclast—ī-kŏn′-ō-klăst.
idiosyncrasy—ĭd-ĭ-ō-sĭng′-krȧ-sĭ.
idol—ī′-dŏl, *not* ī′-dl.
Iéna (Battle of)—ē-ā′-nȧ.
See *Jena*.
If—ēf.
"The Château *d'If*."
Ignatius—ĭg-nā′-shĭ-ŭs.
Il Flauto Magico—ēl flow′-tō mä′-jē-kō.
illusory—ĭl-lū′-sō-rĭ, *not* ĭl-lū′-zō-rĭ.
illustrator—ĭl-lŭs′-trā-tẽr.
Stormonth says ĭl′-lŭs-trā′-tẽr.
illuxurious—ĭl-lŭg̃z-yū′-rĭ-ŭs or ĭl-lŭks-yū′-rĭ-ŭs.
Il Poliuto—ēl pŏ-lē-ō̄o′-tō.
image—ĭm′-āj.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Immanuel—ĭm-măn′-yū-ĕl.
See *Emmanuel.*

immigrant—ĭm′-mĭ-grănt.
See *emigrant.*

imminent—ĭm′-mĭn-ĕnt.
See *eminent.*

immortality—ĭm-mŏr-tăl′-ĭt-ĭ ; môr (C.).

immortelle—ĭm-mŏr-tĕl′ ; môr (C.).

impeccable—ĭm-pĕk′-kȧ-bl.

imposthume — ĭm-pŏst′-hūm ; ĭm-pŏs′-tūm (Wor., Stor.).

imprecatory—ĭm′-prē-kȧ-tō-rĭ.

improvisation—ĭm-prŏv-ĭ-sā′-shŭn.

improviser—ĭm-prō-vī′-zĕr, *not* ĭm′-prō-vī-zĕr.

improvvisatore—ēm-prŏv-vē-zȧ-tō′-rā.
See *improvisatore.*

improvvisatrice—ēm-prŏv-vē-zȧ-trē′-chā.
See *improvisatrice.*

inca—ĭng′-kȧ.
Stormonth says ĭng′-kă.

incensory—ĭn-sĕn′-sō-rĭ.
Worcester prefers ĭn′-sĕn-sō-rĭ.

incivism—ĭn-sĭv′-ĭzm.

inclement—ĭn-klĕm′-ĕnt.

include—ĭn-klūd′, *not* ĭn-klo͞od′.

incognizable—ĭn-kŏg̃′-nĭz-ȧ-bl or ĭn-kŏn′-ĭz-ȧ-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

inconclusive—ĭn-kŏn-klū′-sĭv.
incondite—ĭn′-kŏn-dīt or ĭn-kŏn′-dĭt.
incongruent — ĭn-kŏng′-grū-ĕnt; kŏn′ (Stor.).
See *incongruence.*
inconvenience—ĭn-kŏn-vēn′-yĕns.
Worcester gives ĭn-kŏn-vē′-nē-ĕns as a secondary form. See *inconvenient.*
incorporal—ĭn-kôr′-pō-răl.
See *incorporeal.*
incorporeal—ĭn-kôr-pō′-rē-ăl.
See *incorporal.*
incredulous—ĭn-krĕd′-yū-lŭs.
increment—ĭn′-krē-mĕnt; *not* ĭn-krē′-mĕnt.
increment — ĭn′-krē-mĕnt; ĭng′-krē-mĕnt (Wor.).
incubate—ĭng′-kū-bāt; ĭn′-kū-bāt (Stor., C.).
inculcate—ĭn-kŭl′-kāt.
indusium—ĭn-dū′-shĭ-ŭm or ĭn-dū′-zhĭ-ŭm.
infamously—ĭn′-fȧ-mŭs-lĭ.
infundibuliform—ĭn-fŭn-dĭb′-ū-lĭ-fôrm.
ingenuity—ĭn-jē-nū′-ĭ-tĭ.
ingrain (n. and adj.)—ĭn′-grān.
ingrain (vb.)—ĭn′-grān or ĭn-grān′.
See *absent.*
ingrate (n.)—ĭn′-grāt.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ingrate (adj.)—ĭn′-grāt or ĭn-grāt′.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.

ingredient—ĭn-grē′-dĭ-ĕnt.

Ingres—ăN′-gr.

For ăN, see p. 26.

inimical—ĭn-ĭm′-ĭ-kăl.

Worcester's secondary pronunciation is ĭn-ĭm-ĭ′-kăl.

initiate—ĭn-ĭsh′-ĭ-āt.

inlay (n.)—ĭn′-lā.

inlay (vb.)—ĭn-lā′.

See *absent.*

inmost—ĭn′-mōst.

Innamorato (Orlando)—ōr-län′-dō ĭn-näm-ō-rä′-tō.

innocent—ĭn′-nō-sĕnt, *not* ĭn′-nō-sŭnt.

See *damage.*

insatiate—ĭn-sā′-shĭ-āt.

inscience—ĭn′-shĕns; ĭn-sī′-ĕns (Wor.).

insectivorous—ĭn-sĕk-tĭv′-ō-rŭs.

insects—ĭn′-sĕkts, *not* ĭn′-sĕks.

insignia—ĭn-sĭg̃′-nĭ-a, *not* ĭn-sĭn′-yà.

inspiratory—ĭn-spīr′-à-tō-rĭ.

Worcester prefers ĭn′-spĭr-à-tō-rĭ. It is the secondary pronunciation in the Century Dictionary.

in statu quo—ĭn stă′-tū kwō; ĭn stā′-tū kwō (Wor., C.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

institute—ĭn′-stĭ-tūt, *not* ĭn′-stĭ-to͞ot.
instrument—ĭn′-strū-mĕnt, *not* ĭn′-stro͞o-mĕnt.
insure—ĭn-shūr′.
integrity—ĭn-tĕg′-rĭ-tĭ.
interloper—ĭn′-tẽr-lō-pẽr.

Walker, Smart, and Worcester say ĭn-tẽr-lō′-per.

interminable—ĭn-tẽr′-mĭ-nȧ-bl.
interposition—ĭn-tẽr-pō-zĭsh′-ŭn.
Inverness—ĭn-vẽr-nẽs′.

Accent the *final* syllable of this word.

invocatory—ĭn-vō′-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
involucel—ĭn-vŏl′-yū-sĕl or ĭn′-vō-lū-sĕl.
involucellate—ĭn-vō-lū′-sĕl-lāt or ĭn-vŏl-yū-sĕl′-lāt.
Io—ī′-ō.
Iolanthe—ī-ō-lăn′-thē.
Ion—ī′-ŏn.
Iona—ē-ō′-nȧ, *not* ī-ō′-nȧ.
Ione—ī-ō′-nē.

Ione (*nereid*) is accented on the *first* syllable.

I Puritani—ē po͞o-rē-tä′-nē.
Iranian—ī-rā′-nĭ-ăn or ē-rä′-nĭ-ăn.

See *Iran*.

Irawadi—ē-rä-wä′-dē.
iridal—ī′-rĭd-ăl.

Irkutsk—ĭr-kōōtsk′.
irreconcilable — ĭr-rĕk′-ŏn-sī-lȧ-bl ; ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī′-lȧ-bl (Wor.).
irremeable—ĭr-rē′-mē-ȧ-bl.
irresoluble—ĭr-rĕz′-ō-lū-bl.
Isabey—ē-zȧ-bā′.
Isaiah—ī-zā′-yȧ or ī-zā′-yȧ.
isatis—ī′-sȧ-tĭs ; ī-sā′-tĭs (Wor.).
The Standard Dictionary says ī′-sä-tĭs or ĭs′-ä-tĭs.
Iseult—ē-sūlt′.
See *Isolde.*
Islip—ĭs′-lĭp.
Ismaïlia—ēs-mä-ēl′-yä.
See *Ismail.*
isolable—ī′-sō-lȧ-bl or ĭs′-ō-lȧ-bl.
Issachar—ĭs′-sȧ-kär.
Iulus—ī-yū′-lŭs.
Iviça—ē-vē′-sä.
Izdubar (Epic of)—ĭz-dōō-bär′.

J

Jacobin—jăk′-ō-bĭn.
Jacobinism—jăk′-ō-bĭn-ĭzm.
Jacobite—jăk′-ō-bīt.
Jacobitism—jăk′-ō-bĭt-ĭzm.
The Standard Dictionary says jăk′-ō-bīt-ĭzm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Jacquerie—zhȧk-rē′ ; zhăk-ẽr-ē′ (C.).
Jacques Bonhomme—zhȧk bŭn-ŭm′.
Janiculum—jăn-ĭk′-yū-lŭm.
janty—jän′-tĭ.
See *jaunty.*

Jarndyce—järn′-dĭs.
" Bleak House."

Jean Jacques—zhäN zhȧk.
For äN, see p. 26.

Jekyll (Dr.)—jē′-kĭl, *not* jĕk′-ĭl.
" The family in England so pronounce it."
—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

jeopardize—jĕp′-ẽrd-īz.
jerfalcon—jẽr′-fô-kn.
See *gyrfalcon.*

jet d'eau—zhā-dō′.
jeunesse dorée—zhö-nĕs′ dôr-ā′.
For ö, see p. 25.

jewel—jū′-ĕl or jo͞o′-ĕl.
jeweler—jū′-ĕl-ẽr or jo͞o′-ĕl-ẽr.
Also spelled *jeweller*, but pronounced as above.

Jeypoor—jī-po͞or′.
Also spelled *Jyepoor*, *Jypoor*, but pronounced as above.

Joaquin (Miller)—wä-kēn′.
Johannes—jō-hăn′-ēz ; Ger. pron. yō-hän′-nĕs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

John o'Groat—jŏn ō-grôt'.
Joliet (Louis)—zhō-lē-ā'.
Joliet (U. S.)—jō'-lĭ-ĕt.
Jomini—zhō-mē-nē'.
José—hō-zā'.
Jourdain, M.—mŭs-yö' zhōōr-dăN'.
For ö, ăN, see pp. 25, 26. "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

Jourdan—zhōōr-dăN'.
For ăN, see p. 26.

jowler—jō'-lĕr or jow'-lĕr.
Juan Fernandez—jū'-ăn fĕr-năn'-dĕz; Sp. pron. hōō-ăn' fĕr-năn'-dĕth.
See *Don Juan; Zamacoïs.*

Judaism—jū'-dā-ĭzm.
judgment—jŭj'-mĕnt, *not* jŭj'-mŭnt.
See *damage.*

Judic—zhü-dēk'.
For ü, see p. 26.

judicatory—jū'-dĭk-ā-tō-rĭ.
judiciary—jū-dĭsh'-ā-rĭ or jū-dĭsh'-ĭ-ā-rĭ.
Juive, La—lä jü-ēv'.
For ü, see p. 26.

julep—jū'-lĕp, *not* jū'-lŭp.
See *damage.*

Jules—zhül.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Julia—jū′-lĭ-å or jūl′-yå.
Julian—jū′-lĭ-ăn or jūl′-yăn.
Julie—zhü-lē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Julien—zhü-lē-ĂN′.
For ü, ĂN, see p. 26.

Julienne (soup)—jū-lĭ-ĕn′; Fr. pron. zhül-yĕn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

junior—jūn′-yẽr.
Stormonth makes it a word of *three* syllables, jo͞o′-nĭ-ẽr.

jupon—jo͞op-ŏn′; Fr. pron. zhü-pôn′.
The Standard Dictionary says jū-pŏn′ or jo͞o′-pŏn. For ü, ÔN, see pp. 26, 27.

jurisconsult—jū-rĭs-kŏn′-sŭlt.
just (adv.)—jŭst, *never* jĕst.
justiciable—jŭs-tĭsh′-ĭ-å-bl or jŭs-tĭsh′-å-bl.
justificative—jŭs-tĭf′-ĭ-kå-tĭv.

K

Kabyle—kå-bēl′ or kå-bĭl′.
Kadesh Barnea—kā′-dĕsh bär′-nē-å.
kadi—kā′-dĭ; Turkish pron. kä′-dē.
See *cadi*.

Kafir—kä′-fẽr.
Worcester says kăf′-ẽr or kä′-fẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Kalakaua—kä-lä-kow′-å.
Kalevala—kăl-ē-vä′-lå.
Kazan—kä-zän′.
Kellermann, de—dŭ kĕl′-ĕr-măn ; Fr. pron. dŭ kā-lĕr-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Kenilworth—kĕn′-ĭl-wĕrth.
Kensington—kĕn′-sĭng-tŭn, *not* kĕn′-zĭng-tŭn.
Keswick—kĕz′-ĭk.
See *Alnwick*.
Khorsabad—кŏr-sä-bäd′.
For к, see p. 28.
Kiang-si—kĭ-äng-sē′.
kindness—kīnd′-nĕs, *not* kyīnd′-nĕs.
See *kind*.
kind of—kīnd ŏv, *not* kīnd ŭr.
See *sort of*.
kinematic—kĭn-ē-măt′-ĭk or kī-nē-măt′-ĭk.
kinetic—kĭn-ĕt′-ĭk or kī-nĕt′-ĭk.
kinetoscope—kī-nē′-tō-skōp, *not* kī-nĕt′-ō-skōp.
kinic—kī′-nĭk or kĭn′-ĭk.
Koerner—kör′-nĕr.
For ö, see p. 25. Also spelled *Körner*, but pronounced as above.
Koutouzof—kō͞o-tō͞o′-zŏf.
Kouyunjik (Gallery)—kō͞o′-ŭn-jĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Kremlin—krĕm′-lĭn.
Ku-klux—kū-klŭks′.
kumiss—kōō′-mĭs.
Also spelled *koumiss*, *kumyss*, *koomiss*, *kumys*, *koumys*, but pronounced as above.
kümmel—küm′-ĕl.
For ü, see p. 26.
Kutusoff—kōō-tōō′-zŏf.

L

label—lā′-bĕl, *not* lā′-bl.
See *damage*.
laborer—lā′-bĕr-ĕr, *not* lā′-brĕr.
Laccadive (Islands)—lăk′-ȧ-dīv.
lacrymose—lăk′-rĭ-mōs.
See *lachrymose*.
lacunose—lăk′-yū-nōs.
La Farge—lā färzh′.
La Gazza Ladra—lä gäd′-zä lä′-drä.
Lagos—lä′-gōs.
Lais—lā′-ĭs.
lama—lä′-mȧ.
Smart says lā′-mȧ.
lamantin—lȧ-măn′-tĭn ; Fr. pron. lä-mäN-tăN′.
For äN, ăN, see p. 26.
Lamartine, de—dŭ lä-märr-tēn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Lamballe, de—dŭ läN-bäl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Lamia—lā′-mĭ-ȧ or lä′-mĭ-ȧ.
lanceolate—lăn′-sē-ō-lāt.
landlord—lănd′-lôrd, *not* lăn′-lôrd.
Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable.

Lanfrey—läN-frā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

laniate—lā′-nĭ-āt or lăn′-ĭ-āt.
Lanjuinais—läN-zhwē-nā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Laomedon—lā-ŏm′-ē-dŏn.
Laos—lä′-ōs.
Lao-tse—lä′-ō-tsĕ.
larghissimo—lär-gē′-sē-mō.
La Rochelle—lä rō-shĕl′.
laryngean—lăr-ĭn-jē′-ăn or lăr-ĭn′-jē-ăn.
laryngologist—lăr-ĭng-gŏl′-ō-jĭst.
Las Casas, de—dā läs kä′-säs.
See *Las Cases, de.*

Lateran—lăt′-ẽr-ăn.
" St. John *Lateran.*"

Latium—lā′-shĭ-ŭm.
Latmus—lăt′-mŭs.
law—lô.
Layamon—lā′-ä-mŭn.
layette—lā-ĕt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Leah—lē′-å.
leapt—lēpt.
Worcester prefers lĕpt. See *leaped.*
Leda—lē′-då.
legator—lĕg̃-å-tôr′.
The Standard and Century say lē-g̃ā′-tôr.
Leipsic (U. S.)—līp′-sĭk.
leman—lē′-măn or lĕm′-ăn.
See *Leman* (*Lake*).
leniency—lē′-nĭ-ĕn-sĭ or lēn′-yĕn-sĭ.
See *lenient.*
l'envoi—län-vwä′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Leon (Spain)—lē′-ŏn ; Sp. pron. lā-ōn′.
Leonora d'Este—lā-ō-nō′-rä dĕs′-tā.
Lepanto—lĕ-păn′-tō or lā-pän′-tō.
lepidolite—lē-pĭd′-ō-līt.
Worcester prefers lĕp′-ĭd-ō-līt.
leporine—lĕp′-ō-rīn or lĕp′-ō-rĭn.
lèse majesté—lās mä-zhĕs-tā′.
Leucothea—lū-kŏth′-ē-ä.
Leucothoe—lū-kŏth′-ō-ē.
Leuctra—lūk′-trå.
Leuthen—loi′-tĕn.
See *Neumann, Luther.*
L'Hôpital, de—dŭ lō-pē-täl′.
See *L'Hospital, de.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

L'Hospital, de—dŭ lō-pē-täl'.
See *L'Hôpital, de.*

libel—lī'-bĕl, *not* lī'-bl.
See *damage.*

liber—lī'-bĕr.

library—lī'-brā-rĭ, *not* lī'-brĭ.
A word of *three* syllables.

Licinus—lĭs'-ĭn-ŭs.

lieutenancy—lū-tĕn'-ăn-sĭ.
Worcester prefers lĕv-tĕn'-ăn-sĭ.

Ligny (Battle of)—lēn-yē'.

ligure—lĭg'-yūr.
Worcester says lī'-gūr.

Lilis—lī'-lĭs.
See *Lilith.*

Lilith—lī'-lĭth, *not* lĭl'-ĭth.
See *Lilis.*

limning—lĭm'-nĭng or lĭm'-ĭng.

liquor—lĭk'-ĕr.
Latin pronunciation—lī'-kwôr" (C.).

lira (coin)—lē'-rȧ; *pl.* lire (lē'-rā).

lis (lily)—lēs, *not* lē.
See *fleur-de-lis.*

lis pendens—lĭs pĕn'-dĕnz.

liter (measure)—lē'-tĕr.
See *litre* (*measure*).

lithotrity—lĭth-ŏt'-rĭ-tĭ or lĭth'-ō-trī-tĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Littell—lĭt′-l, *not* lĭt-tĕl′.
little—lĭt′-l, *not* lē′-tl.
Littré—lē-trā′.
liturgic—lĭt-ûr′-jĭk.
liturgist—lĭt′-ŭr-jĭst.
Llywelyn—lē-wĕl′-ĭn.
See *Llewellyn.*

Lobau, de—dŭ lō-bō′.
locative—lŏk′-ā-tĭv.
The New Imperial and Stormonth say lō′-kā-tĭv.

Loch Leven—lŏʜ lĕv′-ĕn.
For ʜ, see p. 28.

Locle—lō′-kl.
locomobile—lō-kō-mō′-bĭl; Fr. pron. lō-kō-mō-bēl′.
locomobilist—lō-kō-mō′-bĭl-ĭst.
See *locomobiliste.*

locomobiliste—lō-kō-mō-bē-lēst′.
See *locomobilist.*

locomotive—lō′kō-mō-tĭv.
Worcester says lō-kō-mō′-tĭv.

Locrine—lō-krēn′.
locutory—lŏk′-yū-tō-rĭ.
Lodore—lō-dōr′.
"The Cataract of *Lodore.*"

logos—lŏg̃′-ŏs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Lohengrin—lō′-ĕn-gr̆ĭn.
Lola—lō′-lȧ.
Lola Montez—lō′-lȧ mŏn′-tĕz.
Lombard—lŏm′-bärd.
The Standard Dictionary says lŏm′-bĕrd or lŭm′-bĕrd.
Longchamp—lôN-shäN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Longinus—lŏn-jī′-nŭs.
"Caius *Longinus* Cassius."
Longjumeau—lôN-zhü-mo′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27. "Le Postillon de *Longjumeau*."
lord—lôrd.
Lorelei—lō′-rā-lī.
See *Lurlei*.
L'Orient—lō-rē-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
losel—lo͞o′-zĕl ; lō′-zĕl (C.).
Lothians—lō′-thĭ-ănz.
Loudon—low′-dŏn.
lough—lŏk ; lŏK (C.).
For K, see p. 28.
louis d'or—lo͞o′-ĭ-dôr.
Louis Philippe—lo͞o-ē′ fē-lēp′.
Louvois—lo͞o-vwä′.
low (vb.)—lō.
"The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea."—*Gray*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

loyal—loi′-ăl.
Lucania—lū-kā′-nĭ-å.
Lucca—lo͝ok′-kä.
Lucerne (Switzerland)—lo͝o-sĕrn′; Fr. pron. lü-sâr′.
For ü, see p. 26. See *Luzerne* (*U. S.*).

Lucia di Lammermoor—lo͝o-chē′-ä dē lä′-mĕr-mo͝or.
lucid—lū′-sĭd, *not* lo͝o′-sĭd.
Lucifer—lū′-sĭf-ẽr, *not* lo͝o′-sĭf-ẽr.
Lucrece (Rape of)—lū′-krēs.
Lucy—lū′-sĭ, *not* lo͝o′-sĭ.
lugubrious—lū-gū′-brĭ-ŭs.
Lunéville—lü-nā-vēl′.
For ü, see p. 26.

lure—lūr, *not* lo͝or.
lurid—lū′-rĭd, *not* lo͝o′-rĭd.
Lurlei—lo͝or′-lī.
See *Lorelei*, another spelling.

Lusiad—lū′-sĭ-ăd.
Lusitania—lū-sĭ-tā′-nĭ-å.
Lutetia Parisiorum—lū-tē′-shĭ-å pä-rĭs-ĭ-ō′-rŭm.
Lutheran—lū′-thĕr-ăn, *not* lo͝o′-thĕr-ăn.
Lutzen (Battle of)—lo͝ot′-sĕn.
Lützow—lüt′-sō.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Luxemburg –lŭks′-ĕm-bûrg̃ ; Dutch pron. lüks′-ĕm-bŭrg̃.
For ü, see p. 26. See *Luxembourg.*

Luynes, de—dŭ lü-ēn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Luzerne (U. S.)—lū-zẽrn′.
See *Lucerne* (*Switzerland*).

Luzerne, de la—dŭ lä lü-zârn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Luzon—lōō-zŏn′ ; Sp. pron. lōō-thōn′.
See *Zamacoïs.*

Lycæus—lī-sē′-ŭs.
Lys—lēs.

M

Machias—mä-chī′-äs.
machicolation—măk-ĭk-ō-lā′-shŭn.
machinal—mȧ-shē′-năl.
MacMahon—măk-mä-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Mâcon (Fr.)—mä-kôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27. See *Macon (U. S.).*

Macon (U. S.)—mā′-kŭn.
See *Mâcon (Fr.).*

mâcon (wine)—mä-kôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

maestoso—mä-ĕs-tō′-zō ; mä-ĕs-tō′-sō (C.).

Maestricht—mäs′-trĭkt.
For K, see p. 28.

Maeterlinck—mâ′-tĕr-lĭngk.

ma foi—mä fwä.

Magalhaens—mä-gäl-yä′-ănz.
For ăn, see p. 26.

magazine—măg-ȧ-zēn′.

Magdeburg—măg′-dĕ-bŭrg; Ger. pron. mäg′-dĕ-bo͝org.
For G, see p. 28.

Magellanic—măj-ĕl-lăn′-ĭk; măj- or măg- (C.).
"The *Magellanic* clouds."

Magi—mā′-jī.
The three *Magi*."

Magnesia—măg-nē′-shĭ-ȧ.
See *magnesia*.

magneto (prefix)—măg′-nĕt-ō.
"*Magneto*-electricity."

magnolia—măg-nō′-lĭ-ȧ, *not* măg-nōl′-yȧ.

Magog—mā′-gŏg.

Mahableshwur—mä-hä-blĕsh-wŭr′.

Mahan—mȧ-hăn′.

Mahmoud—mä-mo͞od′.
Also spelled *Mahmud*, but pronounced as above.

Mahony—mă-hō′-nĭ.

Maimonides—mī-mŏn′-ē-dēz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Maistre, de—dŭ mā′-tr ; dŭ mĕt′-r (Biog.).
Malachi—măl′-å-kī.
Malakhoff—mä-lä-kŏf′.
Malaprop (Mrs.)—măl′-å-prŏp.
malapropos—măl-ăp′-rō-pō.
Malchus—măl′-kŭs.
Maldive (Islands)—măl′-dīv.
malefactor—măl-ē-făk′-tēr, *not* măl′-ē-făk-tēr.
malice—măl′-ĭs, *not* măl′-ŭs.
See *damage*.

Malplaquet (Battle of)—mäl-plä-kā′.
Malvern (Eng.)—mô′-vẽrn.
See *Alnwick*.

Malvern (Hill)—măl′-vẽrn.
Mamertine (Prison)—măm′-ẽr-tīn or măm′-ẽr-tēn.
Manchuria—măn-chō͞o′-rĭ-å.
Mandalay—măn′-dä-lā.
mandragora—măn-drăg̃′-ō-rå.

"Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'dst yesterday."—*Othello*.

manege—må-nāzh′.
manger—mān′-jẽr.
mangrove—măng′-g̃rōv.
Stormonth says măn′-g̃rōv.

mania—mā′-nĭ-å, *not* mān′-yå.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

manioc—mā′-nĭ-ŏk.

The Standard and Century say măn′-ĭ-ŏk.

mansuetude—măn′-swē-tūd.

Mantinea—măn-tĭn-ē′-å.

marchande de modes—mär-shäN′-dŭ dŭ mŏd.

For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

Mareotis (Lake)—măr-ē-ō′-tĭs.

marquess—mär′-kwĕs.

Martinez Campos—mär-tē′-nĕth käm′-pōs.

See *Zamacoïs.*

marvel—mär′-vĕl, *not* mär′-vŭl.

See *damage.*

Mascagni—mäs-kän′-yē.

mathesis—må-thē′-sĭs.

Matthias—măt-thī′-ăs ; Fr. pron. mä-tē-äs′.

maunder—män′-dĕr or môn′-dr.

Stormonth and the Century Dictionary give môn′-dĕr only.

mauvaise honte—mŏ-vāz′ ôN′-tŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27. See *Boulogne.*

mauvais goût—mŏ-vā′ gōō.

mauvais quart d'heure—mŏ-vā′ kär-dör′.

For ö, see p. 25.

maxilla—măks-ĭl′-lå.

maxillar—măks′-ĭl-lĕr.

Worcester gives măks-ĭl′-lär as a secondary pronunciation. See *maxillary.*

Maya—mä′-yä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Mayer—mā′-ẽr ; Ger. pron. mī′-ẽr.
Mazzaroth—măz′-zȧ-rŏth.
"Canst thou bring forth *Mazzaroth* in his season ?"—*Job xxxviii., 32.*
McCrea—mȧ-krā′, *not* mȧ-krē′.
Meagher—mä′-hẽr, *not* mē′-gẽr.
The *h* is slightly aspirated.
medal—mĕd′-l ; mĕd′-ăl (Stor.).
mediocrity—mē-dĭ-ŏk′-rĭ-tĭ.
medium—mē′-dĭ-ŭm, *not* mē′-jŭm.
medullary — mĕd′-ŭl-lā-rĭ ; mē-dŭl′-lẽr-ĭ (Stor.).
Meilhac—mā-läk′.
meliorate—mēl′-yō-rāt.
mellow—mĕl′-lō, *not* mĕl′-lŭ.
See *damage.*
melodeon—mē-lō′-dē-ŭn or mĕl-ō-dē′-ŭn.
melodic—mē-lŏd′-ĭk.
melodious—mē-lō′-dĭ-ŭs, *not* mē-lō′-jŭs.
Stormonth makes the *first* syllable short (mĕl).
Melos—mē′-lŏs.
Melusina—mĕl-yū-sē′-nȧ.
Mendelejeff—mĕn-dā-lā′-yĕf.
Mendès—mäN-dā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Mendoza, de—dā mĕn-dō′-zȧ ; Sp. pron. dā mĕn-dō′-thä.
See *Zamacoïs.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

menhir—mĕn′-hēr.

Stormonth says mē′-nēr.

mensuration—mĕn-shŏŏr-ā′-shŭn or mĕns-yū-rā′-shŭn.

Mentone—mĕn-tō′-nā.

Mephistopheles—mĕf-ĭs-tŏf′-ē-lēz.

Mephistophelian — mĕf-ĭs-tō-fē′-lĭ-ăn or mĕf-ĭs-tō-fēl′-yăn.

Mercator—mēr-kā′-tôr or mēr-kä′-tôr.

Mercedes (city)—mĕr-sā′-dĕs.

Mercedes (Queen)—mēr′-sā-dĕs.

mere (lake)—mēr.

Merovingian—mĕr-ō-vĭn′-jĭ-ăn, *not* mĕr-ō-vĭn′-ĭ-ăn.

mesencephalic—mĕs-ĕn-sē-făl′-ĭk.

The Century Dictionary gives mĕs-ĕn-sĕf′-ă-lĭk as a secondary form.

mesentery—mĕs′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.

Worcester says mĕz′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ, and the Standard gives it as a secondary pronunciation.

mesial—mē′-zhăl.

Worcester says mĕz′-ē-ăl and the Standard mĕs′-ĭ-ăl.

Mesopotamia—mĕs-ō-pō-tā′-mĭ-ă.

messeigneurs—mĕs-sĕn′-yĕrz ; Fr. pron. mā-sān-yör′.

For ö, see p. 25. See *monseigneur*.

Messina—mĕs-sē′-nä.

messuage—mĕs′-swāj.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

metallurgic—mĕt-ăl-ûr′-jĭk.
metallurgist—mĕt′-ăl-ûr-jĭst.
meteoroscope—mē-tē-ŏr′-ō-skōp or mē-tē′-ō-rō-skōp.
mezza voce—mĕd′-zȧ vō′-chā.
mezzo-relievo—mĕz′-zō rē-lē′-vō ; It. pron. mĕd′-zō rā-lyā′-vō.
micaceous—mī-kā′-shŭs.
Micah—mī′-kȧ.
microcosm—mī′-krō-kŏzm.
micron—mĭk′-rŏn ; mī′-krŏn (C.).
Micronesia—mī-krō-nē′-shĭ-ȧ.
midsummer—mĭd′-sŭm-mĕr.
midwife—mĭd′-wīf.
midwinter—mĭd′-wĭn-tĕr.
Mignon—mēn-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

mignonette—mĭn-yŭn-ĕt′.
migraine—mĭ-grān′.
Miguel—mē-gĕl′.
miliary—mĭl′-yȧ-rĭ ; mĭl′-ĭ-ĕr-ĭ (Standard).
Millet (F. D.)—mĭl′-lĕt.
See *Millet.*

millimeter—mĭl-lĭm′-ē-tĕr or mĭl′-lĭm-ē-tĕr.
Milne-Edwards—mĭln-ĕd′-wȧrdz ; Fr. pron. mēl-nā-dōō-ăr′ or -ärs′.
milreis (coin)—mĭl′-rēs ; Port. pron. mēl-rā′-ēs.

mimetic—mī-mĕt′-ĭk.

The Standard Dictionary says mĭm-ĕt′-ĭk.

mimosa—mī-mō′-sȧ ; mē-mō′-sȧ (Wor.).

The Standard Dictionary says mĭm-ō′-sȧ or mī-mō′-sȧ.

minie (rifle)—mĭn′-ē.

See *Minié.*

Minié—mē-nē-ā′ or mĭn′-ē.

See *minie* (*rifle*).

Minuit (Peter)—mĭn′-ū-ĭt.

Also spelled *Minnewit*, and pronounced mĭn′-nē-wĭt.

Miot de Melito—mē-ō′ dŭ mĕl′-ē-tō.

miserable—mĭz′-ẽr-ȧ-bl, *not* mĭz′-rȧ-bl.

Misérables (Les)—lā mē-zā-rȧ′-bl.

misogamist—mĭs-ŏg̃′-ȧ-mĭst.

misogamy—mĭs-ŏg̃′-ȧ-mĭ.

mitten—mĭt′-tĕn, *not* mĭt′-n.

See *damage.*

moble—mŏb′-l.

Worcester gives mō′-bl as a secondary pronunciation.

mobled — mŏb′-ld ; mŏb′-ld or mō′-bld (Wor.).

"The *mobled* queen."—*Hamlet.*

moderato—mŏd-ĕ-rȧ′-tō.

modest—mŏd′-ĕst, *not* mŏd′-ŭst.

See *damage.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

moidore (coin)—moi′-dōr.
Molino del Ray—mō-lē′-no děl rā.
mollient—mŏl′-yĕnt or mŏl′-lĭ-ĕnt.
See *emollient.*

Moncey—môn-sē′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Monge—mônzh.
For ôn, see p. 27.

monocotyledonous — mŏn-ō-kŏt-ĭ-lĕd′-ŭn-ŭs.
See *monocotyledon.*

monocular—mō-nŏk′-yū′-lĕr.
See *binocular.*

monogamous—mō-nŏg′-à-mŭs.
monophthong—mŏn′-ŏf-thŏng.
Worcester prefers mō-nŏf′-thŏng.

monosyllable—mŏn′-ō-sĭl-là-bl.
monotheism—mŏn′-ō-thē-ĭzm.
monseigneur—mŏn-sĕn′-yĕr; Fr. pron. môn-sā-nyör′.
For ö, ôn, see pp. 25, 27. See *messeigneurs.*

monsoon—mŏn-sōōn′.
Montecuccoli, de—dā mŏn-tā-kōō′-kō-lē.
Monterey (Mexico)—mŏn-tā-rā′.
See *Monterey (U. S.).*

Monterey (U. S.)—mŏn-tĕr-ā′.
See *Monterey (Mexico).*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Montfort (Simon de)—sī′-mŏn dŭ mŏnt′-fôrt ; Fr. pron. sē-môN′ dŭ môN-fôr′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Montholon, de—dŭ môN-tō-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

morceau—môr-sō′.
Morea—mō-rē′-å.
morganatic—môr-gą̄-năt′-ĭk.
Morgarten (Battle of)—môr-gą̄r′-tĕn.
morsel—môr′-sĕl, *not* môr′-sl.
See *damage*.

mortal—môr′-tl ; mŏr′-tăl (Stor.).
mortise—môr′-tĭs, *not* môr′-tŭs.
See *damage*.

mosasaurus—mŏs-å-sôr′-ŭs or mō-så-sôr′-ŭs.
mosquito—mŏs-kē′-tō.
mot (witticism)—mŏt or mō.
moth—mo͝th.
See *accost, moths*.

Mounet-Sully—mo͞o-nā′ sül-lē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

mousquetaire—mo͞os-kĕ-târ′.
mouth (vb.)—mowth, *not* mowth.
mucedin—mū-sē′-dĭn or mū′-sē-dĭn.
Mudie—mū′-dē ; Scotch pron. mo͞o′-dē.
Muir—mūr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

multijugous—mŭl-tĭj′-ū-gŭs.
The Standard Dictionary gives mŭl-tĭ-jū′-gŭs.

multipartite—mŭl-tĭp′-ar-tīt or mŭl-tĭ-pär′-tīt.

multiplicate—mŭl′-tĭ-plĭk-āt or mŭl-tĭ-plĭk′-āt.

multitude—mŭl′-tĭ-tūd, *not* mŭl′-tĭ-to͞od.

Murcia—mûr′-shĭ-ȧ ; Sp. pron. mo͞or′-thē-ȧ.
See *Cervantes.*

Murfreesborough — mûr′-frēs-bŭr-rō, *not* mûr′-fēz-bŭr-rō.

muscat—mŭs′-kăt.

muscatel—mŭs′-kȧ-tĕl.

Musée des Thermes—mü-zā′ dā târm.
For ü, see p. 26.

musicale—mū-zē-kȧl′.

muștachio—mŭs-tä′-shō.
See *mustache.*

Mycale—mĭk′-ȧ-lē.

myopia—mī-ō′-pĭ-ȧ.
See *presbyopia.*

myopic—mī-ŏp′-ĭk.
See *presbyopic.*

Mysia—mĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

N

Naaman—nā′-ȧ-măn.
Nablus—năb′-lŭs.
Nagasaki—nä-gä-sä′-kĭ.
Nana Sahib—nä′-nä sä′-hĭb.
Napoleon—nă-pō′-lē-ŏn ; Fr. pron. nä-pō-lā-ôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Napoli—nä′-pō-lē.
narrow—năr′-rō, *not* năr′-rŭ.
See *damage*.

Narvaez, de—dā när-vä′-ĕth.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary accents the final syllable. See *Zamacoïs*.

Nasby (Petroleum V.)—năz′-bĭ.
See *Naseby*.

Nasr-ed-Din—näs-r-ĕd-dēn′.
Nassau—năs′-sô.
nasturtium—năs-tûr′-shŭm, Latin pron. năs-tûr′-shĭ-ŭm.
nasute—nā′-sūt.
natal—nā′-tl.
See *Natal*.

Natick—nā′-tĭk, *not* năt′-ĭk.
nationalize—năsh′-ŭn-ăl-īz.
natural—năt′-yū-răl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Naugatuck—nô′-gȧ-tŭk.
The Standard Dictionary accents the final syllable.

nauseation—nô-shē-ā′-shŭn.

Nausicaa—nô-sĭk′-ā-ä.

Navesink—nāv′-sĭngk.
"The Highlands of *Navesink.*"

navicular—nȧ-vĭk′-yū-lĕr.

Nazarite—năz′-ȧ-rīt.

Nazaritism—năz′-ȧ-rīt-ĭzm.

Neanderthal (Skull)—nā-än′-dĕr-tȧl.

Neapolis—nē-ăp′-ō-lĭs.

necessarily—nĕs′-ĕs-sĕr-ĭl-ĭ, *not* nĕs-ĕs-sĕr′-ĭl-ĭ.

necessary—nĕs′-ĕs-sā-rĭ.

Necker—nĕk′-ĕr; Fr. pron. nĕk-kâr′.

necrologic—nĕk-rō-lŏj′-ĭk.

necrologist—nē-krŏl′-ō-jĭst; nĕk (Stor. and C.).

négligé—nā-glē-zhā′.
See *negligee.*

negotiable—nē-gō′-shĭ-ȧ-bl or nē-gō′-shȧ-bl.

negotiation—nē-gō-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.

Negropont—nĕg′-rō-pŏnt.

Neilson—nēl′-sŭn.
See *Nilsson.*

Nélaton—nā-lä-tôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Nemea—nē′-mē-ȧ, *not* nē-mē′-ȧ.
Nephelococcygia—nĕf-ĕl-ō-kŏk-sĭj′-ĭ-ȧ.
nephrite—nĕf′-rīt.
Neuilly—nö-yē′.
For ö, see p. 25.

neurosis—nū-rō′-sĭs, *not* nōō-rō′-sĭs.
neuter—nū′-tẽr, *not* nōō′-tẽr.
neutral—nū′-trăl, *not* nōō′-trăl.
Newnham (College)—nū′-nŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

news—nūz, *not* nōōz.
Nez Percés—nā pẽr′-sāz; Fr. pron. nā pār-sā′.
Ngan-King—ngän-kĭng′.
Nicene—nī′-sēn or nī-sēn′.
nickel—nĭk′-l, *not* nĭk′-ĕl.
Nicollet—nē-kō-lā′.
Nigel—nī′-gĕl.
"The Fortunes of *Nigel*."

Nilsson—nĭl′-sŭn.
See *Neilson*.

Nimeguen (Treaty of)—nĭm-ā′-gĕn; nĭm′-wā-gĕn or nīm′-wā-gĕn (Gaz.).
Nîmes—nēm.
See *Nismes*.

Nisita—nē-sē′-tä.

Noachian—nō-ā′-kĭ-ăn.
"The *Noachian* deluge."

Noailles, de—dŭ nō-äl′-yŭ or dŭ nō-ä′-yŭ.
nobless—nō-blĕs′.
Also spelled *noblesse*, but pronounced as above.

Nodier—nō-dē-ā′.
Noll—nŏl.
"Old *Noll*."

Nollekens—nŏl′-lē-kĕnz.
nom de guerre—nôN dŭ gâr.
For ôN, see p. 27.

nonchalant—nôN-shȧ-läN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27. See *nonchalance*.

nonjuror—nŏn-jū′-rẽr.
Worcester prefers nŏn′-jū-rẽr.

Northampton—nôrth-ămp′-tŭn, *not* nôrth-hămp′-tŭn.
See *Southampton*.

northward—nôrth′-wẽrd.
nostalgy—nŏs-tăl′-jĭ ; nŏs′-tăl-jĭ (Wor.).
Nostradamus—nŏs-trȧ-dā′-mŭs.
noteworthy—nōt′-wûr-thĭ, *not* nōt-wûr′-thĭ.
Nottingham—nŏt′-ĭng-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

Nourmahal—nō͝or′-mä-häl.

noways—nō′-wāz.

Nozze de Figaro—nōd′-zā dā fē-gä-rō′.

nudity—nū′-dĭ-tĭ, *not* nōō′-dĭ-tĭ.

Nueces—nwā′-sĕs.

numerous—nū′-mĕr-ŭs, *not* nōō′-mĕr-ŭs.

nunchion—nŭn′-chŭn.

Worcester and Stormonth say nŭn′-shŭn.

nuncupatory—nŭn-kū′-pā-tō-rĭ ; nŭng′-kū-pā-tō-rĭ (C.).

Nuñez—nōōn′-yĕth.

See *cañon, Zamacoïs.*

nutriment—nū′-trĭ-mĕnt, *not* nōō′-trĭ-mĕnt.

nutrition—nū-trĭsh′-ŭn, *not* nōō-trĭsh′-ŭn.

nutritious—nū-trĭsh′-ŭs, *not* nōō-trĭsh′-ŭs.

nutritive—nū′-trĭ-tĭv, *not* nōō′-trĭ-tĭv.

Nuyts (Islands)—nīts.

nylghau—nĭl′-gô.

Also spelled *nylgau*, but pronounced as above.

Nystadt (Peace of)—nü′-stät.

For ü, see p. 26. In Danish, *y* is equivalent to French *u* (ü).

O

oath—ōth, *not* ōth.

See *oaths.*

oatmeal—ōt′-mēl, *not* ōt-mēl′.

See *ice-cream.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Obeid—ō′-bād or ō-bā′-ēd.
obey—ō-bā′.
Obi—ō′-bē.
obit—ō′-bĭt or ŏb′-ĭt.
obiter dicta—ŏb′-ĭ-tĕr dĭk′-tȧ.
oblate—ŏb-lāt′ or ŏb′-lāt.
See *prolate.*
obligor—ŏb-lĭg̃-ôr′.
obtrude—ŏb-trūd′, *not* ŏb-trōōd′.
obtuse—ŏb-tūs′, *not* ŏb-tōōs′.
occasion—ŏk-kā′-zhŭn.
occultism—ŏk-kŭlt′-ĭzm, *not* ŏk′-kŭlt-ĭzm.
occultist—ŏk-kŭlt′-ĭst, *not* ŏk′-kŭlt-ĭst.
Oconomowok—ō-kŏn′-ō-mō-wŏk.
octave—ŏk′-tāv.
od (force)—ōd or ŏd.
odontalgia—ō-dŏn-tăl′-jĭ-ȧ.
odontology—ō-dŏn-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.
œdema—ē-dē′-mȧ.
off—ôf.
See *accost.*
offal—ôf′-fl.
See *accost.*
Offenbach—ŏf′-ĕn-bäk.
offer—ôf-fĕr.
See *accost.*
office—ôf′-fĭs.
See *accost.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

officiate—ôf-fĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
See *accost.*

officious—ôf-fĭsh′-ŭs.
See *accost.*

offspring—ôf′-sprĭng.
See *accost.*

oft—ôft.
See *accost.*

ogre—ō′-gẽr.
Oklahoma—ŏk-lä-hō′-mȧ.
okra—ō′-krȧ.
old—ōld, *not* ōl.
olden—ōld′-n, *not* ōld′-ĕn.
Oldys—ōl′-dĭs or ōldz.
See *Alnwick.*

oleic—ō′-lē-ĭk.
The Standard Dictionary says ō-lē′-ĭk.

olla podrida—ŏl′-lȧ pō-drē′-dȧ; Sp. pron. ōl′-yä pō-drē′-dä.
See *llano.*

Omar Khayyam—ō′-mär kī-yȧm′.
omber—ŏm′-bẽr.
Also spelled *ombre*, but pronounced as above.

O'Meara—ō-mā′-rȧ, *not* ō-mē′-rȧ.
Omeyyades—ō-mā′-yădz.
Ommaya—ŏm-mā′-yȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

omniscience—ŏm-nĭsh′-ĕns.
Worcester prefers ŏm-nĭsh′-ē-ĕns.
Omphale—ŏm′-fā-lē.
once (n.)—ŏns.
once (adv.)—wŭns.
Onesimus—ō-nĕs′-ĭ-mŭs.
onomatopœia—ŏn-ō-măt-ō-pē′-yȧ.
onomatopoetic—ŏn-ō-măt-ō-pō-ĕt′-ĭk.
Oost, van—vän ōst.
Ophelia—ō-fē′-lĭ-ȧ or ō-fēl′-yȧ.
ophthalmic—ŏf-thăl′-mĭk.
Worcester prefers ŏp-thăl′-mĭk.
opinion—ō-pĭn′-yŭn.
opportunism—ŏp-pŏr-tū′-nĭzm.
opportunist—ŏp-pŏr-tū′-nĭst.
opportunity—ŏp-pôr-tū′-nĭ-tĭ.
orang-utan—ō-răng′-ōō-tăn.
See *orang-outang*.
ordinarily—ôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ-lĭ, *not* ôr-dĭn-ā′-rĭ-lĭ.
Orfeo—ōr-fā′-ō.
Orinoco—ō-rĭ-nō′-kō.
Orleans (Maid of)—ôr′-lē-ănz; Fr. pron. ôr-lā-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Orloff—ôr-lŏf′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
orthognathous—ôr-thŏg′-nȧ-thŭs; ôr-thŏg-nā′-thŭs (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Osawatomie—ŏs-ä-wät′-ō-mē.
"*Osawatomie* Brown."

Osceola—ŏs-sē-ō′-lȧ.

Osiander—ō-zē-ăn′-dĕr.

osseous—ŏs′-sē-ŭs.
Worcester gives ŏsh′-ē-ŭs as a secondary pronunciation. Smart says: "ŏs′-sē-ŭs, colloquially ŏsh′-ŭs."

Ossining—ŏs′-ĭn-ĭng.

otalgy—ō-tăl′-jĭ.

Otard—ō′-tärd; Fr. pron. ō-tär′.
"*Otard* brandy."

Otero—ō-tā′-rō.

otic—ō′-tĭk.
Stormonth says ŏt′-ĭk.

otiose—ō′-shĭ-ōs.
Worcester places the accent on the final syllable.

otium cum dignitate—ō′-shĭ-ŭm kŭm dĭg-nĭ-tā′-tē.

ottar—ŏt′-tär.
See *attar*.

Ouachita—wŏsh′-ē-tô.

Oudenarde (Battle of)—ow-dĕn-är′-dĕ.

Ouse—ōōz.

overslaugh (n.)—ō′-vĕr-slô.
The Century Dictionary accents the final syllable.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

overture—ō′-vĕr-tūr.
ovine—ō′-vīn.
The Standard and Century say ō′-vĭn.
ovoviviparous—ō-vō-vī-vĭp′-ă-rŭs.
oxalis—ŏks′-ă-lĭs.
Oxon—ŏks′-ŏn.
Oxonian—ŏks-ō′-nĭ-ăn.
See *Cantabrigian.*

P

pachydermatous—păk-ĭ-dĕr′-mă-tŭs.
pacificatory—pă-sĭf′-ĭ-kă-tō-rĭ.
Padan-Aram—pā′-dăn ā′-răm.
Paderewski—pä-dā-rĕv′-skē.
padre—pä′-drā.
pæan—pē′-ăn.
The Standard Dictionary gives pā′-ăn as a secondary pronunciation.
Paez—pä-ĕth′.
See *Zamacoïs.*
Pakenham—păk′-ĕn-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*
Palatine (Hill)—păl′-ă-tīn ; păl′-ă-tĭn (C.).
Palazzo Reale—pä-lät′-sō rā-ä′-lā,
Palestrina, da—dä pä-lĕs-trē′-nä.
Paley—pā′-lĭ.
palliative—păl′-lĭ-ă-tĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

palmy—päm′-ĭ.
paludal—pȧ-lū′-dăl.
The Standard and Century say păl′-yū-dăl.
Pamela—pȧ-mē′-lȧ or păm′-ē-lȧ.
Pamlico—păm′-lĭk-ō.
panacea—păn-ȧ-sē′-ȧ.
The Standard Dictionary gives păn-ȧ-sā′-ȧ as a secondary pronunciation.
Panay—pä-nī′.
pancreatic—păn-krē-ăt′-ĭk.
Panope (town)—păn-ō′-pē.
See *Panope* (*nereid*).
Panope (nereid)—păn′-ō-pē.
See *Panope* (*town*).
pant—pȧnt, *not* pănt.
See *ask*.
Pantagruel—păn-tăg̃′-roŏ-ĕl; Fr. pron. päN-tȧ-g̃rü-ĕl′.
For äN, ü, see p. 26.
Panthéon (Le)—lŭ päN-tā-ôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Panurge—păn-ûrj′; Fr. pron. pȧ-nürzh′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Pão d'Assucar—pä′-ôN däs-sō̆o′-kär.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Paphos—pā′-fŏs.
papillary—păp′-ĭl-lā-rĭ.
papillose—păp′-ĭl-lōs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

paradisean—păr-å-dĭs′-ē-ăn; păr-å-dĭzh′-yăn (Wor.).

parasitism—păr′-å-sī-tĭzm.

parhelion—pär-hēl′-yŭn or pär-hē′-lĭ-ŏn.
Worcester prefers the second.

Parsee—pär′-sē or pär-sē′.
Also spelled *Parsi*, but pronounced as above.

Parsifal—pär′-sĭf-äl.
Also spelled *Parcifal*, but pronounced as above.

Parthenopean—pär-thĕn-ō-pē′-ăn.
"The *Parthenopean* Republic."

partisan—pär′-tĭz-ăn.
Also spelled *partizan*, but pronounced as above.

Pas-de-Calais—pȧs-dŭ-kȧ-lā′.

pasha—pȧ-shä′.
See *pacha*.

Pasquier—päs-kē-ā′.

Passavant—päs-sä-väN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Passignano—päs-sēn-yä′-nō.
See *baignoire*.

Passow—päs′-sō.

Patripassian—pā-trĭ-păsh′-ăn.
The Standard Dictionary says pā-trĭ-păs′-ĭ-ăn or păt-rĭ-păs′-ĭ-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Pauline (Epistles)—pô′-līn ; pô′-lĭn (C.) ; *not* pô′-lēn.

Pauw, van—vän pow.

pedagogic—pĕd-ȧ-gŏj′-ĭk.

pedagogist—pĕd′-ȧ-gŏg-ĭst.

pedale—pā-dä′-lā.

Pedobaptism—pē-dō-băp′-tĭzm.

Pedobaptist—pē-dō-băp′-tĭst.

Also spelled *Pædobaptist*, but pronounced as above.

Pegu—pē-gōō′.

pekoe (tea)—pĕk′-ō or pē′-kō ; pē′-kō (C.).

Worcester prefers pē′-kō.

Peleus—pē′-lē-ŭs or pē′-lūs.

Pelion (Mount)—pē′-lī-ŏn.

pell-mell—pĕl-mĕl′.

See *pall-mall.*

pellucid—pĕl-lū′-sĭd, *not* pĕl-lōō′-sĭd.

Pelopidas—pē-lŏp′-ĭ-dăs.

Peloponnesian—pĕl-ō-pŏn-nē′-shăn or pĕl-ō-pŏn-nē′-zhăn ; pĕl-ō-pō-nē′-sĭ-ăn (C.).

penal—pē′-năl.

Penang—pē-năng′.

Peñas—pĕn′-yäs.

See *cañon.*

penchant—päN-shäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Peniel—pē-nī′-ĕl.
peninsula—pĕn-ĭn′-sū-lȧ, *not* pĕn-ĭn′-shū-lȧ.
Penrhyn—pĕn′-rĭn.
pension (boarding-house)—päN-syôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Pentelic—pĕn-tĕl′-ĭk.
Pentelicus (Mons)—mŏnz pĕn-tĕl′-ĭk-ŭs.
Penthesilea—pĕn-thē-sĭl-ē′-ȧ.
peregrine—pĕr′-ē-grĭn.
Pereire—pĕr-ār′.
Père-Lachaise—pâr-lä-shāz′.
perfected—pĕr′-fĕkt-ĕd or pĕr-fĕkt′-ĕd.
Worcester gives the first only.

Pergolesi—pĕr-gō-lā′-zē.
Periander—pĕr-ī-ăn′-dĕr.
"*Periander* of Corinth."

pericarditis—pĕr-ĭ-kär-dī′-tĭs.
See *itis*.

Périer—pā-rē-ā′.
Périgord—pā-rē-gōr′.
peril—pĕr′-ĭl, *not* pĕr′-ŭl.
See *damage*.

perimeter—pĕr-ĭm′-ē-tĕr.
Periœci—pĕr-ĭ-ē′-sī.
Perrault—pā-rō′.
personality—pĕr-sŏn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
See *personalty*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

personalty—pĕr′-sŏn-ăl-tĭ.
See *personality.*

Perugia—pā-rōō′-jä.
pesade—pē-sād′ ; Fr. pron. pē-zȧd′.
Peschel—pā′-shĕl.
Peschiera—pĕs-kē-ā′-rȧ.
See *Cherubini.*

peseta (coin)—pā-sā′-tȧ.
peso (coin)—pā′-sō.
Pestalozzian—pĕs-tȧ-lŏz′-zĭ-ăn or pĕs-tȧ-lōt′-sĭ-ăn.
See *Pestalozzi.*

petiole—pĕt′-ĭ-ōl.
Pétion—pā-tē-ôN′.
For ôN, see. p. 27.

petition—pē-tĭsh′-ŭn.
Petrine—pē′-trīn ; pē′-trĭn (C.).
" The *Petrine* Epistles."

petrous—pē′-trŭs.
The Standard Dictionary says pĕt′-rŭs, and the Century prefers it.

pfennig—pfĕn′-nĭg̃.
Phæacians—fē-ā′-shănz.
phalange—fȧ-lănj′ ; Fr. pron. fȧ-läNzh′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Phalaris—făl′-ȧ-rĭs.
Pharpar—fär′-pär.
See *Abana.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

phenol—fē′-nōl.
Philæ—fī′-lē.
Philander—fī-lăn′-dẽr.
philanthropic—fĭl-ăn-thrŏp′-ĭk.
philanthropist—fĭl-ăn′-thrō-pĭst.
philanthropy—fĭl-ăn′-thrō-pĭ.
Philip—fĭl′-ĭp, *not* fĭl′-ŭp.
See *damage*.

philological—fĭl-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
philomusical—fĭl-ō-mū′-zĭk-ăl.
phlogiston—flō-jĭs′-tŏn.
phonetization—fō-nē-tĭz-ā′-shŭn.
Worcester and the Standard say fō-nĕt-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.

phonic—fŏn′-ĭk or fō′-nĭk.
phonotype—fō′-nō-tīp.
phonotypy—fō-nŏt′-ĭ-pĭ or fō′-nō-tī-pĭ.
phrenologic—frĕn-ō-lŏj′-ĭk or frē-nō-lŏj′-ĭk.
Phryne—frī′-nē.
pianissimo—pē-ä-nĭs′-sĭm-ō.
pianiste—pē-ä-nēst′.
See *pianist*.

piaster (coin)—pĭ-ăs′-tẽr.
Also spelled *piastre*, but pronounced as above.

Piave—pē-ä′-vā.
picayune (coin)—pĭk-å-yūn′.
Piccini—pē-chē′-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

picra—pī′-krȧ.
The Standard Dictionary says pĭk′-rȧ.

picric—pī′-krĭk or pĭk′-rĭk.
Pictet—pēk-tā′.
picture—pĭk′-tūr, *not* pĭk′-chŭr.
pièce de résistance—pyȧs dŭ rā-zēs-tȧNs′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

pietism—pī′-ē-tĭsm.
piked—pīkt or pī′-kĕd.
Pilatus (Mount)—pē-lä′-to͞os.
pileated—pī′-lē-ā-tĕd or pĭl′-ē-ā-tĕd.
pillow—pĭl′-lō, *not* pĭl′-lŭ.
See *damage*.

pilose—pī-lōs′ or pī′-lōs.
Piloty, von—fōn pē′-lō-tē.
Pilpay—pĭl′-pī or pĭl′-pä-ē.
"The Fables of *Pilpay*."

Pincian (Hill)—pĭn′-chȧn.
Pinel—pē-nĕl′.
pinnatifid—pĭn-nȧt′-ĭ-fĭd.
Pinzon—pēn-thōn′.
See *Zamacoïs*.

piquancy—pē′-kȧn-sĭ or pĭk′-ȧn-sĭ.
See *piquant*.

Pisano (Nicola)—nē-kō′-lä pē-zä′-nō.
pismire—pĭs′-mīr.
Worcester prefers pĭz′-mīr. Stormonth, Walker, and Smart also say pĭz′-mīr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pistachio—pĭs-tā′-shō ; pĭs-tā′-shĭ-ō or pĭs-tä′-shĭ-ō (Standard).

pith—pĭth, *not* pĕth.

Pittacus—pĭt′-tȧ-kŭs.

"*Pittacus* of Mitylene."

Pitti (Palace)—pĭt′-tē.

plaguy—plā′-gĭ.

planchette—plăn-shĕt′ ; Fr. pron. plän-shĕt′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Plançon—plän-sôn′.

For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Plantagenet—plăn-tăj′-ē-nĕt.

plaque—plȧk.

plasma—plăz′-mȧ.

The Standard Dictionary and Century say plăs′-mȧ.

Platonist—plā′-tō-nĭst.

Plautus—plô′-tŭs.

pleasance—plĕz′-ăns.

Worcester prefers plē′-zăns. "The Midway *Pleasance*."

plebeianism—plē-bē′-yăn-ĭzm.

plenitude—plĕn′-ĭ-tūd.

Ploërmel—plō-ĕr-mĕl′.

Plombières—plôn-byâr′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Plon-Plon—plôn′-plôn.

For ôn, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

plume—plūm, *not* plo͞om.
plumule—plū′-mūl.
plural—plū′-răl, *not* plo͞o′-răl.
Pluto—plū′-tō, *not* plo͞o′-tō.
Plutus—plū′-tŭs, *not* plo͞o′-tŭs.
police—pō-lēs′.
Polk (James K.)—pōk, *not* pōlk.
pollice verso—pŏl′-lĭs-ē vĕr′-sō.
polyglot—pŏl′-ĭ-glŏt.
Polynesian—pŏl-ĭ-nē′-zhăn or pŏl-ĭ-nē′-shăn.
polysyllabic—pŏl-ĭ-sĭl-lăb′-ĭk.
polysyllable—pŏl′-ĭ-sĭl-lȧ-bl.
polytheism—pŏl′-ĭ-thē-ĭzm.
Polyxena—pō-lĭks′-ē-nȧ.
pomace—pŭm′-ȧs.
pompano—pŏm′-pȧ-nō or pŏm-pä′-nō.
Pompeius—pŏm-pē′-yŭs.
Pontefract—pŏm′-frĕt.
See *Alnwick*.

popliteal—pŏp-lĭt′-ē-ăl ; pŏp-lĭ-tē′-ăl (Stor., (C.).
"The *popliteal* artery."

porcine—pôr′-sīn.
pore—pōr, *not* pôr.
See *pour*.

Porsena—pôr′-sē-nȧ.
See *Porsenna*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Porsenna—pôr-sĕn′-å.
See *Porsena.*

Portalis—pōr-tă-lēs′.
portfolio—pōrt-fō̄l′-yō or pōrt-fō′-lĭ-ō; pôrt-fō′-lĭ-ō or pōrt-fō̄l′-yō (Wor.).
Porto Ferrajo—pōr′-tō fĕr-rä′-yō.
Posilippo—pō-sē-lēp′-pō.
position—pō-zĭsh′-ŭn.
post-obit—pōst-ō′-bĭt or ŏb′-ĭt; pōst-ō′-bĭt (Wor., C.).
potato—pō-tā′-tō, *not* pō-tā′-tŭ.
See *damage.*

Potemkin—pō-tĕm′-kĭn; Russian pron. pŏt-yōm′-kĭn.
potentiality—pō-tĕn-shĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tĭ.
Potocki—pō-tŏts′-kē.
pour—pōr, *not* pôr.
See *pore.*

Pourtales, de—dŭ pōōr-tä-lä′.
Pozzo di Borgo—pōt′-sō dē bōr′-gō.
Prado (Madrid)—prä′-dō.
prance—prȧns, *not* prăns.
See *ask.*

Prater (Vienna)—prä′-tĕr.
preamble—prē′-ăm-bl, *not* prē-ăm′-bl.
prebendal—prē-bĕn′-dăl.
The Century and Standard say prĕb′-ĕn-dăl.

Preble—prĕb′-l.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

preceptory — prē-sĕp′-tō-rĭ ; prĕs′-ĕp-tō-rĭ (Wor.).

precinct—prē′-sĭngkt.

predicative—prĕd′-ĭ-kā-tĭv.

prefatory—prĕf′-ā-tō-rĭ.

preposterous—prē-pŏs′-tĕr-ŭs, *not* prē-pŏs′-trŭs.

presbyopia—prĕs-bĭ-ō′-pĭ-ā.
See *myopia.*

presbyopic—prĕs-bĭ-ŏp′-ĭk.
See *myopic.*

prescient—prē′-shĭ-ĕnt or prē′-shĕnt.

president—prĕz′-ĭ-dĕnt, *not* prĕz′-ĭ-dŭnt.
See *damage.*

Presque Isle—prĕs-kēl′.

preteritive—prē-tĕr′-ĭ-tĭv, *not* prĕt′-ĕr-ĭ-tĭv.

Priapus—prī-ā′-pŭs, *not* prī′-ā-pŭs.

prie-dieu—prē-dyē′ ; Fr. pron. prē-dyö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Priene—prī-ē′-nē.

prima donna—prē′-mā dŏn′-nā.

princesse—prĭn-sĕs′ ; Fr. pron. prăN-sĕs′.
For ăN, see p. 26. See *princess.*

prism—prĭz′-m, *not* prĭz′-ŭm.
See *chasm.*

privat-docent—prē-vät′ dōt-sĕnt′.

proceeds (n.)—prō′-sēdz ; prō′-sēdz or prō-sēdz′ (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

procurator—prŏk′-yū-rā-tĕr.
procuress—prō-kū′-rĕs, *not* prŏk′-yū-rĕs.
prodigious—prō-dĭj′-ŭs.
program—prō′-grăm, *not* prō′-grŭm.
There is no authority for the vicious pronunciation, prō′-grŭm. See *programme.*

programme—prō′-grăm.
See *program.*

prohibitory—prō-hĭb′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.
prolate—prō′-lāt.
The Standard Dictionary prefers prō′-lĕt. See *oblate.*

prolegate—prō′-lĕg̃-āt ; prō-lĕg̃′-āt (C.).
proletary—prŏl′-ē-tā-rĭ or prō′-lē-tā-rĭ.
prolocutor—prŏl′-ō-kū-tĕr or prō-lŏk′-yū-tĕr.
promontory—prŏm′-ŭn-tō-rĭ.
Prophète, Le—lŭ prō-fāt′.
propitiate—prō-pĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
propylon—prŏp′-ĭl-ŏn.
prosaist—prō′-zā-ĭst.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Smart say prō-zā′-ĭst.

Prospero—prŏs′-pē-rō.
"The Tempest."

prosperous—prŏs′-pĕr-ŭs, *not* prŏs′-prŭs.
protrude—prō-trūd′, *not* prō-trōōd′.
Provence—prō-väns′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Prudhon—prü-dôn′.
For ü, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Prussia—prŭsh′-yȧ or prōō′-shē-ȧ.

prussiate—prŭs′-sĭ-āt, prōōs′-sĭ-āt, or prŭsh′-ĭ-āt.

Psalms (Book of)—sämz, *not* sămz.

psychiatry—sī-kī′-ȧ-trĭ.

psychomachy—sī-kŏm′-ȧ-kĭ.

psychosis—sī-kō′-sĭs.

Pueblo—pwĕb′-lō.

pugh—pōō or pŭ.

Pulci—pōōl′-chē.

Pultowa (Battle of)—pōl-tä′-vä.
Also spelled *Poltava*, but pronounced as above.

Pultusk (Battle of)—pōōl′-tōōsk.

punctilious—pŭnk-tĭl′-yŭs.
The Standard and Century say pŭngk-tĭl′-ĭ-ŭs.

purificative—pū′-rĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv.
The Standard Dictionary says pū-rĭf′-ĭ-kȧ-tĭv.

pursue—pûr-sū′, *not* pûr-sōō′.

pursuit—pûr-sūt′, *not* pûr-sōōt′.

pursy—pûr′-sĭ, *not* pŭs′-sĭ.

put—pōōt, *not* pŭt.

putlog—pōōt′-lŏg̃ ; pŭt′-lŏg̃ (Wor.).

Puy de Dôme—pü-ē′ dŭ dōm.
For ü, see p. 26

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pyjama—pī-jä′-mä.
Also spelled *paijama*, but pronounced as above. See *pajama*.

pyromancy—pīr′-ō-măn-sĭ, *not* pī′-rō-măn-sĭ.

pyrotechnics—pīr-ō-tĕk′-nĭks, *not* pī-rō-tĕk′-nĭks.
See *pyrotechny*.

pyrotechny—pīr′-ō-tĕk-nĭ, *not* pī′-rō-tĕk-nĭ.
See *pyrotechnics*.

Q

quadriga—kwŏd-rī′-gȧ.

quadrijugate—kwŏd-rĭj′-ū-gāt or kwŏd-rĭ-jū′-gāt.

quadripartite—kwŏd-rĭp′-är-tīt or kwŏd-rĭ-pär′-tīt.

quality—kwŏl′-ĭt-ĭ.

quantity—kwŏn′-tĭ-tĭ.

quasi—kwā′-sī ; kwä′-sĭ (Stor.).

quasimodo—kwăs-ĭ-mō′-dō.

Quasimodo—kä-zē-mō′-dō.
"Notre Dame de Paris."

quatrain—kwŏt′-rān.

Queenstown — kwēnz′-tŭn, *not* kwēnz′-town.
See *Alnwick*.

quelle sotise—kĕl sō-tēz′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

quelque chose—kĕl′-kŭ shōz.
Quentin Durward—kwĕn′-tĭn dûr′-wârd.
quercitron — kwĕr′-sĭt-rŭn ; kwĕr-sĭt′-rŏn (Wor.).
Querétaro—kā-rā′-tä-rō.
Quesnel—kā-nĕl′.
Queux—kö or kyū.
For ö, see p. 25.
Quiberon—kē-brôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Quogue—kwŏg̃.
quorum—kwō′-rŭm, *not* kwôr′-ŭm.
quotient—kwō′-shĕnt.

R

raceme—rå-sēm′.
raj—räj.
raja—rä′-jä or rā′-jå.
Also spelled *rajah*, but pronounced as above. See *rajah*.
Rajpoor—räj-po͝or′.
rajpoot—räj-po͝ot′.
Also spelled *rajput*, but pronounced as above.
Rajpootana—räj-po͝o-tä′-nä.
Rakoczy (March)—rä′-kōt-sē.
Ramadan—răm-å-dăn′.
Ramapo—răm-å-pō′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rament—răm′-ĕnt.
rancho—răn′-chō ; rän′-chō (C.).
Ranke, von—fōn rän′-kĕ ; fōn räng′-kĕ (Biog.).
rapport—răp-pōrt′ ; Fr. pron. rä-pôr′.
rasorial—rā-zō′-rĭ-ăl.
Rasselas—răs′-sē-lăs.
Ravaillac—rä-väl-yäk′ or rä-vä-yäk′.
ravelin—răv′-lĭn, *not* răv′-ĕl-ĭn.
ready-made—rĕd′-ĭ-mād, *not* rĕd-ĭ-mād′.
rebel (n.)—rĕb′-ĕl, *not* rĕb′-l.
See *damage*.

receptory—rē-sĕp′-tō-rĭ.
recollect (to remember)—rĕk-ŏl-lĕkt′.
rectitude—rĕk′-tĭ-tūd, *not* rĕk′-tĭ-tōōd.
Redan—rē-dăn′.
redemption—rē-dĕmp′-shŭn, *not* rē-dĕm′-shŭn.
Pronounce the *p* in the *second* syllable.

regicide—rĕj′-ĭ-sīd.
Regnault—rŭn-yō′.
See *baignoire*.

Regnier—rŭn-yā′.
See *baignoire*.

regular—rĕg̃′-yū-lĕr.
rei (coin)—rē ; *pl.* reis (rā′-ĭs or rēz).
Reille—rā′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Religio Medici—rē-lĭj′-ĭ-ō mĕd′-ĭ-sī.
remigrate—rĕm′-ĭ-grāt or rē-mī′-grāt.
renascence—rē-năs′-sĕns.
renege—rē-nēj′ or rē-nēg′, *not* rē-nĭg′.
renew—rē-nū′, *not* rē-nōō′.
reniform—rĕn′-ĭ-fôrm.
renitence—rē-nī′-tĕns.
rentier—rän-tyā′.

For än, see p. 26.

repast—rē-pȧst′, *not* rē-păst′.

See *ask*.

repetend—rĕp-ē-tĕnd′.

The Standard and Century say rĕp′-ē-tĕnd

repetitor—rĕp′-ē-tī-tôr.
replum—rē′-plŭm.

The Standard and Century say rĕp′-lŭm.

reportorial—rē-pōr-tō′-rĭ-ăl.
requisite—rĕk′-wĭz-ĭt.
residentiary—rĕz-ĭ-dĕn′-shȧ-rĭ.
residue—rĕz′-ĭ-dū, *not* rĕz′-ĭ-dōō.
resignee—rĕz-ĭn-ē′.

The Standard Dictionary says rē-zī-nē′.

resolution—rĕz-ō-lū′-shŭn, *not* rĕz-ō-lōō′-shŭn.
respited—rĕs′-pĭt-ĕd, *not* rē-spī′-tĕd.
Restigouche—rĕs-tĭ-gōōsh′.

When written with an accent on the *final* e (Restigouché), it is pronounced rĕs-tĭ-gōō-shā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Réunion—rē-ūn′-yŭn; Fr. pron. rā-ü-nyôn′.
For ü, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

revelry—rĕv′-ĕl-rĭ.
reverend—rĕv′-ĕr-ĕnd, *not* rĕv′-ēr-ĕnt.
rheumatic—rū-măt′-ĭk.
rhizome—rī-zōm′ or rī′-zōm.
rhizopod—rĭz′-ō-pŏd or rī′-zō-pŏd.
rhodeoretin—rō-dē-ō-rē′-tĭn.
rhumb—rŭm or rŭmb.
See *rhomb*.

riant—rī′-ănt; Fr. pron. rē-äN′.
For än, see p. 26.

Ricasoli—rē-kä′-sō-lē.
Ricord—rē-kōr′.
rid—rĭd, *not* rĕd.
Rienzi (Cola di)—kō′-lä dē rē-ĕn′-zē.
Rigi-Culm—rē′-gē-kŏŏlm.
Rijks (Museum)—rēks.
rimose—rī-mōs′.
ripeness—rīp′-nĕs.
See *damage*.

Ripon—rĭp′-ŭn.
risk—rĭsk, *not* rēsk.
risqué—rēs-kā′.
Ristori—rē-stō′-rē.
rivose—rĭv-ōs′; rī′-vōs (C.).
Robbia, della—dĕl′-lä rŏb′-bĭ-ä.
Robusti—rō-bŏŏs′-tē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

robustious—rō-bŭs′-chŭs ; rō-bŭst′-yŭs (Wor., Stor.).
"A *robustious*, periwig-pated fellow." — *Shakespeare.*

rochet—rŏch′-ĕt.

Roebling—rĕb′-lĭng or rö′-blĭng.
For ö, see p. 25.

Roentgen—rönt′-gĕn.
For ö, see p. 25.

Roget—rō-zhā′.
"*Roget's* Thesaurus."

Rolla—rŏl′-lȧ.
See *Rollo.*

Romany—rŏm′-ȧ-nĭ, *not* rō′-mȧ-nĭ.
Also spelled *Rommany*, but pronounced as above.

romanza—rō-măn′-zȧ ; rō-măn′-zȧ (Wor.).

Roncesvalles (Pass)—rŏn-sē-väl′-lĕs ; Sp. pron. rōn-thĕs-väl′-yĕs.
See *Cervantes, llano.*

rondeau—rŏn-dō′ or rŏn′-dō.
See *rondo.*

rondo—rŏn′-dō.
See *rondeau.*

Rondout—rŏn′-dowt, *not* rown′-dowt.

Roosevelt—rōs′-vĕlt, *not* rōōs′-vĕlt.
In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long in English, or like *oo* in *door*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

roquelaure—rōk′-ē-lōr.
rorqual—rôr′-kwȧl ; rŏr′-kwôl (Stor.).
Rosa (Salvator)—säl-vä′-tōr rō′-zä.
Rosicrucius—rŏs-ĭ-krōō′-shĭ-ŭs.
Rossbach (Battle of)—rŏs′-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Rousillon—rōō-sēl-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27. "All 's Well That Ends Well."
Roustam—rōōs′-täm.
Rovigo—rō-vē′-gō.
rowan (tree)—rō′-ăn ; row′-ăn (C.).
Rowley—row′-lĭ.
Roxana—rŏks-ā′-nȧ.
Rubaiyat—rōō-bī-yȧt′.
Rubens—rōō′-bĕnz.
rubiacin—rōō′-bĭ-ȧ-sĭn.
ruble—rōō′-bl.
ruby—rū′-bĭ, *not* rōō′-bĭ.
Rueil—rü-ȧl′.
For ü, see p. 26.
ruffianism—rŭf′-yăn-ĭzm or rŭf′-ĭ-ăn-ĭzm.
See *ruffian.*
rupee (coin)—rōō-pē′.
ruse-de-guerre—rüz-dŭ-gâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Russ—rŭs or rōōs.
rutabaga—rū-tȧ-bā′-gȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

S

Saadi—sä′-dē.

Also spelled *Sa'di*, but pronounced as above.

Saale—sä′-lĕ.

Saarbrück—sär′-brük.

For ü, see p. 26.

Saavedra—sä-ä-vā′-thrä.

See *Guadalquivir*.

sacque—săk.

saffron—săf′-frŭn.

Worcester gives săf′-fûrn as a secondary form.

Saghalien—sä-ḡä-lē′-ĕn or sä-ḡä-lēn′.

sainfoin—sān′-foin or săn′-foin.

St. Bernard—sānt bĕr′-närd or bĕr-närd′; Fr. pron. săN bĕr-när′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Bernard (hospice and dog)—sānt bĕr-närd′; Fr. pron. săN bĕr-när′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Dizier—săN dēz-yā′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Sainte Geneviève—săNt zhĕn-vē-āv′.

For ăN, see p. 26. See *St. Genevieve* (*U. S.*).

St. Francis of Assisi—sānt frăn′-sĭs ŏv ăs-sē′-zē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

St. Genevieve (U. S.)—sānt jĕn-ē-vēv′.
See *Sainte Geneviève.*

St. Germain (Palace)—sĂN zhĕr-mĂN′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.

St. Jean d'Acre—sĂN zhĂN dä′-kr.
For ĂN, ĂN, see p. 26.

St. Jean d'Angély—sĂN zhĂN dĂN-zhā-lē′.
For ĂN, ĂN, see p. 26.

St. John—sānt′-jŏn or sĭn′-jĕn.
See *Alnwick.*

St. Maur—sĂN mōr′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.

St. Omer—sĂN-tō-mĕr′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.

St. Pancras—sānt păn′-krăs.

Saint-Saens—sĂN-sĂN′.
For ĂN, ĂN, see p. 26.

Sais—sā′-ĭs; sīs (Gaz.).

Salamis—săl′-ă-mĭs.

salary—săl′-ă-rĭ, *not* săl′-rĭ.

salival—sā-lī′-văl.

salmonoid—săl′-mŏn-oid.

salsify—săl′-sĭ-fī.

salute—sā-lūt′, *not* sā-lōōt′.

Samara—sä-mä-rä′.

Samaria—să-mā′-rĭ-ă.

samaroid—săm′-ă-roid.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Samian—sā′-mĭ-ăn.
"The *Samian* Sage."

samiel—sā′-mĭ-ĕl or sä′-mĭ-ĕl.
Samos—sā′-mŏs.
"The Sage of *Samos*."

samovar—sä′-mō-vär.
samphire—săm′-fīr or săm′-fẽr.
sample—săm′-pl, *not* säm′-pl.
Sand (George)—jôrj sănd; Fr. pron. zhôrzh sänd.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Sandusky—săn-dŭs′-kĭ.
San Jacinto—sän jä-sĭn′-tō.
San Miguel—sän mē-gĕl′.
San Remo—sän rā′-mō.
Santa Anna or Aña—sän′-tä än′-nä or än′-yä.
See *cañon*.

Santa Scala—sän′-tä skä′-lä.
Santos-Dumont—säN-tōs′ dü-môN′.
For ü, äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

San Yuste—sän yo͞os′-tā.
sapient—sā′-pĭ-ĕnt.
Sapor—sā′-pôr.
sapsago—săp′-sä-gō.
sardine (gem)—sär′-dĭn or sär′-dīn.
See *sardine* (*fish*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sartoris—sär-tō′-rĭs.
sate (imperfect of sit)—sāt, *rarely* sät.
satrapy—sā′-trå-pĭ or sāt′-rå-pĭ.
The Century Dictionary prefers sät′-rå-pĭ.

sausage—sô′-sāj.
The pronunciation säs′-sij, once in good repute, is no longer heard.

savagery—sāv′-āj-rĭ ; sāv′-á-jèr-ĭ (Stor.).
See *savage*.

Say (Léon)—lā-ôN′ sā.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Scæan (Gate)—sē′-ăn.
scaglia—skăl′-yå.
scald (to burn)—skôld.
See *scald* (*poet*).

scaphoid—skăf′-oid ; skā′-foid (Wor.).
scapiform — skā′-pĭ-fôrm ; skăp′-ĭ-fôrm (Wor.).
scarce—skârs.
Scarron—skä-rôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Sceaux—sō.
sceptic—skĕp′-tĭk, *not* sĕp′-tĭk.
Also spelled *skeptic*, but pronounced as above.

Scheele's Green—shēlz′ grēn.
See *Scheele*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

scherzando—skĕr-tsän′-dō.
schist—shĭst.
schistose—shĭs-tōs′ ; shĭs′-tōs (C.).
schizopod—skĭz′-ō-pŏd ; shĭz′-ō-pŏd (Stor.).
Schley—shlī.
schloss—shlŏs.
Schönberg-Cotta—shön′-bĕrG kŏt′-tȧ.
For ö, G, see pp. 25, 28.
schooner—skōōn′-ẽr.
schottische—shŏt′-tēsh ; shō-tēsh′ (C.).
Also spelled *schottish*, but pronounced as above.
Schwartzenberg, von—fŏn shwärt′-sĕn-bĕrg̃ ; Ger. pron. fōn svär′-tsĕn-bĕrG.
For G, see p. 28.
scimiter—sĭm′-ĭ-tẽr.
Also spelled *cimeter*, *scimitar*, and *scymetar*, but pronounced as above.
scire facias—sī′-rē fā′-shĭ-ăs.
scission—sĭzh′-ŭn or sĭsh′-ŭn.
scrofula—skrŏf′-yū-lȧ, *not* skrōf′-yū-lȧ.
sculpture—skŭlp′-tūr ; skŭlpt′-yŭr (Wor.).
Seattle—sē-ăt′-l.
seclude—sē-klūd′, *not* sē-klōōd′.
secund—sē′-kŭnd or sĕk′-ŭnd.
secundine—sĕk′-ŭn-dīn or sĕk′-ŭn-dĭn.
seduce—sē-dūs′, *not* sē-dōōs′.
Seelye—sē′-lĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

selah—sē′-lȧ.
selenography—sĕl-ē-nŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
Seleucidæ—sē-lū′-sĭ-dē.
Seleucus—sē-lū′-kŭs.
semipedal—sē-mĭp′-ē-dăl ; sĕm-ē-pē′-dăl or sē-mĭp′-ē-dăl (Wor.).
Seneca—sĕn′-ē-kȧ.
senegin—sĕn′-ē-jĭn.
The Standard and Century say sĕn′-ē-gĭn.
sentiment—sĕn′-tĭ-mĕnt, *not* sĕn′-tĭ-mŭnt.
See *damage*.
separatist—sĕp′-ȧ-rā-tĭst.
Septuagint—sĕp′-tū-ȧ-jĭnt.
Sequoia—sē-kwoi′-ȧ.
servitude—sĕrv′-ĭ-tūd, *not* sĕrv′-ĭ-tōōd.
sesquipedal—sĕs-kwĭp′-ē-dăl.
The Standard Dictionary prefers sĕs′-kwĭ-pĕd-ăl.
sesquiplicate—sĕs-kwĭp′-lĭ-kāt.
set-to—sĕt′-tōō, *not* sĕt-tōō′.
seventy—sĕv′-ĕn-tĭ.
sewage—sū′-āj.
See *sewerage*.
sewerage—sū′-ĕr-āj.
See *sewage*.
sforzando — sfôr-tsän′-dō ; sfôr-zän′-dō (Wor.).
shallot—shăl-lŏt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

shaman—shä′-măn ; shā′-măn (Wor.).
shanghai—shăng-hī′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Shang-Hai—shăng-hä′-ĭ.
Sheila—shē′-lä.
sherbet—shĕr′-bĕt.
Worcester gives shĕr-bĕt′ as a secondary pronunciation.

Shiah—shē′-å ; shī′-ă (Stor.).
See *Sunni*.

Shiites—shē′-īts.
Shiloh—shī′-lō.
Shoshone—shō-shō′-nē.
shrew—shrū, *not* shrōō.
Shrewsbury—shrūz′-bĕr-ĭ, *not* shrōōz′-bĕr-ĭ.
Shropshire—shrŏp′-shĕr.
See *Alnwick*.

Shrove Tuesday—shrōv tūz′-dā, *not* shrōv′ tūz-dā.
Shylock—shī′-lŏk, *not* shī′-lärk.
sice—sīz or sīs ; sīs (C.).
Sicyon—sĭsh′-ĭ-ŏn.
The Standard Dictionary says sĭs′-ĭ-ŏn.

sideral—sĭd′-ĕr-ăl ; sī′-dĕr-ăl (Stor.).
sidereal—sī-dē′-rē-ăl.
siderite—sĭd′-ĕr-īt or sī-dā′-rīt.
sideromancy—sĭd′-ĕr-ō-măn-sĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sideroscope—sĭd′-ẽr-ō-skōp.

Worcester gives sē-dē′-rō-skōp as a secondary pronunciation.

Silvio Pellico—sĭl′-vē-ō pĕl′-lē-kō.

singular—sĭng′-gū-lẽr.

sinical—sī′-nĭk-ăl or sĭn′-ĭk-ăl.

Sisera—sĭs′-ẽr-å.

Sistine (Chapel)—sĭs′-tĭn or sĭs′-tēn.

sit—sĭt, *not* sĕt.

skirret—skĭr′-rĕt ; skĕr′-rĕt (Stor.).

slander—slăn′-dẽr.

Slav—släv or slăv.

See *Sclav*, *Slave*, *slave*.

slave—slāv.

See *Sclav*, *Slav*, *Slave*.

Slave—släv or slăv.

See *Sclav*, *Slav*, *slave*.

Slavic—slăv′-ĭk or slä′-vĭk.

sleazy—slē′-zĭ.

The Standard gives slā′-zĭ, and the Century prefers it.

slept—slĕpt, *not* slĕp.

Sley (The)—slī.

Sligo—slī′-gō.

smallpox—smôl′-pŏks.

Worcester prefers to place the accent on the *last* syllable.

Smillie—smī′-lĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Smolensk—smō-lĕnsk′.
Smyth—smĭth or smīth.
See *Smythe.*

Smythe—smīth.
See *Smyth.*

snout—snowt, *not* snōōt.
Snowdon—snō′-dŭn.
Sobieski—sō-bē-ĕs′-kē.
society—sō-sī′-ē-tĭ.
socle—sō′kl or sŏk′-l.
See *zocle*, another spelling.

sofa—sō′-fą, *not* sō′-fŭ.
See *damage.*

Sofia—sō-fē′-ä.
Soho (Square)—sō′-hō.
See *soho (interj.).*

soi-disant—swä-dē-zäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

sol (coin)—sŏl.
The Standard Dictionary says sōl. See *sol (musical note).*

solanaceous—sŏl-ą-nā′-shŭs or sō-lą-nā′-shŭs.
soldier—sōl′-jĕr.
Solent (The)—sō′-lĕnt.
Solferino—sŏl-fĕr-ē′-nō.
solution—sō-lū′-shŭn, *not* sō-lōō′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Somali—sō-mä′-lē.
sombrous—sŏm′-brŭs.
somewhat—sŭm′-hwŏt.
somewhere—sŭm′-hwâr.
somite—sō′-mīt.
song—sŏng, *not* sŏng *nor* sông.
See *accost*.

Soochoo—sōō-chōō′.
sordine—sôr′-dĭn or sôr′-dēn.
Sorel (Agnes)—sō-rĕl′.
sororocide—sō-rŏr′-ō-sīd.
sort of—sôrt ŏv, *not* sôrt ŭr.
See *kind of*.

Soulouque—sōō-lōōk′.
sou marquee—sōō mär-kē′.
Sousa—sōō′-sȧ.
soutane—sōō-tȧn′ ; sōō-tān′ (C.).
Southampton—sŭth-hămp′-tŭn, *not* sowth′-hămp-tŭn.
See *Northampton*.

southing—sowth′-ĭng.
Southwark—sŭth′-ērk.
See *Alnwick*.

Spa—spô or spä.
sparoid—spā′-roid or spăr′-oid.
spatial—spā′-shăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

spectroscopy—spĕk-trŏs′-kō-pĭ.
The Standard and Century say spĕk′-trō-skō-pĭ.

Speke—spēk.
spherule—sfĕr′-ūl or sfĕr′-o͝ol.
spinet—spĭn′-ĕt or spī-nĕt′.
Spires (Diet of)—spīrz.
spirited—spĭr′-ĭt-ĕd, *not* spĭr′-ŭt-ĕd.
See *spirit*.

splenic—splĕn′-ĭk.
Spohr—spōr.
Spokane—spō′-kān.
spongoid—spŭn′-g̈oid or spŏng′-g̈oid.
spruce—sprūs, *not* sprō͞os.
Spuyten Duyvil—spī′-tĕn dī′-vĭl.
stalk—stôk.
Stanislas Lesczinski—stăn′-ĭs-lăs lĕsh-chĭn′-skē.
stater (coin)—stā′-tĕr.
statuesque—stăt-yū-ĕsk′.
Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

status quo—stā′-tŭs kwō.
Steen (Jan)—yän stān.
Stein, von—fōn stīn.
Stelvio (Pass)—stĕl′-vē-ō.
Stéphanie—stā-fä-nē′.
stere—stēr or stār; stâr (C.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

stereochromy—stē-rē-ŏk′-rō-mĭ or stĕr′-ē-ō-krō-mĭ.
stereography—stē-rē-ŏg′-rå-fĭ or stĕr-ē-ŏg′-rå-fĭ.
steward—stū′-ĕrd, *not* stōō′-ĕrd.
Stilicho—stĭl′-ĭk-ō.
stipend—stī′-pĕnd.
stogy—stō′-gĭ.
Stoke Pogis—stōk pō′-jĭs.
stoloniferous—stŏl-ō-nĭf′-ĕr-ŭs or stō-lŏn-ĭf′-ĕr-ŭs.
stomapod—stō′-må-pŏd or stŏm′-å-pŏd.
stork—stôrk.
storm—stôrm, *not* stôm.
strabismus—strå-bĭz′-mŭs or strå-bĭs′-mŭs.
Strelitzes—strĕl′-ĭts-ĕz.
striped (adj.)—strīpt or strī′-pĕd.
striped (part.)—strīpt.
See *learned*.

Strophades—strŏf′-å-dēz.
strumose—stro͝o-mōs′ or strū-mōs′ ; stro͝o′-mōz (Stor.).
student—stū′-dĕnt, *not* stōō′-dĕnt.
Sturm—sto͝orm.
"*Sturm's* Theorem."

Stuttgart—sto͝ot′-gärt.
suasory—swā′-sō-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

suave—swāv or swäv.
See *suavity.*

subdue—sŭb-dū′, *not* sŭb-dōō′.

subito—sōō′-bē-tō or sū′-bĭ-tō.

Sublime Porte—sŭb-līm′ pōrt.

substantiate—sŭb-stăn′-shĭ-āt.

substantival—sŭb-stăn-tī′-văl.
The Standard Dictionary says sŭb′-stăn-tĭv-ăl.

subsultory—sŭb-sŭl′-tō-rĭ.
Worcester prefers sŭb′-sŭl-tŭr-ĭ.

Succi—sōō′-chē.

succumb—sŭk-kŭm′ or sŭk-kŭmb′.

such—sŭch, *never* sĭch.

sucre (coin)—sōō′-krā.
See *Sucre.*

suède—swād.

sulphurate—sŭl′-fū-rāt.

summary—sŭm′-mȧ-rĭ.

Sunni—sŭn′-nē.
See *Shiah.*

superable—sū′-pĕr-ȧ-bl.

Suppé, von—fōn sōōp′-pā.

suppose—sŭp-pōz′ *not* spōz.

sura—sōō′-rȧ.
See *surah.*

surah—sōō′-rȧ.
See *sura.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

surcingle—sûr′-sĭng-g̃l.
sure—shūr, *not* shō͝or.
surname (n.)—sûr′-nām.
surname (vb.)—sûr-nām′ or sûr′-nām.
suture—sū′-tūr.
swept—swĕpt, *not* swĕp.
Sydenham—sĭd′-ĕn-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*
syenite—sī′-ē-nīt.
syllabic—sĭl-lăb′-ĭk.
Symmes—sĭmz.
"*Symmes's* Hole."
Symonds—sĭm′-ŏndz ; sī′-mŏndz (Biog.).
Symplegades—sĭm-plĕg̃′-ă-dēz.
symposiac—sĭm-pō′-zĭ-ăk.
syncretic—sĭn-krĕt′-ĭk.
syncretism—sĭn′-krē-tĭzm.
synergist—sĭn′-ĕr-jĭst.
Syriacism—sĭr′-ĭ-ă-sĭzm or sĭr-ī′-ă-sĭzm.
syringotomy—sĭr-ĭng-g̃ŏt′-ō-mĭ.
Szamos—sŏm-ŏsh′.
Szopin (Polish for Chopin)—shō′-pēn.
See *Chopin.*

T

Tabor (Mount)—tā′-bĕr.
tabouret—tăb′-o͝o-rĕt ; tăb-o͝o-rā′ (C.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

tacet—tā′-sĕt.
Tacoma—tä-kō′-mä.
Tadousac—tä-dōō-säk′.
tael—tāl.
tafia—tăf′-ĭ-å.
Tagus—tā′-gŭs.
Tahoe—tä-hō′.
Talavera—tä-lä-vā′-rä.
Talleyrand—tăl′-lĭ-rănd; Fr. pron. tä-lā-räN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
tallyho—tăl′-lĭ-hō, *not* tăl-lĭ-hō′.
tambour—tăm′-bōōr.
Tamerlane—tăm-ẽr-lān′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
Tamora—tăm′-ō-rå.
"Titus Andronicus."
Tancred—tăn′-krĕd; tăng′-krĕd (Biog.).
Tantalus—tăn′-tå-lŭs.
tantivy—tăn-tĭv′-ĭ or tăn′-tĭv-ĭ.
Tao—tā′-ō.
Taoism—tā′-ō-ĭzm; tä′-ō-ĭzm or tow′-ĭzm (C.).
tapir—tā′-pẽr.
Tappan—tăp′-păn.
Tappan Zee—tăp′-păn zā.
Commonly pronounced tăp′-păn zē.
Tara—tä′-rä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tarifa—tä-rē′-fä.
Tarquin—tär′-kwĭn.
Tarshish—tär′-shĭsh.
task—tåsk, *not* tăsk.
Taughannock—tô-ḡăn′-ŏk.
taurine (adj.)—tô′-rīn.
See *taurine* (*n.*).

taurine (n.)—tô′-rĭn or tô′-rēn.
The Standard Dictionary gives tô′-rīn as a secondary pronunciation. See *taurine* (*adj.*).

Tchu—chōō.
Tchukchis—chōōk′-chēz.
teasel—tē′-zl.
techy—tĕch′-ĭ.
Also spelled *tetchy*, but pronounced as above.

Tecumseh—tē-kŭm′-sĕ.
Tehuacan—tā-wä-kän′.
telary—tē′-lå-rĭ or tĕl′-å-rĭ.
telegrapher—tē-lĕḡ′-rå-fẽr or tĕl′-ē-ḡrăf-ẽr.
The Century Dictionary prefers tĕl′-ē-ḡrăf-ẽr.

Tel El Kebir—tĕl ĕl kĕb-ēr′.
telepathy—tē-lĕp′-å-thĭ or tĕl′-ē-păth-ĭ.
telestich—tē-lĕs′-tĭk or tĕl′-ē-stĭk.
The Standard Dictionary prefers the second.

temperament—tĕm′-pẽr-å-mĕnt, *not* tĕm′-prå-mĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

temperature—tĕm′-pĕr-å-tūr, *not* tĕm′-prå-tūr.
temporarily—tĕm′-pō-rā-rĭ-lĭ, *not* tĕm-pō-rā′-rĭ-lĭ.
tenon—tĕn′-ŭn.
tepor—tē′-pôr ; tĕp′-ôr (C.).
Terah—tē′-rå.
terraqueous—tĕr-rā′-kwē-ŭs.
Tête-Noire—tāt-nwär′.
tetrarchate—tē-trär′-kāt.
The Standard and Stormonth say tĕt′-rär-kāt. See *tetrarch*.

textile—tĕks′-tĭl.
thawing—thô′-ĭng, *not* thôr′-ĭng.
the—thē, when emphatic, alone, or before a vowel ; thŭ, before a consonant.
Théâtre Français—tā-ä′-trŭ frän-sā′.
For än, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

Theiss—tīs.
See *Luther*.

Themistocles—thē-mĭs′-tō-klēz.
theocracy—thē-ŏk′-rå-sĭ.
See *theocrasy*.

theocrasy—thē-ŏk′-rå-sĭ ; thē-ŏ-krā′-sĭ (Stor.).
See *theocracy*.

Theocritus—thē-ŏk′-rĭ-tŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

therefor—thâr-fôr'.
See *therefore*.

Theseus—thē'-sē-ŭs or thē'-sūs.
Thiergarten—tēr'-g̃är-tĕn.
See *Luther*.

Thirlwall—thĕrl'-wôl.
Thomean—thō-mē'-ăn.
The Standard and Worcester say tō-mē'-ăn.

Thomism—thō'-mĭzm.
The Standard says tō'-mĭzm.

Thomist—thō'-mĭst.
The Standard, Worcester, and Stormonth say tō'-mĭst.

Thou, de—dŭ tōō.
threnody—thrĕn'-ō-dĭ; thrē'-nō-dĭ (Stor.).
threw—thrū, *not* thrōō.
throng—thrông.
See *accost*.

Thucydides—thū-sĭd'-ĭ-dēz.
thug—thŭg̃.
Worcester gives tŭg̃ as a secondary pronunciation.

Thun (Lake)—tōōn.
tidbit—tĭd'-bĭt.
Tien-Tsin—tē-ĕn'-tsēn.
Lippincott's Gazetteer accents the *final* syllable.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tiers État—tērz ā-tä′ ; tē-ârz′ ā-tä′ (Wor.).
Fr. pron. tyâr zā-tä′.

Tiflis—tĭf-lēs′.

Tiglath Pileser—tĭg̃′-lăth pĭl-ē′-zẽr.

Tigranes—tī-g̃rā′-nēz.

Timæus—tī-mē′-ŭs.

Timon—tī′-mŏn.
"*Timon* of Athens."

Tintagil—tĭn-tăg̃′-ĭl.
"*Tintagil* castle by the Cornish sea."—*Tennyson.*

Tippecanoe—tĭp-pē-kȧ-nō͞o′.

Tiresias—tī-rē′-shĭ-ăs.

Titiens—tēt′-yĕns.
Also spelled *Titjens*, but pronounced as above.

Tityrus—tĭt′-ĭr-ŭs.

Tmolus—mō′-lŭs.
The Standard Dictionary says tmō′-lŭs.

Tobolsk—tō-bŏlsk′.

to-morrow—to͝o-mŏr′-rō, *not* to͝o-mŏr′-rŭ.
See *damage.*

toparch—tŏ′-pärk.

tongs—tôngz.
See *accost.*

Torquemada, de—dā tōr-kā-mä′-thä.
See *Madrid.*

tortious—tôr′-shŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tortugas (Dry)—tôr-tōō′-gȧs.

tortuous—tôr′-tū-ŭs.

The Standard Dictionary says tôr′-chū-ŭs.

tottering—tŏt′-tĕr-ĭng, *not* tŏt′-rĭng.

toupee—tōō-pē′.

See *toupet.*

toupet—tōō-pā′.

Worcester gives in addition, tōō-pē′, tōō-pĕt′. See *toupee.*

Tourgée—tōōr-zhā′.

tourniquet—tōōr′-nĭ-kĕt or tûr′-nĭ-kĕt.

tournure—tōōr-nōōr′; tōōr-nyōōr′ (Standard).

tout court—tōō kōōr′.

trait—trāt; Fr. pron. trā.

"Formerly pronounced trā, as in French, and still so pronounced to some extent in England."—*Webster.*

tramontane—trȧ-mŏn′-tān or trăm′-ŏn-tān.

See *ultramontane.*

trance—trȧns.

See *ask.*

tranquillity—trăn-kwĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

The Standard Dictionary says trăng-kwĭl′-ĭt-ĭ. See *tranquil.*

transference—trănsʹ-fĕr-ĕns.

See *transferrence.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

transferrence—trănz-fĕr′-rĕns or trănz-fĕr′-rĕns.
See *transference*.

transferrible—trănz-fĕr′-rĭ-bl or trănz-fĕr′-rĭ-bl.

translucent—trănz-lū′-sĕnt, *not* trănz-lo͞o′-sĕnt.

Transvaal—tråns-väl′.

trapezoid—trăp′-ē-zoid; trăp-ē-zoid′ or trā-pē′-zoid (Wor.); trā-pē′-zoid (C.).

Trasimenus (Lake)—trăs-ĭ-mē′-nŭs.

tremolo—trā′-mō-lō; trĕm′-ō-lō (Wor., Stor.).

Trianon (Grand)—grän trē-å-nôn′.
For ä, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Trianon (Petit)—ptē trē-å-nôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Tricoupis—trē-ko͞o′-pĭs.

trijugous—trĭj′-ū-gŭs or trī′-jū-gŭs.
Worcester says trī-jū′-gŭs.

tripedal—trĭp′-ē-dăl; trī-pē′-dăl (Stor.).

troglodyte—trŏg′-lō-dīt.

troglodytes—trŏg-lō-dī′-tēz or trō-glŏd′-ĭ-tēz; trŏg-lŏd′-ĭ-tēz (C.).

trousers—trow′-zĕrz.

trouveur—tro͞o-vĕr′; Fr. pron. tro͞o-vör′.
For ö, see p. 25. See *trouvère*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

trustworthy—trŭst′-wûr-thĭ.
trysting—trīst′-ĭng ; trīst′-ĭng (C.) ; Scotch pron. trīst′-ĭng.
Tsech—chĕĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Tugendbund—to͞o′-gĕnd-bo͞ont.
tumor—tū′-mẽr, *not* to͞o′-mẽr.
tumult—tū′-mŭlt, *not* to͞o′-mŭlt.
tune—tūn, *not* to͞on.
turgid—tûr′-jĭd.
turkois—tûr-koiz′ or tûr-kēz′.
Worcester prefers tûr-kēz′. See *turquois*.

turquois—tûr-koiz′ or tûr-kēz′.
See *turkois*, *turquoise*.

Tuscarora—tŭs-kȧ-rō′rȧ.
Tuskeegee—tŭs-kē′-gē.
Tussaud—tü-sō′.
For ü, see p. 26.

tutor—tū′-tẽr, *not* to͞o′-tẽr.
tutti frutti—to͞ot′-ē fro͞ot′-ē.
Twickenham—twĭk′-ĕn-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

Tybalt—tĭb′-ȧlt.
"Romeo and Juliet."

tympanal—tĭm′-pȧ-nȧl.
tympanic—tĭm-păn′-ĭk ; tĭm′-păn-ĭk (Wor.).
Typhon—tī′-fŏn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

typhus—tī′-fŭs.
typographical—tī-pō-ḡrăf′-ĭk-ăl or tĭp-ō-ḡrăf′-ĭk-ăl.
tyranny—tĭr′-ăn-nĭ.
Tyrolean—tĭr-ō′-lē-ăn.
Tyrrhenian—tĭr-rē′-nĭ-ăn.

U

uhlan—yū′-lăn ; Ger. pron. o͞o-län′.
Ulfilas—ŭl′-fĭ-lăs.
Also spelled *Ulphilas*, but pronounced as above.
umbilical—ŭm-bĭl′-ĭk-ăl.
unaccented—ŭn-ăk-sĕn′-tĕd.
unassuming—ŭn-ăs-sū′-mĭng, *not* ŭn-ăs-so͞o′-mĭng.
Un Ballo in Maschera—o͞on bäl′-lō ēn mäs′-kā-rä.
Uncas—ŭng′-kăs.
uncivil—ŭn-sĭv′-ĭl, *not* ŭn-sĭv′-ŭl.
See *damage*.
Undine—ŭn-dēn′ ; Ger. pron. o͝on-dē′-nĕ.
undiscerning—ŭn-dĭz-zĕrn′-ĭng.
unguiculate—ŭn-ḡwĭk′-ū-lāt.
unhandsome—ŭn-hăn′-sŭm ; ŭn-hănd′-sŭm (Stor.).
See *handsome*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Unigenitus—yū-nĭ-jĕn′-ĭ-tŭs.
Unitarian—yū-nĭ-tā′-rĭ-ăn, *not* yū-nĭ-târ′-ĭ-ăn.
univocal—yū-nĭv′-ō-kăl.
unkindness—ŭn-kīnd′-nĕs.
unmask—ŭn-mȧsk′, *not* ŭn-măsk′.
Unser Fritz—o͝on′-sĕr frēts.
untune—ŭn-tūn′, *not* ŭn-to͞on′.
untutored—ŭn-tū′-tĕrd, *not* ŭn-to͞o′-tĕrd.
unwary—ŭn-wā′-rĭ, *not* ŭn-wâr′-ĭ.
upher—ŭp′-hĕr.

The Standard, Century, and Worcester say yū′-fĕr.

uphroe—yū′-vrō.

The Standard says yū′-frō and Worcester ŭf′-rō.

upmost—ŭp′-mōst, *not* ŭp-mōst′.
upupa—yū′-pū-pȧ.
Urbana—ûr-băn′-ȧ, *not* ûr-bā′-nȧ.
ureter—yū-rē′-tĕr.

Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable.

urethra—yū-rē′-thrȧ.
Urquhart—ûr′-kwŭrt.

See *Alnwick*.

ursine—ûr′-sĭn or ûr′-sīn.
Ushant—ŭsh′-ănt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

usquebaugh — ŭs′-kwē-bô ; ŭs-kwē-bô′ (Wor.).

usually—yū′-zhū-ăl-ĭ, *not* yū′-zhăl-ĭ.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

usucaption—yū-zū-căp′-shŭn.

uterine—yū′-tĕr-ĭn or yū′-tĕr-īn.

utopist—yū-tō′-pĭst or yū′-tō-pĭst.

Uzziel—ŭz-zī′-ĕl or ŭz′-zĭ-ĕl.

"Paradise Lost."

V

vaccinate—văk′-sĭ-nāt.

vaccination—văk-sĭ-nā′-shŭn.

vagina—vȧ-jī′-nȧ or vȧ-jē′-nȧ.

vaginal—văj′-ĭn-ăl or vȧ-jī′-năl.

valeric—vȧ-lĕr′-ĭk or văl′-ĕr-ĭk.

valet-de-chambre—văl-ā′ dŭ shäN′-brŭ.

For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

valet-de-place—văl-ā′ dŭ plăs.

Valkyrie—văl-kü′-rē-ā.

For ü, see p. 26.

Vallandigham—văl-lăn′-dĭg-ŭm.

Valmy (Battle of)—väl-mē′.

vamose—vȧ-mōs′ or vä′-mōs.

vapid—văp′-ĭd, *not* vā′-pĭd.

variety—vȧ-rī′-ē-tĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Vasa (Gustavus)—gŭs-tä′-vŭs vä′-sä.
Vashti—văsh′-tī.
vasiform—văs′-ĭ-fôrm ; vā′-zĭ-fôrm (Stor.).
Vaudois—vō-dwä′.
Vauxhall—vō′-zôl.
vehmic—vē′-mĭk or vā′-mĭk.
Veitch (John)—vēch.
Velino—vā-lē′-nō.
venal—vē′-năl.
Vendée (La)—lä văN-dā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

venery—vĕn′-ẽr-ĭ.
veney—vĕn′-ĭ.
Worcester gives vē′-nĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

venose—vē-nōs.
ventriloquial—vĕn-trĭ-lō′-kwĭ-ăl.
ventriloquist—vĕn-trĭl′-ō-kwĭst.
veratrine—vĕr′-å-trĭn.
Vercelli—vĕr-chĕl′-lē.
Verhuell—vĕr-hü′-ĕl.
For ü, see p. 26.

vermuth—vẽr′-mo͝oth.
Written also *vermouth*, but pronounced as above.

Verne (Jules)—zhül vĕrn.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

verticillate — vẽr-tĭs′-ĭl-āt ; vẽr-tē-sĭl′-lāt (Wor.).

The Standard Dictionary says vẽr-tĭs′-ĭ-lĕt, vẽr-tĭs′-ĭ-lāt, vẽr-tĭ-sĭl′-ĕt, or vẽr-tĭ-sĭl′-āt.

Vesalius—vē-sā′-lĭ-ŭs.

vesicatory — vĕs′-ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ ; vē-sĭk′-ȧ-tō-rĭ (Wor.).

vessel—vĕs′-sĕl, *not* vĕs′-l.

See *damage*.

vesture—vĕs′-tūr.

via—vī′-ȧ or vē′-ȧ.

Via Dolorosa—vē′-ȧ dŏl-ō-rō′-sȧ.

Via Mala—vē′-ä mä′-lä.

vicenary—vĭs′-ē-nā-rĭ.

victim—vĭk′-tĭm, *not* vĭk′-tŭm.

See *damage*.

Victor Hugo—vēk-tôr′ ü-gō′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Victoria Nyanza (Lake)—vĭk-tō′-rĭ-ȧ nī-ăn′-zȧ.

See *Albert Nyanza* (*Lake*).

victoria regia—vĭk-tō′-rĭ-ȧ rē′-jĭ-ȧ.

vicuña—vē-kōōn′-yä.

See *cañon*.

Vigny de (Alfred)—dŭ vēn-yē′.

vigorous—vĭg′-ẽr-ŭs.

Villafranca—vĭl-lä-fräng′-kä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Villars, de—dŭ vĭl′-ärz ; Fr. pron. dŭ vē-yär′.
vinaceous — vī-nā′-shŭs ; vē-nā′-shŭs (Wor.).
vin brut—văN brüt.
For ăN, ü, see p. 26.
viperine—vī′-pĕr-ĭn or vī′-pĕr-īn.
virility—vī-rĭl′-ĭ-tĭ or vĭr-ĭl′-ĭ-tĭ.
virtu—vĭr-tōō′ or vĕr′-tōō.
Vischer—fĭsh′-ĕr.
Visconti—vēs-kŏn′-tē.
See *accost*.
visne—vēn or vē′-nē.
Vistula—vĭs′-tū-lå.
vitality—vī-tăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
vitellary—vĭt′-ĕl-lā-rĭ.
vitiate—vĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
Vitoria—vē-tō′-rē-å.
Vittoria Colonna—vĭt-tō′-rē-å kō-lŏn′-nå.
vituline—vĭt′-yū-līn.
The Standard and Century say vĭt′-yū-lĭn.
vive l'empereur—vēv läN-pē-rör′.
For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.
vive le roi—vēv lŭ rwä′.
vizor—vĭz′-ĕr.
See *visor*.
Vladivostock—vlä-dē-vŏs-tŏk′.
volant—vō′-lånt ; vŏl′-ănt (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vomito—vō-mē′-tō; Sp. pron. vō′-mē-tō.
voyage—voi′-āj; coll. vō′-ĭj or voij.
Vulgate (The)—vŭl′-gāt.

W

Wabash—wô′-bȧsh.
Waddington—wŏd′-ĭng-tŭn; Fr. pron. vä-dăN-tôN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Wahabee—wȧ-hä′-bē.
See *Wahaby.*
Wahaby—wȧ-hä′-bē.
See *Wahabee.*
Wahsatch—wô-săch′.
Walcheren—väl′-ĸĕr-ĕn.
For ĸ, see p. 28. "The *Walcheren* Expedition."
Walewski—wä-lĕvz′-kē.
Walkure (Die)—dē väl-kü′-rā.
For ü, see p. 26.
Wallachian—wŏl-lā′-kĭ-ăn.
See *Wallachia.*
walnut—wŏl′-nŭt; wôl′-nŭt (Wor., Stor., C.).
Walpurgis (night)—väl-pōōr′-gēs.
walrus—wŏl′-rŭs; wôl′-rŭs (Wor., Stor.).
wampum—wŏm′-pŭm; wôm′-pŭm (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

wandering—wŏn′-dĕr-ĭng, *not* wŏn′-drĭng.
wapiti—wăp′-ĭ-tĭ.
wasp—wŏsp, *not* wôsp.
Waugh (Edwin)—wô.
Waukesha—wô′-kĕ-shô.
waylay—wā′-lā or wā-lā′.
weald—wēld.
Wealden—wēld′-n.
wear (dam)—wēr.
Also spelled *weir*, which see.
Wedgwood—wĕj′-wo͝od.
well (adv.)—wĕl, *never* wäl.
welwitschia—wĕl-wĭch′-ĭ-å.
were (dam)—wēr.
See *wear* (*dam*).
were (vb.)—wẽr.
westward—wĕst′-wẽrd.
whack—hwăk, *not* wăk.
what—hwŏt, *not* wŏt.
wheal—hwēl, *not* wēl.
where—hwâr, *not* wâr
wherewithal—hwâr-wĭth-ôl′.
whether—hwĕth′-ẽr.
while—hwīl.
See *wile*.
whinny—hwĭn′-nĭ.
white—hwīt.
whither—hwĭth′-ẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Whitsunday—hwĭt′-sŭn-dā or hwĭt-sŭn′-dā.
wholesale—hōl′-sāl.
why—hwī.
The Century Dictionary gives wī as a secondary form.

Wichita—wĭch′-ĭ-tô.
widow—wĭd′-ō, *not* wĭd′-ŭ.
See *damage*.

Wien—vēn.
wile—wīl.
See *while*.

Wilhelmina—vĭl-hĕl-mē′-nȧ.
Wilhelm Meister—vĭl′-hĕlm mīs′-tĕr.
Winckelmann—wĭngk′-ĕl-măn ; Ger. pron. vĭngk′-ĕl-män.
window—wĭn′-dō, *not* wĭn′-dŭ.
See *damage*

windward—wĭnd′-wĕrd ; among sailors, wĭnd′-ĕrd.
Winipisiogee (Lake)—wĭn-ē-pē-sô′-kē.
See *Winnepesaukee*.

witenagemote—wĭt′-ē-nȧ-gē-mōt.
Also spelled *witenagemot*, but pronounced as above.

withy—wĭth′-ĭ.
The Century Dictionary gives wĭth′-ĭ as a secondary form.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Wittenberg—vĕt′-tĕn-bĕrG.

For G, see p. 28 Not to be confounded with *Würtemberg*, which see.

Wolfram—vōl′-främ.

wombat—wŏm′-băt.

Stormonth prefers wo͞o′-măt.

wondering—wŭn′-dĕr-ĭng, *not* wŭn′-drĭng.

A word of *three* syllables.

wonted—wŭnt′-ĕd.

"To pay our *wonted* tribute."—*Shakespeare.*

word—wûrd.

work—wûrk.

worst—wûrst.

Wykeham—wĭk′-ŭm.

See *Alnwick.*

Wynne—wĭn.

Wyse—vēz.

Wythe (George)—wĭth.

X

Xavier—zăv′-ĭ-ĕr ; Sp. pron. hä-vē-âr′.

Xeres (Battle of)—hā-rĕth′.

Also spelled *Ferez*, but pronounced as above.

Xeres, de—dā hā-rĕth′ ; dā hā-rĕs′ (Biog.).

xerophagy—zē-rŏf′-ȧ-jĭ.

xiphoid—zĭf′-oid ; zī′-foid (C.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

xylograph—zī′-lō-ḡråf.
xylographic—zī-lō-ḡrăf′-ĭk.
xyloidin—zī-loi′-dĭn.
xyster—zĭs′-tẽr.

Y

yager—yô′-ḡẽr or yā′-ḡẽr.
The Standard Dictionary says yā′-ḡẽr or yä′-ḡẽr.

yak—yăk ; yȧk (Stor.).
Yakutsk—yä-kōōtsk′.
See *Yakootsk.*

yapok—yā′-pŏk.
The Standard and Century say yăp′-ŏk.

yapon—yā′-pŏn or yô′-pŏn.
yellow—yĕl′-lō, *not* yĕl′-lŭ.
See *damage.*

yew—yū.
Yezdegerd—yĕz′-dē-jẽrd.
yonder—yŏn′-dẽr.
yourself—yūr-sĕlf′.
Ypey—ī′-pī.

Z

z (letter)—zē.
Webster says: "In England commonly, and in America sometimes, zĕd ; formerly, ĭz′-zẽrd."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Zaborowski—zä-bō-rŏv′-skē.
Zaïre—zä-ēr′.
zayat—zā′-yăt or zä′-yăt.
zeugma—zūg̃′-mȧ.
zocle—zō′-kl or zŏk′-l.
See *socle*, another spelling.
zoögraphy—zō-ŏg̃′-rȧ-fĭ.
zoöphyte—zō′-ō-fīt.
zoöphytology—zō-ŏf-ĭ-tŏl′-ō-jĭ or zō-ō-fī-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.
zoutch—zowch.
Zschokke—tshŏk′-ĕ.
zufolo—tso͞o′-fō-lō or zo͞o′-fō-lō.
Zukertort—tso͞ok′-ĕr-tōrt.
Zuñi—so͞on-yē′.
See *cañon*.
Zwolle—zwŏl′-lĕ.
zygapophysis—zĭg̃-ȧ-pŏf′-ĭ-sĭs ; zī-g̃ȧ-pŏf′-ĭ-sĭs (C.).
zygodactylous—zĭg̃-ō-dăk′-tĭl-ŭs or zī-g̃ō-dăk′-tĭl-ŭs.
zymic—zī′-mĭk or zĭm′-ĭk.
zymogen—zĭm′-ō-jĕn or zī′-mō-jĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

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